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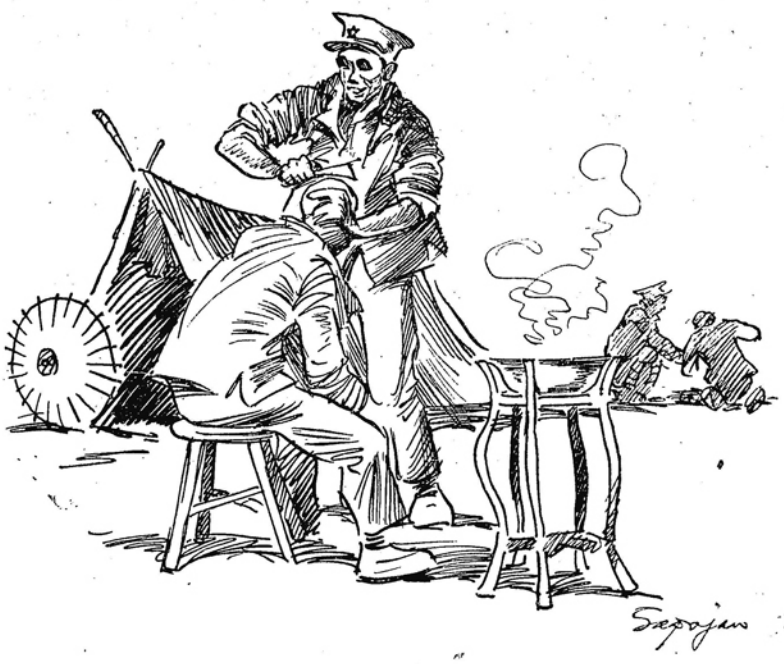

ANY SELF-RESPECTING SOLDIER MUST LOOK SMART

SATURDAY.

HEAVY ATTACK ON EAST FRONT

Bombardment Between Liuho and Kading: Liuho in Flames: Refugees Pouring into Shanghai from All Round Country

Refugees, panic-stricken by Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's retirement from Hangchow and anticipating the renewed Kiangsu attack, were pouring into the Settlement yesterday upon all roads from west and north. Special traffic officers, stationed at all approaches, met them and all suspicious-looking baggage was inspected. Yesterday evening at 6 o'clock a special train came in from Kiangwan, in which were placed 250 girls and the smaller boys from the Anti-Kidnapping Society's home. The larger boys, very nearly as many more, remain at the home until danger becomes more imminent. The girls, were marched to temporary quarters in Elgin Road.

For the first time in 10 days the road to Liuho showed signs of activity and yesterday rieshas travelled a greater portion of the distance, some of them coming into Shanghai laden with villagers and baggage, while others, empty, returned for further loads. Streams of peasants on foot, men, women and children from beyond Lotien, lined the paths, though the farmers between Shanghai and Lotien continued picking the cotton and other crops. Motor-trucks filled with the more prosperous, hurried by the others, while another car, bearing the American flag, filled with women and children outdistanced them all in their flight for safety. Others which carried a white cross on a blue field, were engaged in like work.

It was officially stated yesterday by Red Cross officials that the number of wounded in the Shanghai hospitals and those in Nantao, altogether nine, amount now to a total of 1,000 men, while at Woosung in the special military hospital and the extra one in the school near by, nearly 700 men are undergoing treatment. Thirty more arrived yesterday at Shanghai North Station and were taken to Woosung direct, while from the Liuho front occasional wounded men filtered through.

Fighting, as is indicated from all reports that seem authentic, appears to have been resumed on a large scale again by the Nanking men, who are now attacking with renewed confidence by reason of the *débâcle* at Hangchow, and with all arms are pushing hard. Yesterday morning three aeroplanes flew over the Chêkiang lines as far as Nanziang. They dropped bombs at both this point and the advanced station of Huangtu, but retired in a few minutes, after making military observations. Reports indicate that they flew too high to do much damage though several shells fell in the vicinity of the Nanziang station house.

Shanghai residents, many of whom were awakened during the night by gun fire, believed the reports to be from a much closer point, though this is a matter of dispute, for officials at the railway station at a late hour last evening stated that trains were running as usual, when the military desired, as far as Nanziang and at that station an engine and car went on to Huangtu if the need arose. This would make it unbelievable that the Kiangsu lines had made any material gain, for the main Chêkiang batteries, of the heaviest guns, are entrenched right at the latter point, not more than 100 yds. distant from the further extremity of the railway yards.

There is a scarcity of military information to be had in Shanghai for the military officials have forbidden correspondents to ride on the troop trains to the front, while yesterday afternoon motor-cars on the Liuho road were stopped at Lotien.

The Burning of Liuho

Wounded soldiers who came through with the refugees stated that Liuho was in flames and the better portion of it burned to the ground, and that although the Chapei fire brigade hastened to the village they were unable to do much to stop the flames—there was not enough water. The fire had burned from midnight onward and yesterday afternoon the town was all but in ruins. Two of the motors returned to their station while the third remained at the scene.

The flames are said to have been started by incendiary bombs fired by the naval vessels lying in the Yangtze River, several miles from the city. Eight ships of various sizes compose the fleet and these, manœuvring as they do, approach their objective in pairs, fire their rounds and then veer off, while the next approach. This report conflicts with that of the day previous, when it was thought that but two ships were engaged. Yet another report says that the Kiangsu and the Independent navies have come to terms to do no more firing.

While the flames occupied the attention of the coolies and the few non-combatants yet remaining in Liuho, the army under command of Colonel Chang, who personally directed operations at the immediate front, were busily engaged in repulsing the Kiangsu attack. With the village well ablaze the naval detachment began to fire off their heavier guns and the reports heard in Shanghai led military men to observe that they were either six inch or 4.7, either of which could be heard with favourable weather conditions (as they were) in Shanghai. Infantry and machine-gun attacks continued throughout the night and the night's fighting was probably heavier than any since Colonel Chang's men retook the town from Kiangsu about 10 days ago.

Guns Heard in Settlement.

At intervals all day the big guns could be heard easily in the Settlement. The noise died away about 4 p.m. but was heard again after nightfall.

Later reports from the Huangtu sector indicate that fighting began with renewed vigour on the entire length of the sector, though no news was received from Kading.

A reliable Chinese, who visited Lunghua on Thursday, reported that the safe belonging to Gen. Ho was removed to within the Settlement during the day, this containing valuable personal and some military papers. Still another semi-official report has it that Marshal Lu brought all the rolling stock of the railway from Hangchow to Sungkiang and that no trains are running beyond that point. One thousand soldiers are stated to have left the capital of Chêkiang for Sungkiang to join the garrison at the latter point.

Discipline has in no way been relaxed in Marshal Lu's army. Yesterday evening a deserter passed round Shanghai bound for Lunghua, where he will be shot after a court martial.

Large groups of American sailors from the ships in port, given shore leave at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, were recalled by order within an hour.

The Defence of Shanghai.

Although the situation appears to be getting more serious, people are urged not to lose their composure and to pay no heed to the innumerable rumours circulating.

The closest possible point that any armed defending forces were in actual touch with the enemy at 6 p.m. yesterday was at Huangtu, by air at least 18 miles from the Bund and much further than that by road. Last night the cordon was drawn still tighter round the Settlement, while the British Marines patrolled the roadways entering over the railway in the western district. All points of entry are well barricaded.

Marshal Lu's Men Said to Be Holding Well

1 a.m.

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua at 12.30 a.m. by Dr. Loh, Secretary of General Ho Feng-lin; states that Marshal Lu's army is still holding Huangtu, although the Kiangsu troops made a desperate attack on their line. This attack was one of the most serious during the war. The staff at Lunghua communicated with Nanziang by telephone at 12.10 a.m. and were informed that the line was holding satisfactorily. A large number of prisoners from the 3rd Regiment of the Honan Brigade had been captured.

There was heavy firing at Liuho during the day but no change appeared in that situation. The northern part of the town was burned by enemy shell-fire. Everything quieted down by 11 p.m.

No information has been received at Lunghua with regard to the activities of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. No news has been received from Hangchow as to the movements of General Sun Chuan-fang, Tuli of Fukien. Reports that the 4th Division stationed at Changhsing had joined in the treachery are untrue.

*** Foreign reports support the above.

A report at 1.30 a.m. stated that the Kiangsu troops had found an unguarded road by which they were coming behind their opponents' defences from Kading to Lotion on the Liuho road.

DUTCH BATTLESHIP TO SHANGHAI

The Hague, Sept. 20.

The Government have sent the battleship De Zeven Provincien to Shanghai to protect Dutch interests in China.—Reuter.

THE native press, commenting upon the final satisfactory nomination of Dr. W. W. Yen to the Premiership, says that the matter probably passed the House of Representatives on account of support being given by members who belong to the province of Kiangsu, as they will feel that the Central Government will be in a stronger position to support General Chi Hsieh-yuan when it has a permanent and not temporary Cabinet.

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WU PEI-FU IN PEKING PRESSING CAMPAIGN AGAINST MUDKEN

Fengtien Airmen Said to Have Bombed Shanhaikuan: Command of Chihli Army: Men and Mules Seized for Transport

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 18.

Reports which are credited in official circles state that Fengtien airmen bombarded Shanhaikuan today. If these reports are true, it marks the opening of the Mukden offensive, which has been foreshadowed for the past two days. If there had been any hopes of a last-minute peace, they were shattered by to-day's Presidential mandates declaring war on Marshal Chang Tso-lin and appointing Commanders of the Chihli armies.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu is given supreme command, with Gen. Wang Cheng-ping second in command, in charge of two wings of the armies in the field. None of the commanders has yet left Peking, but their troops have been moving northwards for several days past.

The Chihli line will extend from a point facing Chaoyang to Hsifengkow and on to Shanhaikuan, and by this time the troops must have come into collision with the Fengtien forces between these points.

Wu Pei-fu's Energy.

The presence of Marshal Wu Peifu in the capital has stiffened the attitude of the Chihli Party. The prompt issue of the mandate regarding Chang Tso-lin is the first fruit of his visit and his constant conferences with the Army Commanders are another proof of the influence he exerts. He plunged straight away into a conference with Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang as soon as he arrived in Peking at three o'clock yesterday morning. Among those with whom he has been in close conference is Dr. W. W. Yen, who had never previously met him.

It is not at all certain yet whether Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang will go to the front. In anticipation, however, of persuasion having successful effect, Marshal Wu Pei-fu is stated to be bringing other troops northward to guard the capital.

Rigid Censorship.

The presence of Marshal Wu Peifu has had a steadying effect on the capital, although Peking is still deluged with false, wild and tendencious reports. Owing to the censorship, which is more rigorous than ever before, the Chinese papers are very chary about printing war news. An exception is the Japanese-owned *"Shuntien Shihpao,"* the sale of which is now prohibited by the police authorities. Several papers published in foreign languages are under similar restrictions, while some Chinese newspapers and news agencies have been closed down altogether. Incidentally, the *"Shuntien Shihpao"* was reaping a harvest as the result of its policy of publishing all the news, and the paper was selling for twice its regular price.

The commandeering of men, mules, carts and stores is proceeding in the same fashion as in the Shanghai district.

Sept. 19.

Gen. Wang Huai-ching, Commander of the Second Army, has left for the Chaoyang front.

According to the "Manchuria Daily News" the command of the Fengtien armies now facing the Chihli forces has been vested in Gen. Chu Ching-lan, formerly in command of the Chinese Eastern area. It is reported that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has arrived at Chinchow to take supreme command.

KIANGSU READY FOR THE PUSH

Last Days of Reinforcements and Supplies Poured Down to Quinsan Front

BY H. L. PEARCE.

General Headquarters,
Quinsan, Sept. 17.

Very probably by the time this report appears the Kiangsu army's "big push" will have been put into operation. For days past it has been obvious that Marshal Chi has decided to concentrate all his force on this front and smash his way through to Shanghai. When I left Quinsan this morning, there were troops everywhere preparing to leave for the front, and every possible means was being brought into use for conveyance of men and munitions to the Liuho sector. One operation of special interest was the despatch of two heavy guns along the canal to Kading. The great iron gates of the yamên were pulled off their hinges and used as a platform whereon the guns were lowered from the canal bank to a junk, and this difficult feat having been accomplished, the gates were promptly restored to their ancient use.

During the day, five special trains fully loaded with troops, field guns and munitions arrived at Quinsan, adding possibly some 2,500 or 3,000 men to the fighting strength.

With no doubt full knowledge of all these preparations, the Chêkiang forces made a determined effort to break through the line on the night of the 16th, and so nearly succeeded that, for the second time, all available trains were detained at Anting in readiness for an emergency exit. You will already have received an account of this engagement, but some further details of the fighting as observed from Anting railway station will be of interest.

The Chêkiang plan consisted of a turning movement by troops on the left of the Liuho line and the Kading right, the two attempting to sweep down in a curving line upon Taitsang.

Precisely at 11.30, artillery opened fire all along the line from Huangtu station to Kading, and, taken by surprise, some 10 minutes elapsed before the Kiangsu gunners returned the fire. A terrific duel ensued, and was maintained while the Chêkiang soldiers went forward from the centre of the Kading-Liuho line. The attack was sustained with great determination, and it was fascinating to watch the crescent line of rifle fire by the advancing troops. At 12.15 when the battle was in full swing, a Chêkiang ammunition dump "went up," lighting the skies for an instant with a great fan-shaped flame. Artillery, machine gun and rifle fire was kept up with great intensity until about 1 a.m., and by that time it was observed that the Chêkiang men actually advanced to within a short distance of Taitsang. They got no nearer, however, and when at dawn Kiangsu reinforcements were rushed into the firing line, the attacking force was compelled to retire upon its original position. Shells continued to burst and showed a paler flash against a wonderful sunrise, and it was not until 6 a.m. that the last shot in this very lively encounter was fired. Even so, the Kiangsu Staff waited for another three hours, for assurance there was to be no renewal of the attack, before they would allow any movement by the waiting trains at Anting.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S ADVANCE

500 Russians Enlisted

Mukden, Sept. 19.

Fengtien troops of the Second and Fourth Armies have occupied Fushin capturing quantities of ammunition. These forces are now advancing on Chuli (?).

In response to an appeal from Marshal Chang Tso-lin for volunteers, 500 Russians enlisted. More are expected to join.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 18.

The Presidential Mandate issued yesterday morning ordering the subjugation of Marshal Chang Tso-lin appointed Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei Commander-in-Chief of the Navy and Admiral Wen Shou-teh second-in-command.—Reuter.

HOW CHEKIANG WENT OVER

Province Now Considers Itself Wholly Out of War Which It Never Wanted

The *coup d'état* in Chêkiang on Wednesday night was the result of negotiations on the Fukien border, according to a statement made by a prominent member of the Chêkiang gentry. The immediate agent in organizing the treachery was a cavalry officer who had been a classmate of General Sun Chuan-fang, the Tuli of Fukien, and who would not fight against him. The Chêkiang troops then accepted a defeat after a sham battle and retired, finally turning altogether and marching toward Hangchow. General Chang, Civil Govenor of Chêkiang, under whose personal supervision were the 1st and 2nd Division was in Hangchow and not at the front. Being responsible for the conduct of his troops, he immediately resigned, although his resignation has not been accepted. It is not proved that he was in any way personally implicated in the treachery.

The report yesterday that Hsia Chao, Chief of the Chêkiang Constabulary, had assumed the position of Acting Civil Governor, is not technically correct. Marshal Lu and Civil Governor Chang having vacated their posts, he took charge of the situation, "opening and closing letters," as the Chinese express it. The question as to who is to assume charge of Chêkiang affairs as by no means settled, many important persons aspiring to both the Tuchunate and the Civil Governorship.

THE GENERAL'S ORDERLY

War Over—for Chekiang.

The attitude of the Chêkiang people was clearly stated by this same Chêkiang speaker. The war is over, so far as Chêkiang is concerned. Chêkiang never wanted war and never made war. Kiangsu, Fukien and Anhui, assisted by all the forces of the Peking Government made war on Chêkiang. The object of Peking was to dispossess Lu Yung-hsiang. They have succeeded in their object. The Chêkiang people cannot understand why any further attacks should be made on their province. If Marshal Chi continues his attacks on Chêkiang, it means that he is not quarrelling with Lu Yung-hsiang but with the Chêkiang people, which would be most unjust.

Marshal Lu, our informant pointed out, has taken up his position in Lunghua. That is not Chêkiang territory. That was never claimed by Chêkiang as her territory. When the Defence Commissionership was established at Shanghai, a district was given to the Defence Commissioner, which in time became independent of both Kiangsu and Chêkiang. It so happens that the present Defence Commissioner is the intimate friend and the partner-in-arms of Marshal Lu. That is a personal matter between them. From Sungkiang to Nanziang is not a sufficient territory for Marshal Lu to assume to govern. Marshal Lu must therefore regard himself as the guest of General Ho Feng-lin and the war becomes one between Chi Hsieh-yuan and Ho Feng-lin.

It is not to be presumed that the Chêkiang people are unfriendly to Marshal Lu. They have a high regard for him and would have supported him to the end. But the treachery of the troops on the Fukien border resulted in bringing the invading armies on Chêkiang soil. Marshal Lu had promised that that would not happen and he has eliminated himself to keep his promise.

War against Chihli Goes on.

With regard to the general war situation, this Chêkiang speaker, who is also very closely affiliated with Marshal Tuan and whose name is not mentioned because he is in retirement and desires no publicity, said that Marshals Tuan Chi-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Lu Yung-hsiang would continue their war against the Chihli party and the policy of pacification by force as long as they could. Of course, they might be defeated, just as their political aims were defeated by Marshal Chi's precipitating a war. But eventually, they would be able to destroy the Chihli Party because the Chinese people suffer more than do the military men and the politicians under the heel of the pacification policy.

MONDAY.

COMPLETE LULL ON EASTERN FRONT

After Kiangsu's Attack of Last Friday a Week-end of Tranquillity

The situation along all fronts was very quiet all day on Sunday as it had been for the most part on Saturday. Only rarely did the artillery speak. At Liuho it was rumoured that aeroplanes had flown over the lines, dropping bombs, but Colonel Loo Ching-woo, attached to a brigade there, refuted this, though during Saturday night aeroplanes did drop bombs in the vicinity, but because of their high flying they did no damage. Kading is reported as being in the hands of Chêkiang again and the former report that the line had been broken for a depth of three miles appears to be without foundation, though Chêkiang supporters admit that a flanking movement executed by Kiangsu managed to circumvent the southern lines. On the other hand, the entire body that got through are said to be either dead or prisoners.

It was impossible for correspondents to go beyond Lotien yesterday and a motor-car which passed a barricade in the road was called back by armed guards.

The Lunghua official *communiqué* on Saturday stated that the situation for a while at Nanziang was quite serious, the Kiangsu troops having made an advance, but the position was won back and 200 prisoners and much ammunition were taken, the Honanese being the victims. Malootsen was also recovered after a stiff battle and it was asserted that Chêkiang aeroplanes did much damage beyond Huangtu. The Liuho situation was reported as quite favourable, though at Kading the conditions were more serious, but here, too, it was stated that all lost ground had been recovered.

Independent Navy Joins Kiangsu

The Independent Navy under the command of Admiral Lin sailed out of the Huangpu os Sunday at daybreak, the destination said to be Liuho.

It was reported in reliable quarters that the Independent Navy had come to an arrangement with the fleet under the command of Admiral Tu Shih-kuei and that the sudden departure from Shanghai means the joining of both fleets. Four out of the five ships of the Independent Fleet are gone.

Dr. Loh, Secretary to General Ho Feng-lin, when questioned with regard to this report, admitted that Lunghua had heard of the defection of the fleet but that it had not been confirmed. He said that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang was fully confident in Admiral Lin personally and that the Admiral was at present in Shanghai, not having gone with the ships.

The Independent Navy has been affiliated with various factions since it declared itself independent of the Peking Government. It announced at the outset of the present war that it was loyal to Marshal Lu. The inability of the Navy to do much damage resulted from the insistence on the part of the Consular Body that the Huangpu be neutralized from Woosung to Lunghua inclusive. Finally, several days ago, the Independent Navy and the fleet under the command of Admiral Tu Shih-hui agreed not to attack each other.

Kiangsu Attacking Again

Midnight.

A *communiqué* issued by Dr. Loh, Secretary to General Ho Feng-lin, last night, stated that the front had been quiet during the day and that Marshal Lu's position was safe. At Liuho and Huangtu the position was unchanged.

Firing recommenced late last night, Kiangsu attacking.

MERELY INCIDENTAL

Scenes and Impression Behind the Kiangsu Lines

BY H. L. PEARCE.

In a moment of exasperation one of my colleagues composed an epigram upon the Chinese. He said they were all face pidgin and filth, and the remark was inspired by a Quinsan street incident of so unpleasant character that the inclusion of "face-pidgin" in this brief descriptive criticism was probably intended only as a complimentary set-off. The observation was a gross libel, of course, but there was a grain of truth in it. Quinsan, like most Chinese cities, is no health resort. It has the usual choice assortment of domesticated poison gases, the usual unhappy display of squalor, dirt, dilapidation, the usual net-work of alleyways disguised as city streets, and seemingly more than its quota of unattached canine residents; but in these matters it is no worse than any other Chinese city, beloved of its citizens. They are content. They will gessip among garbage quite cheerfully so long as gossip is good and is conduced with decorum. One wished, however, that their master of secular wisdom, Confucius, had found time for composing just one small treatise upon the organization of a Public Health and Sanitation Department. Perhaps our missionary friends will supply the deficiency. For the Gospel according to St. Luke they might occasionally substitute the Gospel according to Lever Bros. Quinsan stands in urgent need of a spring cleaning campaign. At a street corner I noticed a placard announcing a grand theatrical performance entitled "The Thirty Heavens." The joke will be upon me if the playwright has described Quinsan as the Seventh.

***

It was said that Marshal Chi would be delighted to meet representatives of the Shanghai newspapers, was indeed most anxious to do so, but had not a moment to spare. He remained in the deep seclusion of the magisterial Yamên, a human island surrounded by maps. No one ever saw him. One hardy fellow indeed claimed to have done so—but he was an American. One had therefore to be content with gazing upon the soldiers whom the Marshal was manipulating. They were a mixed lot, representing the seven ages of man and, physically, every stage of development from a T.B. ward to a Sandow Institute. Some looked like real fighting men. Others obviously had been dragged from the peace of their native fields and were still wondering why. There were Northern veterans capable of giving fierce reality to a bayonet charge, and there were youngsters who went into the firing line scarcely knowing why their rifles were fitted with bolts.

***

One story, well authenticated, explains the presence of these raw, untrained levies or some of them. A certain Defence Commissioner called upon to supply his quota of troops found himself in the not unusual predicament of having more men on the pay roll than on the parade ground. But the full number was quickly gathered. Between two and three hundred men and boys in his employ were enlisted, clothed in the garments of war, and packed off with the rest after "training" which just about amounted to explaining the difference between the

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nozzle and the butt of a rifle. Not all regiments of course were so unfortunately composed; but there were these weak points, and they may possibly explain why, with numerical odds so greatly in their favour—not less than four to one—the Kiangsu force has not yet pushed its way through to Shanghai. Possibly the Staff would not move without an overwhelming force to make a thorough job of it. We must wait and see.

***

Discipline one observed, though not of the Aldershot brand, and there was a considerable absence of military "eye wash." Sometimes a guard shuffled out and presented arms when the Chinese equivalent of a Brass Hat descended upon them, and occasionally one saw a salute in the Caterham style, but generally "posh" formalities were not insisted upon. Rice and rank co-mingled with easy affability. One rather typical incident was a joy to behold. There stepped down from a special train at Quinsan station a dapper little fellow of high rank and in the pride of a sleek, fat, exquisite youth. He was a cavalry officer and evidently kept a tailor, a hairdresser and a manicurist in his spare kit. With a smile and a beautifully controlled sense of self-importance he made his way through a mob of coolies and soldiers, brushing one and another aside with a polite touch, and quite indifferent to the vast amount of inattention he was receiving. No one sprang to attention, no one saluted as the little Colonel passed through the crowd with his gold and ivory cigarette holder daintily poised. Out in the station yard his charger awaited him—Rosinante, straight from the shafts of a gipsy wagon, one would have sworn—and so he ambled off, along the cobble stones leading to the yamên, the picture of badly mounted dignity.

MARSHAL LU'S TROOPS IN CHEKIANG

Concentrating at Kashing: Looting in South Chekiang by the Invaders

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 19.

There is no special news beyond rumours that Gen. Pan, the Chêkiang leader, and Gen. Sun, the Fukienese, are looting all the towns they pass through on their way down the Chien Tang River. They are expected here in two days, or so, but meantime are held up for some reason or other. They think probably that Lu has put guns on the hill at Changtow to do for them as they land. This is not the case. No resistance will be offered to their entering the city. All the soldiers have been removed to Kashing.

The wounded are still coming in from Huchow. The troops there have been ordered to Kashing where Lu is expected to make his stand. We hear that the Chêkiang troops in the Huchow region have been surrounded, and General Chen's army has suffered badly, and many of them have refused to obey their officers. We are inclined to believe there is some truth in this because our Red Cross unit has telegraphed that they are in danger, and we are sending a doctor at once by special private motor boat to see what is really the matter.

All Loyal Troops Being Called Back from West to Strengthen the Eastern Sector

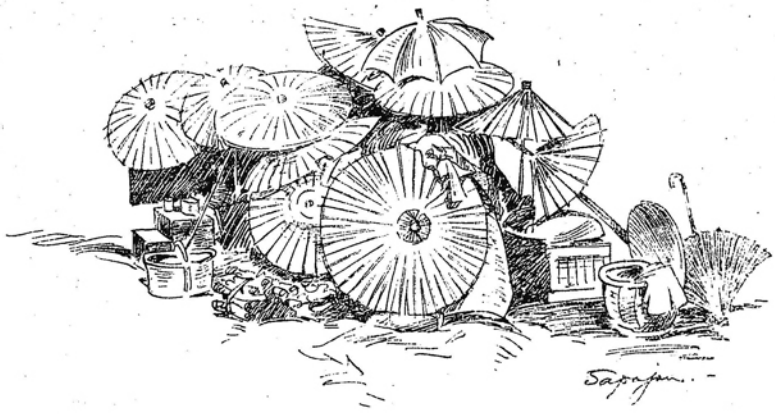
FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Chê., Sept. 19.

Since the removal of Marshal Lu to Shanghai, the first flutter of excitement is over.

All available steam launches and boats of every description are being used to transfer troops from the Huchow section towards Shanghai. Tents for about a thousand soldiers are pitched at the East Gate, near railway station. The readjustment of Chêkiang Province, without further bloodshed or looting is hoped for. The passenger trains to-day are crowded with people moving in both directions.

Phases of the situation change daily, almost hourly. Everybody is longing to get back to usual occupations.



WHEN TENTS FAIL THE SOLDIER'S UMBRELLA IS NOT TO BE DESPISED

WHO GETS THE PRIZE OF CHEKIANG?

Lu Yung-hsiang's Advice on Leaving to Keep out Rival Aspirants: Fukienese Invader and North Kiangsu General Racing for Tuchunship

FROM RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 18.

A general offensive is expected to-morrow along the entire Kiangsu line, from Liuho to Kuangteh. The issue of this attack will, it is thought here, decide the fate of General Lu Yung-hsiang. If he wins there will be sympathetic risings against the Chihli party throughout China. If he loses he will probably take flight and the war will be over.

It is reported here this morning on particularly good authority that Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin yesterday chartered a Japanese steamer for $100,000 and are holding it against a likely defeat as a means of escape. Until this morning there have been no reports here of fighting since the 14th. The only Kiangsu man who seems to have been ploughing ahead in spite of Chi's orders is Bei Bao-shan and he can probably claim the credit of being the first to carry the war from Kiangsu into Chêkiang. Most of his troops, working from his base at Changchu, are now supposed here to be south of the border. He reports this morning heavy fighting at Hsiangwonling where he claims a victory. The Chief of Staff here has reports of Anhui advances from Kuangteh but thinks them unimportant. (Our Huchow correspondent reported a truce here on Saturday.—Ed.)

The local headquarters is most interested in a round-about message from General Sun Chuan-fang to the effect that he has taken the town of Kiangshan in Chêkiang and has advanced beyond it. Such movements are at the moment of little interest to General Lu Yung-hsiang. When he left Hangchow he told the Commanders of native divisions that it was to their interest to defend the province against northern invasions because he did not intend to return to Hangchow and if they could keep Northerners out they could have Chêkiang for their own. He said that if he won he would be in Nanking; if he lost he would be an exile, so Chêkiang was open to the first Commander who could get there and the native troops were responsible for its defence.

On the north Chen T'iao-yuan and Bei Bao-shan are undoubtedly racing for the prize of the Chêkiang tuchunship while Sun Chuan-fang is charging in from the Fukien side on the same errand. Meanwhile, according to local reports the commanders of the two Chêkiang native divisions, General Chai-yang and P'an Kuo-kang, are not wholly idle. The former, who has most of his troops at Shaohsing, is said to have declared his independence and to be on the point of assuming the governorship. The 2nd Division Commander, P'an Kuo-kang, is believed to have gone on his own account towards Chüchow to contest Sun Chuan-fang's right to the Tuchunship.

This morning comes a report of a big Chihli offensive at Liuho which must be discounted because it does not fit into the general scheme.

General Chi's lost reinforcements have now passed through here *en route* to Quinsan. They consist of one mixed brigade from Chingningchow, in Shantung, under General T'an Tze-ho and are here thought to be the best equipped and finest looking troops that have yet gone to the front.

SUN CHUAN-FANG TULI OF CHEKIANG

Peking, Sept. 21.

Mandates were issued last night to abolish the post of Tupan of the frontier defence of the Fukien and Kuangtung border held by General Sun Chuan-fang, also the Tuchunship of Chêkiang, and to appoint General Sun Chuan-fang Tuli of Chêkiang and concurrently Inspector-General of Fukien and Chêkiang.

An order has been given for the trial of General Chen Lo-shan, and the deprivation of his rank and orders. General Chu Sheng-kuang has been given command of the Tenth Division, *vice* General Lu Yung-hsiang. Admiral Li Ching-yi has been appointed Commander of the naval forces at Woosung and Shanghai, with Vice-Admiral Yang Shu-chuang as second-in-command.

Generals Yuan Tsu-ming, Yang Sen and Tang Hsi-hou have issued a circular telegram denouncing General Lu Yung-hsiang and General Ho Feng-lin and their revolt against the Government, adding that they will willingly take up arms against these rebels if the Government desires.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

WAR OPENED IN THE NORTH

Shanhaikuan Bombed by Marshal Chang's Aeroplanes: Threat Also to Peking: Fengtien Armies in Touch with Chihli

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Sept. 19.

Three aeroplanes, under the direction of Gen. Chang Hsueh-liang (Marshal Chang Tso-lin's son) this morning bombed Shanhaikuan Station, without causing any damage. It is reported also that aeroplanes will leave Chinchow to bomb Peking shortly, and that Marshal Chang Tso-lin and his headquarters staff will leave for Chinchow on the 22nd instant.

The probable line of advance will be directly towards Jehol, where there will probably be a big engagement during the next two days or so.

An American agent of the Peking party, aged 28, was captured to-day.

The Mongolian Prince will assist Marshal Chang with 5,000 men and there are already 300 Russians in the front line.

Gen. Wu Chung-cheng left here on the 17th instant for Hsupingkai.

Marshal Chang has purchased two steamers at Dairen for the transport of munitions along the coast. A hangar is being constructed here by Skidelsky (telegraph interrupted).

Notification to Foreigners.

Mukden, Sept 20.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin called a meeting at mid-day to-day at his residence. The meeting was attended by the British Consul-General; the American Vice-Consul; Mr. Fairley, the Chairman of the British Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Poole, of the American Association; Mr. Pratt, of the Y.M.C.A., and Dr. Young, of the Mukden Hospital. Mr. Pratt and Dr. Young are the two missionaries who helped in the signing of the peace after the last Chihli-Fengtien war, which was done on board a British ship at Shanhaikuan.

Marshal Chang expressed his appreciation of the good treatment accorded to him by the foreign communities of Manchuria in the last few years. He reiterated that his protection would be adequate for all foreign residents and property as long as he held his position in Manchuria.

Seaside Resorts in Danger.

The Marshal stated that the enemy headquarters were now at Chinwangtao station, whence he asked all foreigners to leave as he would bomb the place. He also requested all foreign gunboats at Shanhaikuan and Chinwangtao to stand clear as he intended to bomb the enemy's gunboats at those places.

An American missionary has just been arrested at Tieling for travelling without a passport and carrying literature with Marshal Wu Pei-fu's signature. He has been brought back to Mukden and handed over to the American Consul.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin has warned all foreigners to carry passports to avoid trouble. He says that he is fighting for his life and the security of Manchuria, and will take no half-measures.

Official reports claim that an aeroplane has been bombing the railway station at Shanhaikuan.

An engagement took place between the Fengtien Second Army and the First Chihli Mixed Brigade near Jehol with the result that there were more than 200 Chihli casualties.

The Fengtien Eighth Army has occupied the line Chinchow—Chaoyang, as well as Suichung.

Chaoyang Railway Seized.

The Second Fengtien Army reports that it has besieged enemy forces at Laohukou (?) and Liangshuitzu (?) on the afternoon of September 18. The result was the flight of the whole Jehol First Mixed Brigade and of one battalion of vanguards. Upon pursuit to Peipiao (?) some 200 enemy troops were killed.

The entire line of the Chinchou-Chaoyang Railway has been occupied by Fengtien troops.

One Fengtien regiment captured Sanyichan (?). The Fengtien Sixth Army captured the city of Shuitunghsien.

North Manchurian Forces.

Later.

It is reported that on the night of September 16, 3,000 Heilungkiang cavalry arrived at Taonanfu from Tsitsihar and left immediately for Tungliao. On September 19 three trains containing artillery and cavalry and Harbin Northern troops were reported to have passed south of Chinkiatun *en route* to Tungliao. Troops from the south of Supingkai are also reported to be in concentration at Tungliao.

A clash is expected near Kailu, where it is said that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has concentrated large forces. That they are large is doubtful owing to the difficult country.

Wealthy Chinese are gathering at Supingkai.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops seem well-behaved and look healthy, but they are rather poorly equipped. The guns seen consisted of twelve 75-mm. field-guns.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Chefoo, Spt. 20.

The cruiser Haichi sailed yesterday at noon for Shanhaikuan under the orders of Admiral Wen Shou-teh, second-in-command of the Government Navy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Removal of Foreigners.

Tientsin, Sept. 20.

Shanhaikuan was shelled by Marshal Chang Tso-lin's artillery yesterday. One Chinese banker was killed. The foreign residents of Shanhaikuan have sent telegrams to their Consuls protesting against the shelling.

Train traffic is seriously dislocated. The Allied commanders have agreed to take steps to keep the line open.

The Kailan Mining Administration has arranged for a steamer to take off foreigners stranded at Peitaiho.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mukden, Sept. 21.

Interviewed by newspaper correspondents to-day, Marshal Chang Tso-lin announced that he was not going to the front to command his army, and was not considering the time when he should take such a step.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL LU QUITE RESOLUTE

Further Assurance to Mr. Tong Shao-yi That He Can and Will Fight on

Mr. Tong Shao-yi visited Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang at Lunghua on Saturday afternoon. In the course of their conversation, Marshal Lu said:—

"The change of headquarters from Hangchow to Shanghai is at this time advantageous, in that I am able to shorten my front from 1,500 li to a single point. I can concentrate all my efforts on that point. It is not necessary to guard against Kiangsi, Anhui and Fukien. My front is a single point.

"With regard to the International Settlement, the people know me and they know the character of my soldiers. There will be no trouble. As I told the editor of the 'North-China Daily News,' everything would be kept in order. (This statement did not reach us, probably because it slipped the mind of the interpreter in the hurry of translating a great many questions and answers. —Ed.).

Mr. Tong Shao-yi's visit was personal and was not connected with any peace efforts.

The present situation of Marshal Lu is that he is in a better position assist Marshal Chang Tso-lin, who came to his rescue, by sticking it out at one single part of the front holding up the Kiangsu troops, delaying any advantage which Marshal Chi might gain from the *coup d'etat* in Chêkiang and preventing the troops concentrated against him from being free to move northward.

Chinese Chamber's Meetings.

A meeting of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce took place on Saturday at 3 p.m. to discuss the situation arising out of the war. A preliminary tiffin was held at noon at which many suggestions were made. During the afternoon session, the Peace Maintenance Society was organized, consisting of 83 organizations, for the object of convincing both sides to stop the fight and to devise ways and means for the care of the refugees.

Mr. Yu Yah-ching, Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, visited Marshal Lu at Lunghua on Saturday, but it is denied that this visit was of official character.

The rumours current on Saturday that the Chamber were definitely going to urge Marshal Lu to make terms with Nanking were in no way realized.

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WU PEI-FU DETERMINED TO DRIVE CHANG TSO-LIN FROM MUKDEN

200,000 Men to Invade Manchuria with Plentiful Air Force: Central Government's Authority Must Be Restored: Marshal Chang on other Side of Picture

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 21.

In an interview with several newspaper correspondents yesterday, Marshal Wu Pei-fu once again declared that Marshal Chang Tso-lin must be driven out. It would not be enough, he said, if, in view of the Chêkiang collapse Marshal Chang Tso-lin abandoned his antagonistic attitude toward Peking: he must be eliminated this time.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu agreed that Peking would be satisfied if Chang Tso-lin voluntarily resigned his position in Mukden. Otherwise, he reiterated, the campaign would be pushed on till Marshal Chang was driven out of Manchuria.

The Chihli Warlord was quite emphatic in making these declarations and confidently asserted that he expected the war to be over in two months.

Peking, Sept. 20.

In an interview this morning given to British, American, French, Japanese and Chinese foreign correspondents, Marshal Wu Pei-fu lengthily reviewed the circumstances leading to the present situation and justifying the Government's resorting to punitive expeditions against Chêkiang and Manchuria. Asked whether it was intended to follow Marshal Chang Tso-lin if the latter retreated owing to the collapse of Chêkiang, Marshal Wu Pei-fu said that, if Chang Tso-lin would not resign, he must be made to do so. He did not consider it too late this year to send an expedition over the Manchurian railway. The Chihli troops were warmly clad, and he hoped to clean up the situation in Manchuria within two months. He definitely intended to carry on the campaign until Chang once and for all was eliminated as ruler of Manchuria, and the Central Government again constituted as the authority.

No War of Hatred.

The Government's operations against Fengtien, however, the Marshal continued, would not be a war of hatred. It would merely be a matter of removing Chang Tso-lin from office. Chang Tso-lin's son could be sent abroad. The Government intended to do its utmost for the protection of foreign lives and property in the zone of operations.

When Manchuria was restored to the Government, it would maintain the *status quo* as regards the South Manchuria Railway and other foreign interests. The desire of the Government was to maintain foreign relations as in the fifth and sixth years of the Republic.

As regards Kuangtung and Szechuan some difficulties were occurring owing to the Yunnanese mercenaries in those provinces wanting to return home, but the situation did not give any cause for uneasiness. Hunan wanted autonomy, but in other respects was obeying the Government, and was not giving any trouble.

New Rulers for Canton.

General Chen Chiung-ming was not going to Canton now that Dr. Sun Yat-sen had left, but General Lin Fu, Tuli of Kuangtung, and General Yeh Chu, the Civil Governor of Kuangtung, accompanied by two military commissioners recented by mandate, would take over Canton when the moment was ripe.

Meanwhile, the Merchant Volunteer Corps had appealed to the Government owing to dissatisfaction with Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Communistic ideals and practices. The Government, however, continued the Marshal, did not intend to worry over Canton until a settlement had been reached with Mukden.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu emphasized that the Government did not desire to embark on warfare, but the circumstances demanded military action. As little as possible destruction would be done.

Land, Air and Sea.

The keynote throughout the interview was the determination to remove Marshal Chang Tso-lin, for which purpose an expedition of 200,000 men will be sent against him, with four squadrons of aeroplanes and the combined navies, which will assist the military operations.

As usual Marshal Wu Pei-fu is very confident regarding the outcome of the struggle.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Money Needed.

Peking, Sept. 16.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has wired to General Hsiao Yao-nan, Tuchun of Hupeh, asking the latter immediately to raise military funds to the amount of $1,000,000, as, Marshal Wu says, some $20,000,000 is required to continue fighting against the Fengtien and Chêkiang troops.—Eastern News Agency.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S IDEA OF A GOVERNMENT

Tuan Chi-jui as Next President: Wu Pei-fu must Disappear

Peking, Sept. 20.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin, in discussing the situation with foreigners in Mukden recently, has shown an engaging frankness. Making no secret of his intention to bring about great changes in China, he asserts that President Tsao is a failure and must be replaced. He has, however, selected one of the ablest men in China as the next President. His choice has fallen on Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, whom he describes as a man equally trusted in the North and the South. The only thing Marshal Chang considers necessary for the fulfilment of his plans is the elimination of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, after which the other Chihli leaders are to fade from the political horizon, while Marshal Chang from Mukden will keep a benevolent eye on the capital to guard against political intrigues which might lead to fresh groupings.

The Fengtien military operations are to be taken with a view to inviting attack by the Chihli forces outside the wall, but if the latter fail to be enticed there the Fengtien army will march to Chengtehfu if necessary and await the enemy, who will be heavily defeated. Meanwhile a holding force is to be strongly entrenched outside the wall near Shanhaikuan.

Marshal Chang does not state whether Marshal Wu Pei-fu is likely to offer any formidable obstacles. Apparently the defeat in the field is to account for Marshal Wu Pei-fu once and for all.

The statements, which have been given to more than one foreign official, lately, fully accord with propaganda being circulated in Peking by Anfuite agents. Chinese militarists, however, are inclined to doubt the accuracy of Marshal Chang's statements regarding his military operations, mainly on the ground that he could not expect the Government forces to risk a general engagement far from their base. There have been several discussions on this point in Peking lately, and General Feng Yu-hsiang's advice to await the enemy near Peking has led to misleading reports as to his loyalty, of which there seems to be no reasonable doubt.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE CHIHLI WAR PROGRAMME

Second Army to Bear Brunt of Mukden Attack: The Needs of the War Chest

(From the Chinese Press)

According to present indications, the Chihli Party will conduct its war against Fengtien with three armies in three directions.

General Peng Shou-hsin, Commander of the 15th Division and Assistant Director of Military Affairs of Chihli, will command the First Army, to be composed of the Reserve Mixed Brigade under Gen. Chen Hsi-shen, the 12th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Ko Shu-ping, and the 23rd Division under Gen. Wang Wei-chen, which will advance and attack Fengtien by way of Shanhaikuan.

General Wang Huai-ching, Inspector-General of Jehol, Chahar and Suiyuan, Commander-in-Chief of the Metropolitan Garrison and Commander of the 13th Division, will command the Second Army, made up by a section of the 9th Division under Gen. Tung Chen-kuo, a section of the 26th Division under Gen. Tsao Yin, the Mixed Brigade under Gen. Tan Ching-lin, the Yi Chun under Gen. Mi Chen-piao and the 13th Division, which will defend the long but direct line from Chaoyang to Kailu. The principal duty of the Second Army will be to prevent the progress of the Fengtien forces.

The Christian General.

General Feng Yu-hsiang, Inspector-General of the National Army, Tupan of the Northwest Defences and Commander of the 11th Division, will assume command of the Third Army, consisting of the 7th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Chang Chi-kang, the 8th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Li Ming-chung, the 13th Mixed Brigade under Gen. Feng Yu-yung, and detachments from the 9th and 26th divisions. This army will take the offensive from Hsifengkou. The 11th Division, composed of the Christian General's own troops will remain in Peking for the time being to protect the government.

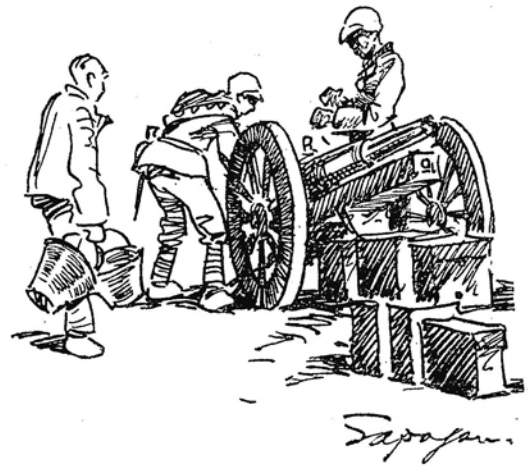
Thus, in the three armies will muster a force of five divisions and six mixed brigades and the whole of Yi Chun, or at least 80,000 strong. Besides, there are also the 4th Brigade under Chang Hsi-yuan, the 14th Brigade under Shi Chuan-shen, the 15th Brigade under Sun Yo, the 24th Division under Yang Ching-chen and other forces in Honan and Shantung, which can be reckoned on to reinforce the armies at the front in time of stress. It will thus be perceived that, except Feng Yu-hsiang's and Wu Pei-fu's own troops, each commanding a full division, all the forces of the Chihli Party have been mobilized for war against Chang Tso-lin.

Besides Tsao Kun, there is no one else in the Chihli Party except Wu Pei-fu to take the supreme command in the present campaign. Wu has therefore come to Peking and established his Headquarters at Szechaotang, a building alongside the Cabinet. The power of the Commander-in-Chief is only inferior to that of the Generalissimo of the Navy and Army which post is usually regarded as the prerogative of the President.

Arms Plenty, Money Uncertain.

As regards the sinews of war, the Chihliities believe that they can be adequately supplied by the three arsenals at Tehchou, Kunghsien and Hangyang, even should the war be prolonged indefinitely. Of course, ample stocks of arms and ammunition have accumulated at the Armoury in Sanchiatien. The war chest, the Chihliites hope, will be filled at least to the amount of $20,000,000 by being able to draw on the capital and interest accrued from the deferred payment of a certain indemnity, upon the settlement of a certain controversy (gold francs). This amount will not last long, and the question of how to raise more funds to meet the future requirements of the war has not yet been broached.

The forces mustered by the rival warlords of Mukden and Loyang seem to be evenly matched; and no one will be bold enough to predict which side will come out the winner.



A CHEKIANG GUN

TUESDAY.

BOTH SIDES STRENGTHENING THEIR POSITION ON EASTERN FRONT

Kiangsu's Costly Attack of Last Friday: Poor Artillery Work *v.* Deadly Machine-guns: Reserves Arrived for Marshal Lu from Chekiang

BY H. L. PEARCE.

Again on Monday there was very little activity on the eastern front. Behind the lines, preparations for the renewal of fighting are going forward at a great pace, on the Kiangsu side in the completion of arrangements for the prematurely announced "big push," and on this side extra defensive measures, with an eye also to the possibility of Marshal Lu being able to get in a counter-offensive stroke.

The announcement that the Kiangsu advance was to begin on Friday night last was made with a great show of confidence, and left one with the impression that nothing remained to complete the matter but the arrival of Marshal Chi's special train at Shanghai north station. Then came the cancellation order, in view of certain necessary equipment, which had been strangely overlooked, having to be improvised, and this being so, it is possible that Friday night's attack by Honanese troops (reported in the Chêkiang *communiqué*), was a part of the general attack prematurely launched.

Deadly Machine Gun Fire.

If it was a mistake, it was costly, for although Marshal Lu's troops were compelled to retire for some distance, their retirement was covered by machine-guns well placed in reserve lines, and they did great execution, according to reliable reports.

This method of defence has been employed with success on more than one occasion, and coupled with the hand grenades with which the Marshal Lu's man are well supplied, puts them in a very strong position. Big supplies of ammunition and hand grenades have gone up to Nanziang, and on Sunday night and early yesterday another 1,500 troops were despatched. These would presumably be the northern troops called in from the Taihu front.

Observers report that the Kiangsu heavy gun fire has been very ineffective, the damage done being extremely small in proportion to the volume of fire. Nanziang railway station has been a special target for days past, but most of the shells sailed high above the station and others nearer the mark found inoffensive resting places, so that the station remains practically undamaged.

Marshal Lu's Reserves.

It is reported on good authority that Marshal Lu has fully 10,000 men in reserve along the line between Kashing—where there is any amount of rolling stock for their quick transport—and Sungkiang, and is keeping them in readiness to hold up any advance from Tsingpu, should the expected Kiangsu drive come from that quarter. From all reports it appears that Marshal Lu is as confident of being able to put up a successful defence as his opponent is of getting through to Shanghai.

Marshal Chi has moved his headquarters from Quinsan to near Anting. He went down the line in a special car on Thursday morning last, and somewhat in style, being accompanied by two aeroplanes just arrived from Soochow. Up to the present the Kiangsu aviators have not materially contributed to the progress of events. They have dropped bombs the size of a football intended for Nanziang station, but all of them have fallen in adjacent paddy fields.

Kiangsu's Heavy Guns.

The Kiangsu gunnery has been strengthened by the arrival of two heavy Creusot guns, the biggest on either side, mounted on railway trucks and observed four days ago in the railway siding at Quinsan. These guns, which have very possibly been laboriously hauled over from Kiangyin forts, are too heavy to be moved in the country where the troops are now engaged, and no doubt an attempt will be made to use them from the railway line. If good gun crews can be found they should cause some anxiety on this side.

General Yang Ho-tsao and General Ho Feng-lin have gone to Nanziang to direct preparations now going forward there.

Chinese Passionate Wishes.

To the many rumours recently current as to the possibility of the opposing sides coming to an arrangement may be added a report heard yesterday, probably unfounded, but worth mention as an indication of ideas abroad among the Chinese. It is said that Marshal Lu is open to compromise, and willing to surrender his interests in Shanghai and retain Hangchow. His proclamation reproduced in an adjoining column certainly does not support this idea.

Liuho Line Restored.

The Chinese Red Cross sent some men to Liuho on Sunday, who found that Marshal Lu's line had been restored to what it was a week ago. The house used as a hospital was riddled with bullets and many houses in the town were burnt.

Thirty wounded came in yesterday, one from Liuho, 29 from Huangtu, some cases serious.

Troops at the Railway Station

Troops seen on Monday at the Shanghai Railway Station bound for the Nanziang front,—considerably more than a regiment,—had the appearance of old and seasoned veterans. Their rifles were in good condition and their bandoliers were full of ammunition. There were several dismantled machine-guns in the charge of their crews, several mountain guns, as well as a 75 here and there.

Kading is still being heavily shelled and the Kiangsu forces are apparently closing in on this place.

The Liuho Road is now closed to traffic other than military at a point this side of Lotien, whereas on Sunday motor-cars could drive to several hundred yards beyond the village.

Still Awaiting the Big Action

Midnight.

Dr. Loh, secretary to General Ho Feng-lin on Monday night stated in a *communiqué* that there had been little fighting during the day on any fronts. Kiangsu had attacked at Huangtu and Kading, but little came of it and the guns were quiet during the evening. No fighting was reported at Liuho.

The great Kiangsu offensive

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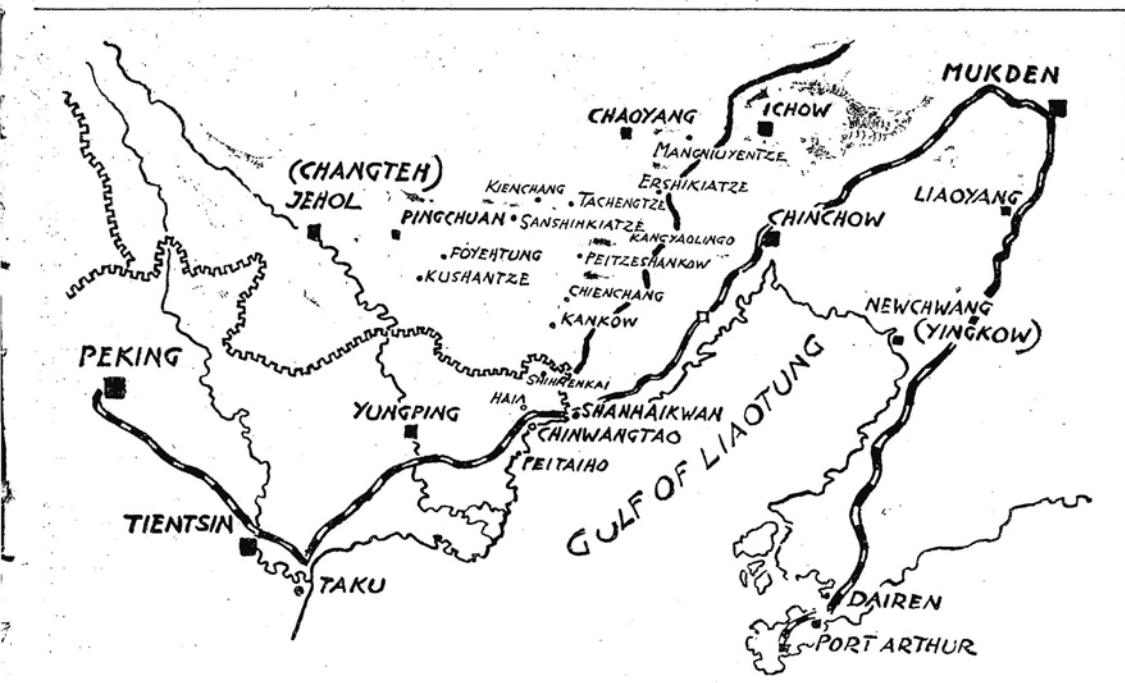

planned for the 19th, must be regarded as a failure.

General Sun Chuan-fang, who had been appointed Tuli of Chêkiang is now at Chuchow. General P'an, whose divisions declared their independence and thereby forced Marshal Lu out of Chêkiang, is now in Hangchow.

MARSHAL LU'S NORTHERN TROOPS

Now Passing Through Kashing to Join Him in Shanghai: Public Anxiety

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Kashing, Sept. 20.

The northern troops of General Lu from Hangchow, Huchow and elsewhere are passing through Kashing following him towards Shanghai. The entire garrison of Kashing moved out of the reconstructed citadel of the Taipings, near the centre of the city. The civil magistrate is taking a vacation. All authority (if any)) is in the hands of the Police Commissioner. A leader of the gentry has requested missionaries to co-operate in meeting the victors to arrange peaceable possession.

One train each way for passengers came through to-day.

Rumours of strife between Fukien and Kiangsu for control of Hangchow agitate some of our citizens. Early rice shows good yield, late crop not so good. Silver dollars freely offered for bank note currency.

Gen. Pan Near Hangchow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Hangchow, Sept. 21.

The morning train from Shanghai had not come in to-day at 8 p.m.

Huchow has been looted. Forty boats of Chen Loh-san soldiers from Huchow are being towed to Konzenchiao to be sent by train to Kashing.

The C.M.S. Hospital Red Cross Unit is returning from Changsing.

Dr. Main sent his motor boat in answer to a telegram to help them to get out of the way of the retreating soldiers.

Pan Koh-kan is only a few miles from here and a little palmistry may divert him and his 4,000 soldiers to Shaohsing. It was Chang Kuo-hue one of his chiefs, in charge of the artillery, who gave the show away to Sun Chuan-fang. They were military students together.

When Pan takes his men out of the way, Sun will have a "walk in" to Hangchow and no doubt an understanding with Hsao Chao and Chow Vong-gyi exists. Troops are being hurried in from Shuichien by motor-car and sent on by train to Kashing.

MUKDEN TROOPS CLAIM FIRST SUCCESS

Chaoyang Said to Be Captured with Guns and Rifles by Second Fengtien Army

Mukden, Sept. 21.

General Li Ching-lin, commanding the Second Fengtien Army, to-day captured the important town of Chaoyang, taking 3,000 rifles and six field-guns. Many of the new type of trench mortars were employed by the Fengtien troops with great success.

General Wu, of Heilungkiang, commanding the Fifth Fengtien Army, will attack Kailu to-day, where, it is said, Marshal Wu Pei-fu has concentrated large forces. Chihli troops numbering 3,000 at Kailu are stated to have made overtures for surrender.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 22.

According to independent reports from Shanhaikuan the Government troops on September 21 came into contact with the Fengtien advance guards. The latter retreated, while the former following up suffered some casualties from land mines and later came into touch with the main Fengtien advanced force at Wanchiatun, where artillery fire was exchanged until nightfall.

The *"Hsing Pao"* reports that General Li Ching-lin's Tenth Fengtien Brigade attacked Government forces in the region of Chaoyang on September 20, but were repulsed and driven back several miles.

Government preparations are continuing on a large scale which will require a considerable time to develop.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE FIELD OF ACTION

Marshal Chang Tso-lin's troops are moving in two general directions: one objective is Shanhaikuan, the other Jehol.

The Great Wall meets the sea at Shanhaikuan, through which the Peking-Mukden line passes from North China into Manchuria. At Shanhaikuan then, a principal battle will presumably have to be fought, the Chihli troops using the Great Wall as a defence against the invading army. The bombing of the railway station here from aeroplanes by Marshal Chang's army was perhaps designed to prove that ancient parapets will not withstand modern warfare.

The most serious danger to the Fengtien army in the Shanhaikuan objective is that beyond that city the country is still flooded and that the Manchurian troops may not be ably to fight their way to Peking through inundated territory. The Jehol campaign seeks to offset this difficulty.

The reported capture of Chaoyang yesterday must be taken to mean that the movement toward Johel has commenced seriously.

Jehol is northeast of Peking a central point between Manchuria, Mongolia and Chihli. For military purposes it has been included with Suiyang in the defences against Mongolia, and although geographically within Chihli province, it is outside the Great Wall and is for all practical purposes part of Mongolia.

During the Ching Dynasty, the Manchu Emperors went there during the summer for hunting and a road runs thereto from Peking. This road is now not in a very good condition.

MARSHAL LU'S PUBLIC DECLARATION TO CHEKIANG AND KIANGSU

A Fight to a Finish: Kiangsu to Be Restored to Kiangsu People When He Reaches Nanking

In a circular telegram despatched from Lunghua on September 20, (and here translated from the Chinese Press) Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang makes the following announcement:—

I have declared war upon Tsao Kun in deference to the wishes of the people with the two great objects of eliminating traitors to our nation and consolidating the rights of our people. At the commencement of the war, I repeatedly expressed my desire that the people should join me in bearing the responsibility of reconstructing our nation, and that they should not be over-anxious about preserving the peace and safety of a locality. With these objects in view, I announced in advance that I would return Chêkiang to the Chêkiang people, so that I could with a single mind punish our traitors and solve our national problem at an early date. However, having served in Chêkiang for six years, and in view of the cordial and sympathetic friendship between us as well as of the similarity of our sentiment against our common enemy, I found that for private considerations I could not abandon my old friends in an emergency; and speaking of public duty, I hoped that other people should share in the good work.

Chekiang Divisions' Failure.

Therefore, I despatched the two divisions of Chêkiang troops to defend their respective frontiers against Fukien and Kiangsi, while I personally led my own troops to meet Kiangsu with our whole strength, primarily aiming at crushing Tsao Kun's partisans and also paying due regard both to military exigencies and my civil duties.

Unexpectedly, the said divisions were worsted repeatedly in fighting, with the result that the two important barriers of Kiangshan and Changshan were successively lost. If I stuck obstinately to the principle of keeping my territory at such a moment, I should soon find myself hampered right and left, not only with fatal results to our military strategy, but also adversely affecting the whole national situation. Therefore, I decided to resign the post of Tupan of Military Reorganization Affairs by appointing an officer to act in that capacity *pro tem*; and at the same time I requested the Legislative Body to select a successor as soon as possible for the sake of the province. I have, in my telegram of September 18, already informed the gentry and people of Chêkiang of all the circumstances leading to my transference to Shanghai to direct my army.

Will Chekiang Still Help?

I understand that the latest attitude of the best element among the people of Chêkiang is that, inasmuch as our national traitors have not yet been extirpated, the Chêkiang people cannot shirk their responsibility; and that, at meetings held Shanghai and Hangchow, they have again unanimously promised their support to the Righteous Army as they did at first. While the sincerity of the Chêkiang people's loyalty has not diminished a whit as a result of my departure from Chêkiang, the determination of my army to kill traitors has, moreover, grown stronger because of the concentration of my forces (on one front). For several consecutive days, the enemy have repeatedly sent reinforcements and made fierce attacks, all of which have been repulsed and during which the enemy lost countless killed and many prisoners.

Traitor Tsao Kun has this time thrown all the troops of several provinces into a stubborn resistance against our advance. Fighting for 20 days has left them where they were. Our troops show a fine *esprit de corps*, well deserving their good reputation in the southeast. Both Heaven's Will and the people's desire are thus clearly obvious.

A Fight to a Finish.

I, Yung-hsiang, having promised my life to the nation, will not regret to sacrifice it. I swear to use every effort of mine to fight the national traitors to a finish. The sea may dry up and the stone may rot, but my object will be unchangeable. I declared war by the Mandate of the public; I shall certainly act according to popular desires in the settlement of the national situation. Wherever my army may penetrate, the sovereign rights shall be handed over to the people. To-day, I renounced Chientang and returned Chêkiang to the Chêkiang people. Another day when I have occupied Nanking, I shall return Kiangsu to the Kiangsu people. The former action has long been my cherished desire; the latter is of course a consistent sequence of my policy. The glory or degradation of the manly character of our citizens and the clarification or deterioration of the future course of our government will both depend upon the outcome of this war. Our citizens should clearly realize the seriousness of their responsibility. They must not feel happy or sad on account of a momentary advantage or distress. The achievement of the great merit of punishing our traitors will then be assured.

I speak from my inmost heart and claim public attention.

Signed: LU YUNG-HSIANG.

Sept. 20.

THE ADVENTURES OF THE HAICHOW

Sailors Who Did Not Like Yangtze Unification Scenery

The Haichow, which sailed from Woosung to Liuho, deserting Marshal Lu to support Marshal Chi, has now returned from Liuho to Woosung, deserting Marshal Chi to support Marshal Lu.

The story goes that when the sailors awoke after the vessel had sailed the Yangtze, they discovered themselves in Liuho instead of in Woosung, where they had been resting during the war. They demanded of their officers an explanation for the change of scenery. When told that they were joining the navy of Admiral Tu Shih-kuei, for the purpose of unifying China and producing a united nation, they replied that since their chief, Admiral Lin, was in Shanghai they preferred to go there. Whereupon, their officers turned the ship about and returned home.

LOOTING BY SOLDIERS AT HUCHOW

Banks of Communications and of China Robbed of Notes: Loss Believed Small

According to a report received yesterday morning it was stated, soldiers, retreating from the Ihsing (west of Taihu Lake) front, had looted in Huchow, as the result of which the branches of the Bank of China and of the Bank of Communications had suffered losses. It was also reported that the greater part of the money taken from the banks was in the form of cancelled bank notes.

In an interview with the respective managers of the head offices of these two banks a representative of the "North-China Daily News" was informed that the reports were quite true though the losses were quite small and could be considered as negligible. In the case of the Bank of China orders had been issued to cancel notes in case of emergency. This branch it was stated was a small one and did very little business besides the redemption of notes.

CHINESE WOUNDED IN SHANGHAI

Some Pitiable Sights: Evidence of Marshal Lu's Hold on Liuho

Chinese wounded continue to enter the settlement. A visit to St. Luke's Hospital assures one of this fact. This hospital is taxed to its utmost and is only able to deal with the more serious cases. A tour of one or two wards is not a pleasant sight to the outsider who is unaccustomed to the sight of human suffering. One poor fellow, who had a bullet through the head, was evidently in a state of deliriousness. He was paralysed on one side and continually called out "Foreigner, am I done for?" "I fear he won't last much more than a week," said the doctor who was showing the visitor round. There were many other pitiable cases. One with the remains of a leg which had barely escaped being blown off. The physician doubted very much the report that "dum dum" bullets had been used. Several he produced had that appearance, but he considered that they had probably split their outer jackets, as it were.

A recent arrival who left the front for hospital early yesterday morning stated that Marshal Lu's troops were still keeping a firm hold on Liuho. One street, he said had been burnt down by the firing from the Chinese naval vessels. Most of the

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firing takes place at night and according to this same witness the opposing armies are about a mile apart, so that one imagines a lot of the firing must fall rather far from its mark. Some of the men have money in their pockets. From one was taken as much as $112, but whether this was the result of loot it is difficult to say.

MARSHAL LU'S SILVER IN SHANGHAI

Truth of Rumoured Seizure: Alleged Women Spies from Huangtu

Vague rumours filtered into Shanghai during the week end that a motor truck heavily laden with specie had been seized by the French police or marines as it came over the Minghong Road Bridge into Route Ghisi. The contents, supposedly belonging to Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, were said to have been confiscated by the authorities. Definite information to the contrary has been received in this office, but, in part, the story is true. Silver to the amount of about a lakh and a half, did come into the French Concession bound for a bank in the Settlement and the guard, not being able to open the boxes at the bridge, escorted it to headquarters, where after it had been found to be *bonâ fide* cargo, it was of course permitted to proceed to its destination.

Two women arrested in the Huangtu sector arrived at Shanghai North on Monday, charged with being spies, and were escorted to Lunghua, where thier case will be investigated.

ANOTHER FALSE LOAN RUMOUR

Story of Attempt by Marshal to Borrow $400,000 from Chinese Chamber Untrue

The Chinese General Chamber of Commerce has issued a denial that Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang last week solicited a loan of $400,000. Mr. K. S. Zee, General Secretary of the Chamber, writes to us as follows:—

Shanghai, Sept. 20.

In its issue of the 20th instant, the "Sinwanpao" in its local news section stated that on the morning of the 19th instant, Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang after his arrival at Shanghai convened an urgent meeting for the purpose of devising measures for the preservation of the peace and good order of the City, and that the gentry, merchants and other representative men were present at the meeting in response to the Marshal's invitation. The statement was also made that the General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai was requested by the Marshal to furnish a loan of $400,000 to cover military expenses. As the matter was treated as one of grave importance, a special meeting of Board of Directors of the Chamber was called at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, but no result was arrived at though the matter was discussed up to 5 p.m.

The statement that Marshal Lu has solicited a loan of $400,000 from the Chamber of Commerce is entirely unfounded, because he has done nothing of the kind. The meeting at the Chamber yesterday was convened for the one purpose of devising means for calling a halt to the devastation of the war and of affording relief to the war refugees. There was no discussion whatever about a loan for meeting military expenses. This emphatic statement is made by the Chamber to avoid the spread of the inaccurate report.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NEWS

The Price of Peace Not Yet Measurable in Silver

A news agency reports that a number of prominent Kiangsu men held a meeting in the French Concession on Saturday "to discuss the question of maintaining peace and good order in Kiangsu." Unfortunately they had omitted to obtain police permission to hold the meeting and, the little affair being officially known, they were visited by detectives and the meeting was called off.

PUSSYFOOT PIOUPIOUS OF PINGPONG

WEDNESDAY.

S.H.N. RAILWAY BRIDGES BLOWN UP

Work of Kiangsu Agents to Stop Marshal Lu's Chekiang Troops from Joining Him: Kiangsu's Big Guns

The most important piece of news received in Shanghai on Tuesday was that reporting a breach in the Hangchow railway line.

At first it was stated that rails had been taken up west of Kashing, but definite news was afterwards received reporting the destruction of two large bridges, 71 and 78, east of the city, on the Shanghai side. The first, about one mile from the railway station, was blown up at about 10.30 a.m., and the second, about two and a half miles away, towards Shanghai, was demolished shortly after noon. Both bridges are of more than average length and both have been completely destroyed, the stone work being blown up and steel girders, broken and twisted, brought down into the water.

Present information is that this destruction was the work of Kiangsu agents working in the Chêkiang lines, and was not done by advanced troops coming down from Changhsing or Tsingpu. If this blow is followed up immediately with a forward movement of troops southward, the severance of the line would seriously restict the movement of Chêkiang troops and probably necessitate a retirement on the extreme left of the line.

It is known that there has been fighting in the Tsingpu district during the past two or three days, and it is significant that on Tuesday a boat train, bringing troops from that front, came down the Huangpu to the Arsenal, having used the waterway either from Kashing or Tsingpu linking up with the river. There were a number of wounded on the boat train, but the wounded were in the minority.

An officer who had just come down from Naziang on Tuesday reported heavy fighting there on Saturday, Sunday and Monday nights, adding the information that at one time Kiangsu troops actually reached Nanziang station, but were driven back with considerable losses. It is evident that the big attack is developing on the centre and on the western flank, and interesting results may be expected there now that railway communication has been cut.

An ordinary passenger train left Shanghai on Tuesday morning but only got as far as the loop at Songkiang, being then recalled by telegraph. Arrangements are being made to continue the service between Hangchow and Kashing, but the service on this side will probably have to be suspended, further damage to the railway being anticipated.

Kiangsu's New Way of Moving Big Guns.

Reports from Kiangsu indicate that a heavy offensive is under preparation, perhaps the most aggressive during the entire war. According to this report, Kiangsu's difficulty in the past has been an inability to move the heavy artillery which Marshal Chi had hoped would silence Marshal Lu's machine-guns. Shots fired from the Kiangsu large guns have failed, in the past, to accomplish what was expected of them. The reason has been that it was difficult to transport the heavy artillery through the paddy fields and across the many creeks and canals which intersect this country. A plan has now been devised to utilize pontoons for this purpose and one of the explanations for the silence at the fronts is that Kiangsu is using oil drums for the building of these pontoons and that as soon as they are ready, the offensive will begin. Heavy artillery placed on these pontoons will then be moved into position, across canals, creeks and rivers, so that the Kiangsu troops will find themselves able to meet Marshal Lu's troops at closer quarters. It is then expected that this will lead to the final engagement of the war.

A Mixed Bridge from Shantung has already arrived at the front to reinforce Marshal Chi's troops, while a Hupeh Mixed Brigade is now at Nanking, *en route* to the front. These troops arrived at Nanking on Sunday.

According to these reports a principal action should take place during the present week end.

The Lunghua Communique

Midnight.

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua last night stated that there had been no fighting on any fronts, except slight firing at Huangtu.

The report of the death of General Ho Feng-lin's mother is stated to be untrue.

No confirmation of the assassination of General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, has been received at Lunghua. His local representatives have had no report.

CHEKIANG'S OWN CIVIL WAR

Opposition to Fukienese Tuchun: Other Claimants for Chief Office: Troops Entering from Several Directions: A Grave Outlook

Civil war has broken out within Chêkiang Province. Chêkiang gentry fear that their province will now become a second Kuangtung, every military faction fighting to get what they can out of the province.

The immediate cause for the trouble is the appointment of Sun Chuan-fang as Tuli of Chêkiang. Those who engineered the dismissal of Marshal Lu planned that his successor should be a Chêkiang man. They did not expect that Peking would appoint Sun Chuan-fang to the position, immediately on Lu Yung-hsiang's departure. Rather, they anticipated, the Peking Government would be sufficiently diplomatic to give Chêkiang a little time to reach a decision as to which man they would prefer. As a matter of fact, at least two of Marshal Chi's generals wanted the job and they would be preferable to Sun Chuan-fang, whose reputation is none too good.

Fighting Reported Already.

It must be borne in mind that General P'an Kuo-kang, whose troops declared their independence of Marshal Lu and thus made possible the easy entrance into Chêkiang of Sun Chuan-fang's troops, is still reported to be loyal to Lu Yung-hsiang and that he is said to have attempted suicide when he learned what his troops had done. It is not believed that he desires the Tuchunate for himself. His programme would rather be to see the former Civil Governor of Chêkiang, his immediate superior, General Chang Tsai-yang in the position.

Meanwhile, General Sun Chuan-fang, now Tuli of Chêkiang and Inspector-General of Chêkiang and Fukien by mandate of President Tsao Kun, has actually entered Chêkiang at Chuchow and is moving his troops toward Hangchow.

It was reported yesterday afternoon that regiments opposed to Sun Chuan-fang were revolting throughout the province and that fighting had actually taken place at Wenchow. It is believed that this is an error and that the place meant is Yenchow, which is midway between Chuchow and Hangchow.

Hsia the Stormy Petrel

It is believed in responsible quarters that the present acting Civil Governor of Chêkiang, Hsia Chao, favours the appointment of General Chen Tiao-yuan, at present Defence Commissioner of Hsuchowfu in northern Kiangsu and one of Marshal Chi's most competent assistants, to the Tuchunate. It is known that General Chen is a candidate for the position and that it has been promised to him, should he reach Hangchow before Sun Chuan-fang arrives. Hsia Chao, who is a Chêkiang man rather favourable to the Peking Government, has played an important part in all the troubles of Chêkiang province for many years. Wherever he dislikes what is going on, he organizes a local autonomy movement. He was responsible for the autonomy movement which resulted in Lu Yung-hsiang resigning his Tuchunship and becoming the Director-General of the Reorganization of Chêkiang. It is only natural that he should prefer to have a Tuchun in the province friendly to himself. Sun Chuan-fang is under no obligation to him; therefore he opposes Sun.

All Sorts of Troops.

Meanwhile troops are entering Chêkiang from all directions. Anhui troops are already in the province. Fukien troops have come in with Sun Chuan-fang. It is admitted by Marshal Lu's friends that Kiangsu will take Changhsing shortly, if they have not already done so. Marshal Lu's troops retired from Huchow there days ago. But his Shantung men are still in the province. Kiangsu troops, Shantung troops, Honan troops, Hupeh troops are about to raid Chêkiang. And added to all these are the provincial divisions, made up of Chêkiang men, but divided among many leaders, each fighting the other for position and preferment. The reports of the looting of Huchowfu and the unconfirmed story of the looting of Kashing can but be the preface to a complete disorganization of the province.

CHEKIANG'S NEW CIVIL GOVERNOR

Peking, Sept. 23.

A mandate issued to-day relieves General Chang Tsai-yang of the post of Civil Governor of Chêkiang, and appoints in his place the Chêkiang Chief of Police, General Hsia Chao.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHINESE PRESS WAR NOTES

Dr. Sun's New Policy

Dr. Sun Yat-sen proposes to nominate Marshal Tuan Chi-jui to be President while he himself will continue to be Generalissimo. He has renamed the Punitive Army as the Chienkuo Chun or the National Consolidation Army. On September 21, he appointed Fang Shen-tao Commander-in-Chief of the Chienkuo Chun in Fukien; all provincial commanders-in-chief will be given the same title, to be distinguished by the name of the province.

Chang Tso-lin's War Plan.

From a foreign source, the Peking Government learns that Marshal Chang Tso-lin's plan is to direct the First Army under Chiang Teng-hsuan to attack Haifengkou, the Second Army under Li Ching-lin to attack Chaoyang and Linyuan, the Third Army under Chang Hseuh-liang to advance upon Shanhaikwan, and the Fourth Army under Chang Tso-hsiang to station itself at Chinchow as a reserve force; the Fifth Army under Wu Chin-shen and the Sixth Army under Hsu Lan-chou are given other works to do, not yet ascertainable.

Chekiang's Doubtful Case

Hsia Chao, Chief of Chêkiang Constabulary and Acting Civil Governor, and General Chou, Acting Military Governor, telegraphed Wu Pei-fu at Peking on September 20, informing him of the departure of Lu Yung-hsiang and Chang Tsai-yang from Hangchow for Shanghai and of their own assumption of duties of the provincial government, reports a Peking telegram. They also said that as they had ordered all their troops to return to their original posts to await further orders, they would beg him to give their province his protection. In reply, Wu asked them to welcome the arrival of Sun Chuan-fang and cooperate in vanquishing Lu, as he relied on their assistance for the restoration of peace and tranquillity in the southeast.

At the Local Headquarters.

Since the removal of the Headquarters of the Commander-in-Chief of the United Army of Chêkiang and Shanghai to the Arsenal, all financial matters have been placed under the control of Mr. Li Shih-hao, ex-Minister of Finance. But all kinds of intercourse with the outside shall continue to be maintained in the name of the Military Commissioner of Sunkiang and Shanghai.

Killed and Wounded.

Since the outbreak of the local war, reports a news agency, over 750 wounded soldiers have been restored to health, 337 have died as a result of their wounds, while over 1,000 have been killed in fighting on the front between Huangtu and Anting alone, according to investigations made. The casualties at Liuho, Kading, Lotien and Ihsing must have been even more appallingly heavy.

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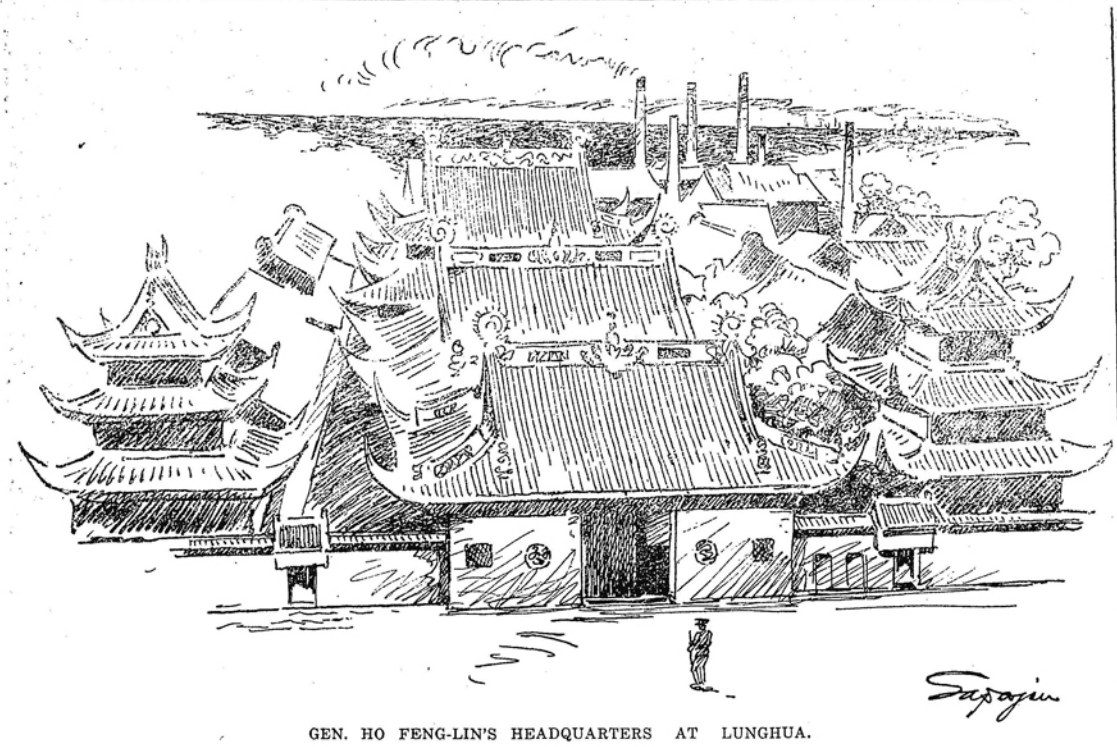

GEN. HO FENG-LIN'S HEADQUARTERS AT LUNGHUA.

PEKING REASSURED BY CONFIDENT ATTITUDE OF WU PEI-FU

Prices Milder but Newspaper Censorship Still Ferocious: Shansi Tuchun Sending Troops: Mukden Army Reported to Have Gained Signal Success at Chaoyang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 22.

Peking continues to take courage from Wu Pei-fu's confidence. The food prices are remarkably stable under the circumstances, rice, for instance, having risen only $1.40 per picul of 155 catties. Flour has risen 25 cents per bag of 40 catties during the past three weeks. The bond market is already recovering and it is said that the upward trend will continue for some time. Bonds to-day show a five percentage appreciation over quotations three weeks ago.

At the same time the censorship does not relax in severity, the latest manifestation being an order by the Metropolitan Police calling upon all newspapers to change their phraseology from Chihli versus Fengtien War to national forces versus rebels. The order states:

"When war reports are printed in newspapers, you should designate the Government troops as 'national forces' and Fengtien troops as 'rebel forces.' Any departures from this order shall be subject to interference from the responsible authorities."

The trains from Peking to Tientsin are being monopolized by the troops. General Wang Chen-ping and his staff are making their headquarters at Tientsin.

Reports of skirmishing on the Chaoyang front are received from time to time but no connected account has yet been received at Peking. To-day's war news, for instance, contains a telegram from a General near Chaoyang that his riflemen have brought down a rebel aeroplane and that they have been suitably rewarded.

Note: Yesterday's telegram to Shanghai reported Chaoyang captured by the Fengtien forces on their way to Jehol.

PEKING IN A STATE OF PANIC

All Able-Bodied Men Commandeered: Flight to Tientsin

A letter sent from Peking last Thursday states:—

"Since writing last, things have taken a more serious turn up here. All men are being forced to take up arms; boys, cooks, coolies, anyone who can be of service to the army in any capacity or imaginary capacity whatsoever. All carts, richas and even motor cars are being commandeered (in a free republic!). There was quite a panic to-day in the city and all those who can do so are moving to Tientsin (so there is a use for a foreign settlement after all!).

"There is the last straw that has broken the camel's back. Schools are closed, with the pupils bolting to places of safety and fearing they cannot reach such in time, even when abandoning all their worldly goods to the champion looters of the Chinese army. All telegrams are strictly censored. Food is at an exorbitant price and coal is unprocurable as there is no one to deliver it. One gets no reliable news and nothing is allowed to get out. No more tickets are being sold for Mukden or Hankow.

SHANSI TUCHUN'S OFFER OF TROOPS FOR CHIHLI

Peking, Sept. 22.

It is officially reported that Gen. Yen Hsi-shan, the Tuchun of Shansi, has offered to maintain two fully-equipped brigades of Shansi troops for service in the field against Fengtien and also 1,000,000 rounds of ammunition.

In accepting the offers, the Government warmly thanked Gen. Yen.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

HANYANG ARSENAL TURNING OUT MUNITIONS

Hankow, Sept. 22.

Since the outbreak of hostilities between Chihli and Fengtien, the Hanyang Arsenal has increased the number of its workmen, who are working day and night to full capacity. It is understood that some 200 rifles and 1,000,000 rounds of cartridges are being manufactured there each day, and that by order of Marshal Wu Pei-fu, the Arsenal is now hurriedly casting 50 field-guns.—Eastern News Agency.

FENGTIEN SUCCESS AT CHAOYANG

Large Captures Claimed of Prisoners and Equipment

Mukden, Sept. 23.

The General Headquarters here announces:—"This morning at 5 o'clock the Fengtien troops virtually captured Chaoyang with the result that they have captured about 600 prisoners of the Chihli troops together with six field-guns, eight machine-guns, 2,000 rifles and large quantities of other military stores. The Chihli troops have been routed in the direction of Lingyuang." — Eastern News Agency.

1,000 WOUNDED IN SOOCHOW ALONE

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Soochow, Sept. 20.

For two days now Soochow has received no wounded, but to date we have cared for about 1,000. During the early part of the week, however, the wounded who were brought in required scores of big operations. One of our Soochow surgeons gained a great deal of experience in this type of surgery in a base hospital in France during the World War. On his rush days during these past weeks he has kept two adjoining operating rooms busy: finishing one operation, and going at once to the other operating room while a third case was being prepared. From what we learn from the front, we may expect another large inrush of wounded at almost any hour.

Looting Firmly Put Down.

As far as we can learn there has been very little looting—far less than might be expected, on all three fronts. Martial law is really working in Soochow to the great relief of everyone. A cook was out for a little all-night gambling, and going home at 3 p.m. a policeman sent a bullet through the calf of his leg. When the cook is able to leave the hospital, he will probably change his gambling hours until conditions are normal. One afternoon last week a number of men went to a Buddhist temple, tied up an old priest, and threatening his life with an axe, robbed him of $160. One of the gang was an ex-servant of the priest. Three of the gang were caught, and though the priest begged for their lives, the three were shot. They were not of the robber class, but were mostly men out of employment—one was a mere boy of 17. This execution has had quite a wholesome effect.

THURSDAY.

MARSHAL LU'S DEFENCES

A Formidable Barrier Againt Kiangsu When at Last the Attack Begins: Navy Supplies Another Comic Interlude

There was on Wednesday almost a complete lack of definite, reliable news of the war. Both sides have undoubtedly been feeling the effects of the severe fighting in the series of engagements during the latter part of last week, and in which the Kiangsu forces were turned back with heavy casualties. For some reason at present unknown, the Kiangsu forward movement which was to have ended the war in a few days has been held up, though it cannot have been entirely abandoned, and the present lull may be regarded as the calm before the final storm. There is no question but that Marshal Chi's last two attempts to break through proved costly in casualties, with consequent effect upon the morale of his troops, and the probability is that he is reorganizing his forces to undertake a new plan of attack. On this side there is talk of an offensive in the next day or two, but the movements which are taking place rather suggest that Marshal Lu is more occupied with his system of defence, which has so far proved extremely sound, and is endeavouring to improve it wherever possible.

Machine-guns and Barbed wire.

Additional machine guns are being placed at certain points, more trenches are being made and barbed wire obstacles set up, and during the past 24 hours 2,000 more troops were sent up to Nanzing. On Wednesday a couple of anti-aircraft guns, with many cases of ammunition, were transferred from Lunghua to Nanziang, but if one may judge from the feeble aviation exploits so far recorded, it does not appear that these guns may be needed for any serious use, unless there has been a late accession of strength to the Kiangsu aviation service. The evening report received from Huangtu on Wednesday state that the line was quite save for an occasional exchange of rifle shots.

Material is being sent forward for repair of the broken bridges at Kashing so that communication possibly may be restored.

There was a story in the Chinese newspapers on Wednesday relating that Chu Hsi, Defence Commissioner of Soochow, had attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself, his life being saved by the intervention of a member of his bodyguard. When at Quinsan a week ago, the writer learned from a well-informed source that the Commissioner, who had command of a Division, suffered severe losses in an engagement at Malutsen, and was not seen afterwards for two or three days. He then appeared at Marshal Chi's headquarters, more or less in disgrace, but was allowed to return to his command. The alleged attempt to commit suicide is attributed to depression because of the heavy losses his Division sustained in killed and wounded.

Kiangsu Still Preparing.

A *communiqué* issued at Lunghua last night stated that there had been no fighting at the front. Reports from all fronts indicate great preparations on the part of the Kiangsu army including the movement of heavy artillery, which leads to the conclusion that Kiangsu will shortly take the offensive.

Little Picnics for the Navy.

The navy has been in again and out again. It is not quite clear which side the "Independent Navy" is with, but the last report was that the ships after returning to Shanghai sailed again for Liuho. An official at Lunghua said that the captains were seen on Wednesday in the naval headquarters, although another report has it that they had sailed into Liuho at exactly the same time. Apparently, the Independent Navy, which has been inactive since its inception, except in a business way, has suddenly taken to cruising the Huangpu and Yangtze Rivers. It has even been suggested that the sailors desire ringside seats at the Battle of Liuho, long-heralded as the decisive battle of the war. The commanders felt cooped-up at the Arsenal, where there was no more amusing company than a former Tupan, who might not win the war after all.

The Blown-up Bridges.

The report that bridges 71 and 78 on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway had been blown up by Kiangsu secret agents, although so stated in all authoritative sources, proved to be incorrect. The bridges were blown up by order of the Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang, who was somewhat premature in executing a plan, which had for its object the cutting of the railroad as soon as the last of Marshal Lu's troops had arrived from the western front. A troop train still on the road was unable to proceed and the soldiers came to Shanghai by boat. Bridge 64 was threatened, but all the tracks have been removed and it is believed that the bridge will not now be disturbed.

Kiangsu Feeling Their Way

A *communiqué* issued by Dr. Loh, Secretary of General Ho Feng-lin, on Wednesday night stated at 7 p.m., the enemy made an attack on Maloo. The attempt was in the nature of a sortie, only one regiment being used, and was repulsed by our regiment which had been stationed at Maloo on Monday.

A similar sortie was made to the rear of Liuho between Lohtan and Lotien. We have a battalion at Lotien, which repulsed the enemy. The Kiangsu army is moving on Lotien from the general direction of Kading with a view to capturing the road to the rear of Liuho.

MUKDEN VICTORY CONFIRMED

Large Captures at Chaoyang: Marshal Chang will Bombard Chinwangtao

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Mukden, Sept. 24.

Chaoyang and Taifu have been captured by the Fengtien troops, together with eight field guns, 16 machine guns, 1,000 rifles and 900 prisoners. The situation at present is that an enveloping movement is in process, which is expected to result in the capture of Chinyuan, between Chaoyang and Jehol.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin again summoned a meeting of the Consular Body and requested them to advise the withdrawal of all men-of-war from Chinwangtao owing to the fact that Marshal Wu Pei-fu has made this port his headquarters and coaling station. Marshal Chang also stated that he intended to bomb the port of Chinwangtao.

In the event of his bombing Peking, which he had threatened to do with three aeroplanes, his objective would be the Presidential palace and he would not touch the Legation Quarters.

I learn on very good authority here that Gen. Feng Yu-hsiang may become antagnnistic to Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

A considerable quantity of valuable property from the Chinese City

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has been stored in the Japanese Concession, including that of Chinese officials. Rents are thus appreciating.

More Mandates Against Chang.

Peking, Sept. 24.

A mandate issued this morning formally cancels Marshal Chang Tso-lin's titles, orders and decorations. The mandate attributes the present disturbance of peace and order solely to Marshal Chang Tso-lin himself, and promises the officers and men serving Marshal Chang enrolment in the Government forces if they report and declare their allegiance to the Government.

The Blue Express between Peking and Tientsin has been temporarily suspended, but is running normally between Pukou and Tientsin.

Later

Representatives requested Dr. W. W. Yen, the Premier, to attend the House this afternoon in order to explain the recent arrest of two members, but the members had since been released, and there was no quorum.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL LU TO PEACEMAKERS

No Peace But by War: President Tsao Must Go: Struggle to the Last Inevitable

Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang's reply to the Peace Maintenance Society (see parallel column) is to the following effect:—

"I appreciate your kind sentiment; but I love peace as before. Since fighting began, peace may still be gained if the other side will show repentance. However, as four provinces are attacking Chêkiang, and as Kiangsu was the first to start the war, Tsao Kun is the chief culprit that has made peace hopeless, to the indignation of the people.

"If you gentlemen really desire a true peace, you must first remove the obstacle to peace. Upon the outbreak of the revolution, our people did not ask Wuchang to stop fighting, they first demanded of the Manchu Court to abdicate. When the title of Emperor Hung Hsien was assumed, our people did not request the Southwest to suspend war; they first asked Yuan Shih-kai to vacate the Presidency. To-day matters stand just the same. If you regard stopping the war as the best plan, it would be as well to advise all our people to surrender to Tsao.

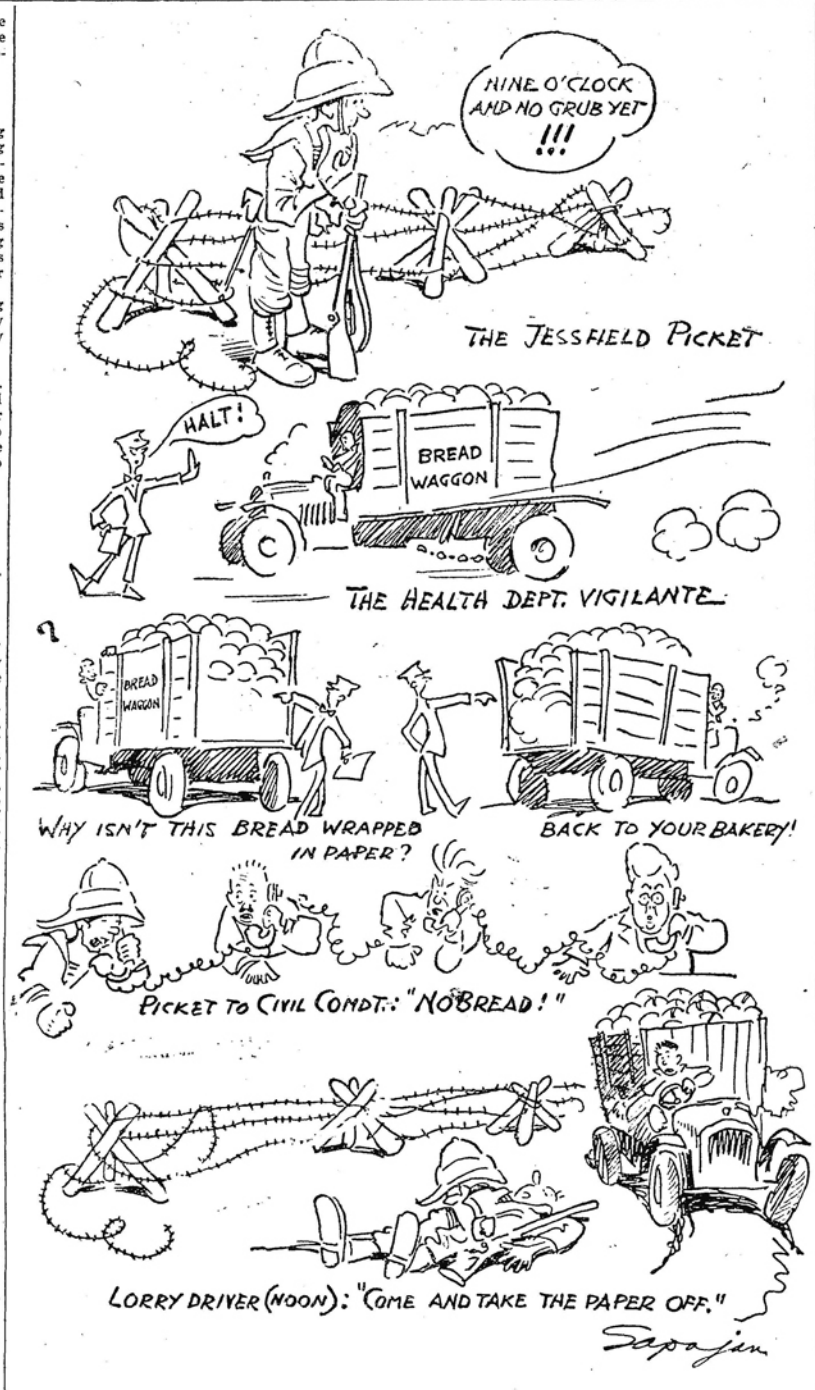
After reiterating his determination to fight on, and the necessity to endure some pain for the time being in order to gain a permanent peace; and after pointing out the ferocious nature of the enemy from whom to obtain peace would be as difficult as to ask the tiger for his skin, Marshal Lu continues:—

"If you do not agree that to stop fighting is tantamount to surrendering to Tsao, then please first disclose your plan of removing Tsao to our people. Our people all hate Tsao, so much so that in none of the newspapers published in Shanghai, has he ever been represented as the President of China. Such a clearly expressed public opinion should be regarded seriously and used as a weapon against the traitor. Your proposal sounds like abandoning your weapon before running the traitor to earth. To surrender to Tsao even for the sake of peace is condemned in principle; not to say that once you place yourselves in the position of a subjugated people, you can enjoy no peace even temporarily."

Marshal Lu then reminds the Peace Society of the tyrannical rule in Chihli, Shantung and Honan, and of the heavy taxation in Szechuan and Hupeh. Do they not tremble upon hearing of that? The difference between a man and a beast lies in that the former has sense to distinguish right from wrong, and the present is not a time to consider the question of profit and loss alone, as they, who are all gentlemen of a high intelligence and good reputation, will readily admit.

Marshal Lu declares that as long as the national traitor is not removed, so long there can be no peace. "The key to peace is not the cessation of fighting, unless you gentlemen can suggest a way to bring the other side to submission without fighting. Kindly carefully consider the situation and you will see that you cannot preserve yourselves merely by stopping the war."

LU YUNG-HSIANG, Sept. 23, 1924



HALF A LOAF'S BETTER THAN NO BREAD

SHANGHAI PEACE OFFENSIVE

Full Organization of Leading Chinese Businessmen to Endeavour to Get Troops Withdrawn

The Peace Maintenance Society, which was organized last Saturday, is rapidly crystalizing public opinion in Shanghai behind a peace offensive. Already messages have been sent to the Peking Government, Marshal Wu Pei-fu and others to influence Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan to cease fighting now that Lu Yung-hsiang has retired from Chêkiang. The Society has also addressed itself to Generals Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin asking them to withdraw their troops since the suffering of the people on account of the war is very great.

The members of the Peace Maintenance Society consists of 84 Shanghai organizations, 43 of which have already sent representatives. The following are the active members: (*names translated from Chinese*).

Chinse Native Bankers Association, Shanghai Transportation Association, Shanghai Forwarders Guild, Cotton Guild, Nantao Cotton Guild, Foreign Piece Goods Merchants, Chinese Drug Guild, Exporters Association, Grain Merchants Association, Customs Brokers Guild, Silk Merchants Guild, Pawnbrokers Guild. Chêkiang Silk Guild, Cigarette Dealers Association, Paper Merchants Guild, Sugar Merchants Association, Shansi Exchange Brokers Guild, Ningpo Boatman's (?) Association, Shanghai Bankers Association, Dong Zong Benevolent Society, Industrial Home for Orphans (French Concession), Red Cross Society of China, China Benevolent Association, Sun Ki Benevolent Society, Anti-Kidnapping Society of China, Liengi Benevolent Association, Pao Zai Cemetery Society, Kiangsu Educational Association, Shanghai District Assembly, Machine-Made Silk Goods Association, Nantao Chamber of Commerce, Overseas Merchants Guild, Flour Mill-owners Association, San Ching Silk Guild, Chapei Philanthropic Society, Spiritual Society, Shanghai Tobacco Merchants Association, Rice Merchants Guild.

Every Walk of Life.

The list of organization members, as it stands, represents every phase of communal life in Shanghai. Merchants, bankers, educationalists, philanthropists have joined in this movement to save Shangahi from further warfare. Although it is not believed that much will be accomplished at this stage, because of the difficulty of communicating with Kiangsu and for various political reasons, the founders of the organization hope that they may alleviate the sufferings of the refugees and at the same time be prepared to facilitate any peace activities which may develop.

The leaders of the Peace Maintenance Society are members of an Administrative Committee of five members: Messrs. Yu Yah-ching, Shêng Chu-shu, Yao Tse-zah, Wang I-ting and Shen Lien-fang. Mr. Yu Yah-ching is Chairman of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce and a prominent Ningpo banker and steamship operator in Shanghai; Mr. Sheng is Manager of the Bank of Communications, formerly Chairman of the Shanghai Bankers Association. He is a native of Chêkiang. Mr. Shen Lien-fang is a prominent silk merchant in Shanghai. Mr. Yao Tse-zah is Chairman of the Nantao Chamber of Commerce and one of the local gentry. Mr. Wang I-ting is a local businessman and a member of the Kiangsu gentry.

The Gentry Included.

In addition to this committee, the Peace Maintenance Society has requested the Kiangsu and Chêkiang Peace delegates who drew up the agreement between Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan and Tupan Lu Yung-hsiang last summer to continue to act. These delegates represent the gentry of both provinces. It is such delegates who can now accomplish very much in the interests of peace. Marshal Chi has regarded most of them as Shanghai men rather than representatives of Kiangsu and has felt that their business association with Chêkiang, particularly Ningpo merchants and bankers, has tended to make them partial to a peace-at-any-price programme. For otherwise, they would have included in their agreement last summer clauses with regard to Shanghai.

It is known that peace efforts are being made in altogether another direction and developments have been daily expected which have thus far not materialized. When Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang came to Lunghua it was believed that he was eliminated from the struggle and that there would be a basis for peace. The continued fighting and the difficulty of communicating with the other side has delayed results in this direction.

54 Refugee Shelters.

The important work accomplished by the Peace Maintenance Society at this time is the supporting of 54 refugee shelters conducted by different charitable and benevolent organizations in Shanghai. Refugees have come to the city from the country between the lines and have been cared for by these stations. The Society itself maintains no stations.

CHANG TSO-LIN'S SOLEMN PRAYER

Supplication to the Heavenly Emperor for Victory for the People's Sake

On the 15th day of the 8th moon (September 13), Chang Tso-lin, Commander-in-Chief of the Chenwei Army, together with Commanders Chiang Teng-hsuan, Li Ching-in, Chang Hseuh-liang, Chang Tso-hsiang, Wu Chin-shen and Hsu Lan-chou, reverently offered incense, joss-paper, wine and fruit on the occasion of delivering a solemn prayer to the Heavenly Emperor, the substance of which is as follows:—

After saying that for two years, he has preserved order and peace within his own territory by virtue of the trust he accepted from the elders, Marshal Chang denounces Tsao Kun for having committed the greatest crimes in expelling the Chief Executive, in bribing the electorate and stealing the highest position. He, Chang, had hesitated to respond at once to the popular clamour to punish the traitor, because he did not wish the people to suffer from the devastation of war, and because he hoped that Tsao would repent in time.

Intoxicated by Conquest.

"But instead," continues Chang, "Tsao, evidently intoxicated by military conquests, has employed his satellites, Wu Pei-fu, Chi Hsieh-yuan and others, to disturb the country and oppress the people. For several years, military operations have been going on incessantly in Szechuan, Hunan, Kuangtung, and Kuangsi, with the appalling result that human skeletons and bones are littered all over that part of the country. In our whole country, the only places that may be comparatively called the happy land are Chêkiang and Kiangsu in the south and Liaotung (Manchuria) in the north. Yet, the ambition of the traitor knows no bounds, as he has been plotting the ruination of Chêkiang and Fengtien day and night as if he were bent upon leaving the whole country without a single place intact and the people without a single haven of shelter. His cruel and atrocious heart must have long been known to Heaven."

On My Head Be Defeat.

After referring to drought and flood afflicting this country, Chihli suffering more severely from flood than other provinces, and exposing the callousness of "the traitor" in neglecting famine relief measures and ordering the four provinces to attack Chêkiang and in mobilizing troops against Fengtien, Chang declares that he has been forced to conclude that he can no longer preserve his territory and protect his people by peaceful measures. Hence, he will do his duty, defend his native province and eliminate the traitor for the whole nation. He mobilizes his army on this day with the sole object of killing the chief offender and absolutely not caring

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for power and position. "Thou Almighty be my Judge," fervently prays Chang.

If fate should decree that Fengtien must suffer, Chang prays that on him alone shall punishment descend. If Tsao's and Wu's day of retribution has arrived, Chang prays that Heaven will give him a speedy victory, so that the vitality of the nation may not be too much injured and the suffering masses may be restored to peace and safety as soon as possible.

LULL IN MOVEMENTS OF CHIHLI TROOPS

Tientsin's Calm After a Storm

Tientsin, Sept. 24.

A lull has at last been brought to-day to the transportation by rail of the Chihli troops, proceeding to fighting fronts.

Shanhaikuan is the foremost front-line of the Chihli troops, which are commanding the strategic position from the jag of the Great Wall to a point about one mile distant outside Shanhaikuan on the sea-shore. Besides, all the hills and strongholds to the west of Shanhaikuan are being well guarded by detachments of the General Headquarters of the Government troops. General Peng Shoushin, Commander of the 15th Division, a few days ago removed to Chinwangtao, one artillery battalion and one infantry brigade which had been stationed near the foremost line. All the important places along the railway are being guarded by the troops of the 26th Division.—Eastern News Agency.

SHOT FOR FAILURE IN DISCIPLINE

Colonel Sentenced by Marshal Lu: Warning to Troops that Looted Huchow

Colonel Li Ting-mei, Commander of the 38th Infantry Regiment of the 19th Brigade of the 10th Division, was shot at the Execution Ground of the Arsenal at 5 p.m. on Wednesday afternoon by order of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, says the Chinese Press.

Colonel Li was found guilty by a court martial conducted by Marshal Lu himself, of having failed to keep his troops under control and having thereby committed a breach of the Army Discipline. This case arose from the looting of Huchow by the troops of the 38th Regiment.

Shortly after 2 p.m. on Wednesday, Marshal Lu had the guilty troops assembled at the drill ground in Lunghua. He addressed them on the importance of enforcing discipline in an army. He offered either to disband and send them back to their homes in Shantung; or to keep them if they would swear to redeem their sins by helping him to fight and defeat his enemy and to be of good conduct in future. A tremendous shout rent the air, the men in one voice choosing to follow their Commander-in-Chief through thick and thin.

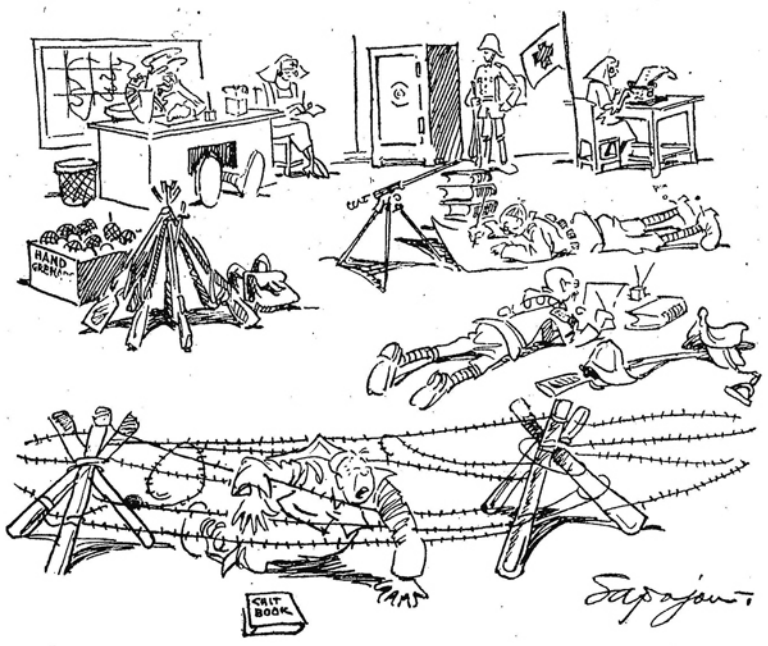
Then followed the tragic end of their Colonel, doubtless to serve as a warning against future misbehaviour.

NEUTRALITY OF SHANGHAI AND WOOSUNG

Mr. Yu Ya-ching has received the following reply from Peking to his telegram of September 10:—

Your telegram of the 10th noted. Referring to your proposal to demarcate Woosung and Shanghai as a neutral area, as Woosung and Shanghai constitute the first commercial port in China at which Chinese and foreign merchants congregate, means should be speedily devised for their preservation. We are just holding consultations as regards the question of demarcating a neutral zone. We still expect your influential assistance.

As a result of information reaching Peking to the effect that Lu Hsiao-chia, son of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, was stirring up the bandits along the Tientsin-Pukow Railway, President Tsao and Marshal Wu, have sent instructions to the authorities in Kiangsu, Anhui, Shantung and Honan to offer a reward for his apprehension, says a Peking news agency.



MAHOMET AND HIS MOUNTAIN

If the S.V.C. cannot go to work, why not their work to the S.V.C.?

FRIDAY.

MARSHAL LU'S FRONT FURTHER BARRED

Kiangsu Still Tarries: Possibilities of a Turning Movement: Propaganda Pamphlets by Air

Again on Thursday there was a dearth of war news, and such as was received indicates little if any change in the disposition of the two armies. There was some firing on the right of the line at Huangtu on Wednesday night, kept up spasmodically between 8 and 10 o'clock, but this does not seem to have developed into anything like a big affair, and the rest of the line is reported to have been quiet. On Thursday forenoon, firing was heard from Jessfield, and was evidently one of the big guns which the Kiangsu men have brought down, firing at some considerable distance. Daily for the past three or four days the Chinese newspapers have reported that Marshal Lu has gone to Nanziang to direct an attack, but in fact he has not left Shanghai and his car still awaits him at the railway station.

Every hour's delay has given Marshal Lu more time in which to strengthen his defence, and it now appears certain that he will be able to deal severely with any frontal attack; but the chief danger may lie in a wide flanking movement on the west of his line. He appears to anticipate, however, that Huangtu and Liuho will continue to be the principal points of attack, and on Wednesday night another 1,500 soldiers were despatched from Lunghua to Nanziang, taking with them a big supply of ammunition and some machine-guns, while further supplies went up on Thursday morning.

Propaganda is being briskly carried on among the soldiers on both sides, and instances have occurred in which aeroplanes have been used for the purpose of dropping pamphlets into the enemy lines. It is said that, in inviting deserters to come over to his side, Marshal Chi is offering good treatment, enlistment in his army, and a bonus of $20. At the same time one hears of many desertions from the Kiangsu ranks, followed by the inevitable looting. This was taking place on a small scale some 10 days ago and may have developed to more serious proportions.

CHEKIANG A PREY TO MANY FACTIONS

Province at Mercy of Competitors for Office: Contribution Levied on Kashing: Another Railway Bridge Out of Action

The civil war in Chêkiang is developing into a strife among various military factions for control of the province and already is resulting in a tendency toward cities declaring themselves independent of the provincial capital at Hangchow. General P'an Kuo-kang, commander of the 1st Chêkiang Division which deserted Tupan Lu, has declared himself independent of Hangchow and is establishing his own military dictatorship at Ningpo.

About two years ago, a Volunteer Corps was organized by Shanghai merchants, natives of Ningpo, for the purpose of protecting that city against looters should war break out between Kiangsu and Chêkiang. The volunteers have played very little part in Chêkiang affairs, but they are now emerging as supporters of P'an Kuo-kang. It is reported in Chêkiang circles that a similar movement is being organized in Wenchow and other cities.

Tuli Sun Chuan-fang is due to arrive in Hangchow to-day although Shanghai reports had him in the city yesterday. He will take over the yamên formerly occupied by Tupan Lu and will announce to the Chêkiang people his acceptance of the office.

Meanwhile, General Chen Tiao-yuan, Defence Commissioner of Hsuchowfu and Marshal Chi's candidate for the Tuliship of Chêkiang, is reported have arrived at Kashing and has forced a heavy loan out of the Chamber of Commerce there. Chen Tiao-yuan has not moved his troops from Ihsing to Kashing for the purpose of supporting Sun Chuan-fang in the position which he hoped himself to obtain as a reward for his services in the war.

The blowing up of bridges by the Defence Commissioner of Sungking is designed to check an advance on the part of Chen Tiao-yuan toward Shanghai by way of Sungkiang. On Thursday another bridge, No. 31, on the Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway was put out of action by order of the Defence Commissioner, but no serious damage was done.

Should Chen Tiao-yuan capture Shanghai, he will become the Defence Commissioner here, which is less compensation than the Tuliship of Chêkiang, as disordered as that province is bound to be during the next year.

THE FENGTIEN-CHIHLI FRONT

Confirmatory Reports of Fengtien Troops' Success at Kailu

Mukden, Sept. 24.

There is no news to-day of serious fighting. Small skirmishes are reported to have taken place at Kailu, in which the Fengtien troops claim to have been successful. They also claim that the Sixth Fengtien Army is pursuing the enemy.

A bulletin received to-day from the Second Army reports: "Chihli troops consisting of a Liu Brigade, the Thirteenth Jehol Division, the Jehol Mixed Brigade, the Mountain Patrolling Contingent and the Police Vanguards, altogether 8,000 to 9,000 men strong, were badly defeated by the Fengtien troops during the last few days, leaving only a balance of less than 2,000 men, who retreated to Taohuashan, Ehpaihaoshan and Fenghuangshan, where they assumed the defensive on the mountain passes. Finally, after a decisive fight which lasted about seven hourse, the enemy forces fled and our troops pursued them to within ten li west of Chaoyang."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tientsin, Sept. 25.

Lan Hsien was bombarded yesterday by Marshal Chang Tso-lin. An attempt to blow up the Lan River bridge failed.

Shanhaikuan experienced the usual daily bombing, 50 lb. missiles being used.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CHIHLI WAR BOND ISSUE

Tientsin, Sept. 24.

According to information emanating from a reliable Chinese source, as a result of discussions between the Chinese authorities and leading members of the Chinese residents here as regards the question of raising military funds amounting to $10,000,000 as assigned to Chihli Province by the Central Government, it has been decided that bonds to the value of $3,000,000 will be issued and the remainder, $7,000,000, be allotted to all the prefectures in Chihli Province.—Eastern News Agency.

AN EXCHANGE OF SHOTS AT SHANHAIKUAN

Tientsin, Sept. 24.

Heavy firing was exchanged yesterday morning between the Chihli and Fengtien troops at the front of Shanhaikuan as a result of reconnaissance in force by the Fengtien troops. In the afternoon, a number of Fengtien aeroplanes appeared over Luanchow and dropped more than 20 bombs, causing very little damage. Only three or four persons have been killed or wounded.—Eastern News Agency.

MARSHAL WU INTERVIEWED

A Pledge that Kiangnan Arsenal Shall Go When He Has Won the War: Fighting for Constitution and Unity:

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 24.

I interviewed Marshal Wu Pei-fu to-day.

The Marshal declared to me that he would take immediate steps, after the cessation of hostilities between Chêkiang and Kiangsu, to remove the Kiangnan Arsenal from Shanghai.

"How do you regard the proposal for the creation of a neutral zone in Shanghai?" I asked.

"The removal of the Arsenal would seem to guarantee neutralization," replied Marshal Wu.

Marshal Wu, who is in excellent spirits, emphasized his position as upholder of the constitution and Parliamentary Government, "but," he said, "I still contend that I am not a politician. My business is that of a soldier, and when I have finished my work, which is the unification of China, politicians will be able to build on that foundation."

"Then you intend to go back to Loyang?" I queried.

"Most probably," was the answer, and he added that he would wait until he saw how the situation developed before formulating any military plans against the South. "Besides, I have got a job on hand already," he went on, almost as an afterthought.

Marshal Wu would not express any definite opinion upon political problems except with regard to the Boxer indemnities and provincial autonomy.

He said he would like to see the Boxer funds returned for the building of railways. "If the Canton-Hankow and the Hankow-Szechuen lines were built," he said, "trade with your country would increase by leaps and bounds."

He argued that the present violations of treaties were only temporary, and that banditry and lawlessness were as much due to the ease with which malcontents were supplied with arms from abroad as anything else. China meant to live up to the obligations of the Washington Conference, when the country was again united, as the agreements then signed marked a new order in China's foreign relations which were full of promise and mutual goodwill.

Such questions as the gold franc dispute were solely for Parliament to deal with and would be decided according to the judgment of Parliament, but he would have nothing to do with provincial autonomy. "That is the enemy of all I am fighting for," he declared, emphatically agreeing that his political faith was in a highly centralized authority.

Marshal Wu again expressed his confidence that unification is in sight. "When the country is unified," he said, "then I will support all efforts in the development of strict adherence to Government mandates."

In conclusion, he said that the *status quo* in Manchuria in respect of the South Manchuria Railway and the Chinese Eastern Railway would be maintained and all foreign rights and interests protected.

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KIANGSU'S HOPES REVIVING

Independent Navy's Desertion of Lu Taken as Sign of Waning Courage in His Ranks: The Battle of Huangtu

BY RODNEY GILBERT.

Nanking, Sept. 24.

Confidence in the speedy victory of the Kiangsu armies and the imminent collapse of the Chêkiang armies revived yesterday after many days of doubt and uncertainty in the minds not only of the people but of the higher officials as well. Opinion was greatly influenced by the news which came in yesterday afternoon that the independent fleet at Shanghai had emerged from the Huangpu and had surrendered to Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei at Kiangyin. It is not assumed that these boats will be of any immediate value in determining the outcome of the war, but it is taken as a sign of panic in the Chêkiang ranks founded upon a certain knowledge of the coming collapse. In addition to the desertion of the Navy and the defection of all the Chêkiang native commanders, it is commonly claimed that a division and two brigades have come over, but as this would have left General Lu with so few men that resistance would be out of the question it cannot be credited.

Bad Artillery v. Machine-guns.

The general lack of faith here in the Kiangsu armies, which has prevailed for some days, was based upon the failure of General Kung's 6th division to capture Huangtu, after the loss of something like 4,000 men and the expenditure of a huge supply of ammunition. Foreign observers explain this failure as due to bad soldiering and ignorance of modern warfare among the officers rather than to any lack of courage on the part of the men, who cheerfully waded the streams and crawled through mud in the face of heavy machine-gun fire. The difficulty has been that the officers did not know how to cover their advancing infantry with artillery and machine-gun fire, so that the Chêkiang machine gunners, entrenched behind formidable barriers, upon which direct fire had no effect, shot down the Kiangsu men in droves with perfect impunity.

A serious attempt was made a few days ago to bridge the Soochow creek and other streams with pontoons which were made here last week as an afterthought and rushed to the front; but when these arrived the senior officers refused to send the men across them, as they said they had already lost too many men and could not cover the Chêkiang line with artillery, since there were no eminences commanding them. Their only idea of using a big gun is to mount it on a tower or a hill and shoot down upon the enemy or to fire point blank when they are exposed.

An Encircling Move.

It was said here yesterday that no more heavy direct assaults would be made upon the Chêkiang positions at Huangtu but that an encirculing movement was under way which would force Chêkiang to withdraw or would have them in a trap in a few days. According to the local authorities the Kiangsu line now runs southwest from Liuho to a point west of Kading, thence southeast to Malu (*alias* Marro), thence to Nanziang and thence back along the railway to Anting and southwest again towards Tsingpu. The present scheme seems to be to push south from Nanziang and eastwards from the Tsingpu area, so as to encircle Huangtu.

General Ma Yu-jen, commanding the 2nd division at Liuho, yesterday reported through the official bulletin bulletin issued here that on the 19th he had pushed the enemy back at Liuho and had captured 100,000 rounds of ammunition and a large quantity of military stores. Liuho and Kading do not really interest the Kiangsu commanders, however, and it is unlikely that any further determined efforts to break through will be made in the northeast.

Capture of Szean.

In the county south of Ihsing, September 17, the Chêkiang troops attempted a flanking movement but were thrown back beyond their original positions while the Kiangsu forces occupied Shihchuang and Shuik'ouchen and pursued the retreating enemy towards Chingshantsui. The Kiangsu leaders claim that in this fight they inflicted 1,000 casualities upon Chêkiang and captured four field guns and eight machine-guns. While they are advancing upon Changhsing from the north, the Anhui leader, General Wang Pu, has got a wire through that he has taken Szean on the southwest and gone on towards Changhsing. The opinion is now expressed here that General Chen of the 4th Division is making no attempt to advance but is only trying to impede the Kiangsu progress while he withdraws his men through Huchow and Kashing to Shanghai, leaving just enough of a rearguard to making a showing. General Wang Pu in his report of the caputure of Szean claims to have taken two big and two small guns.

Who Gets the Chekiang Plums?

The local authorities were particularly elated to receive a telegram yesterday from General Meng, commanding a division of Sun Ch'uan-fang's invading Fukien army, to say that he had arrived at Huchow on the Chien Tang river and would proceed at once towards Lungyu. These troops are apparently meeting with no resistance on the river since General P'an Kuo-kang of the 2nd Chêkiang Division is co-operating with them; but there is some speculation here as to what will happen when this force reaches Hangchow. The police commissioner of Chêkiang, Hsia Chao, has long been eager for the civil governorship of the province and while he, like all the other native commanders, turned against Lu Yung-hsiang, he may perhaps make a show of resistance to another outsider unless his ambitions are satisfied.

All were so sure of an imminent victory here last night that there was no little speculation upon the ensuing political adjustment. Sun Ch'uan-fang has, of course, already been appointed Tuli of Chêkiang and Inspector General of Chêkiang and Fukien and it is possible that Hsia Chao will get the civil governorship. It is thought that Chu Hsi, garrison commander at Soochow, may be given Ho Feng-lin's post in Shanghai, but he will not be given the same rank as Ho Feng-lin has held for some years. The office of Defence Commissioner will be abolished and whoever holds Shanghai will be simply a garrison commander while the district administration will be merged with that of the province.

FRENCH PAPERS' VIEWS ON CHINA'S WAR

If Foreigners Protected a Wish for a Decisive Result to Restore China

Paris, Sept. 21.

Discussing the events in China, the *"Petit Parisien"* remarks that the opposing Generals have no tendency to xenophobia and that both Generals are equally concerned in watching over the interests of foreigners. The journal says that so long as her nationals are not injured France, while taking all precautions, will maintain an attitude of impartiality towards the conflict and confine herself to expressing a hope that one or the other of the contestants will carry the day sufficiently decisively to cause restoration of Chinese order and unity, thereby benefiting the commercial interests of France and the other Powers as well as those of China. —Reuter.

Pars, Sept. 22.

The *"Echo de Paris"* hopes that whatever is the issue of the civil war in China, it will be prompt, so that Japan and America will be confronted with a *fait accompli*, and all thought of intervention on their part be removed.

"Le Journal" says that in view of Soviet intrigues in China, Japan's attitude, and anxiety in Washington, it will be well to follow events in the Far East closely, as they are pregnant with grave possibilities.—Repter.

THE STORY OF THE WAR

(It may be convenient to readers to have the chief events of the war set out now in brief chronological from as under).

Aug. 20.—Marshal Chi, in reply to telegram from Kiangsu gentry declares that he will keep the peace.

Aug. 21.—Marshal Chi accuses Tupan Lu Yung-hsiang of Chêkiang of breaking the Peace Pact by permitting Fukien troops to take refuge in Chêkiang Province.

Aug. 25.—Troops begin to move from Nanking towards Soochow and the Anhui border.
President Tsao Kun sends emmissary to Loyang to avert conflict.

Aug. 26.—Troops continue to pour out of Nanking.

Aug. 28.—Marshal Chi in an interview for the "North China Daily News" states that his objective is Shanghai, which should belong to Kiangsu and that China can only be unified by force.
Reports from Yangchow and other Kiangsu cities indicate press gangs are at work.
Chihli Party Peace terms on eve of actual fighting provide promotions for Lu Yung-hsiang and Ho Feng-lin but independence is to be cancelled and Shanghai returned to Kiangsu.

Aug. 29.—Reports from the north indicate military preparations by Chang Tso-lin and Wu Pei-fu.
British, American, Japanese and French Legations notify Chinese Government, China will be held accountable for foreign life and property.
British Legation protests use Shanghai-Nanking Railway.
Marshal Lu in an interview for the "North China Daily News" rejects Chihli Peace terms as dishonourable, claims that he is unjustly attacked and insists that China can only be unified by recognizing the will of the people.

Aug. 30.—Refugee problem in Shanghai becomes acute.

Sept. 1.—Chêkiang troops moving toward Sungkiang, Kashing and Huchowfu.
Kiangsu troops at Quinsan.
United States increases naval station in Shanghai by 3 destroyers at Shanghai and 1 gunboat at Amoy.

Sept. 2.—Chinese Chamber of Commerce proposes 15 miles neutral zone around Shanghai. Marshal Chi leaves Nanking for front.
Gen. Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien declares war on Chêkiang.

Sept. 3.—Shanghai-Nanking Railway reported cut.
Chinese Red Cross takes field for relief work.
Foreign navies arrive in Shanghai for protection of Settlement.
Chinese navy moves from Nanking to Kiangyin. Fukien fleet takes position in Chusan Archipelago.
Chinese Telegraph Administration reports wires cut between Shanghai and Soochow. Marshal Lu declares war on Tsao Kun accusing latter of crimes.
Fighting at front begining 10.15 a.m. Kiangsu headquarters at Quinsan; Chêkiang at Nanziang.

Sept. 4.—400 French Marines land in Shanghai.
Press gangs active in Chapei.
Kiangsu troops attack at Huangtu and retreat to Quinsan.
Kiangsu troops take up position at Ihsing: Chêkiang at Changhsing.
Fighting at Liuho, reported captured by Kiangsu.
Marshal Lu assumes title of Commander-in-chief of Chêkiang-Shanghai armies.

Sept. 5.—Liuho recaptured by Chêkiang. Severe fighting on the front from Huangtu to Kading —no results.
Powers notify Kiangsu and Chêkiang authorities that no fighting will be tolerated on the Huangpu from Woosung to Lunghua inclusive.

Sept, 6.—Marshal Wu Pei-fu, in a "North-China Daily News" interview, disclaims war activity, places blame on Marshal Lu.

Sept. 7.—Fighting throughout day at Huangtu and Kading. Heavy cannonade at Liuho.
Wu Pei-fu sends 8,000 reinforcements to Nanking.
Report in Shanghai that Sun Yat-sen preparing to enter war in support of Marshal Lu.
Marshal Chang Tso-lin declares war on Peking. Peking issues punitive mandate against Lu Yung-hsiang.
Orders issued for punitive expedition against Chang Tso-lin, Chihli troops moved toward Shanhaikuan. Fengtien troops at Chinchow.

Sept. 8.—Fighting continues at Huangtu and Liuho. Kiangsu makes breach Chêkiang line but unable to hold gains.
Shanghai Volunteer Corps mobilized.
Nanking troops estimated as 50,000.
Foreign men-of-war land 1,110 men to protect Settlement borders.

Sept. 9.—Very heavy fighting at Liuho. Chêkiang well entrenched. 5,000 Chêkiang troops on Huangtu front make slight advance.
Tuli of Anhui leaves Anking for the front at Kuangtehchow.

Sept. 10.—Fighting continues at Huangtu and Liuho. No results.
Hupeh troops reported *en route* to Nanking.
Reports arrive of battle on Ihsing-Changhsing front.

Sept. 11.—Chang Tso-lin moves men to front.
Kiangsu wounded reported very many. Chinese Red Cross reports large number wounded in Shanghai.

Sept. 12.—Dr. W. W. Yen ratified as Premier by Parliament.

Sept. 13.—Chêkiang success on Taihu front reported.
Traffic on Peking-Mukden Line suspended.

Sept. 14.—Rain continues. Chêkiang makes Quinsan objective.
Fighting between Szean and Ihsing, Chêkiang unsuccessful in offensive. No change at Huangtu, Kading or Liuho.

Sept. 15.—Fighting renewed at Huangtu, Liuho and Ihsing. No results.
Chêkiang makes bayonet charge at Huangtu.
Wu Pei-fu's troops continue to move from Paotingfu to Shanhaikuan.
2,500 Wu Pei-fu's troops arrive at Quinsan.
Marshal Tuan Chih-jui issues telegram denouncing Peking Government and supporting Chêkiang.

Sept. 16.—Major offensive by Kiangsu reported at Huangtu, Liuho and Ihsing.
Chang Tso-lin reports capture of Nanling, within Chihli province.
Chang Tso-lin, in denouncing Wu Pei-fu in a telegram to President Tsao Kun, says that he will send aeroplanes to Peking to inquire into his health.

Sept. 17.—Battle front quiet at Huangtu.
Chihli troops being concentrated at Luanchow.

Sept. 18.—Chêkiang 1st and 2nd Divisions declare independence of Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.
Tuli Sun Chuan-fang of Fukien enters Chêkiang.
Marshal Lu arrives in Shanghai, takes up headquarters at Lunghua. States whether he returns to Hangchow depends upon will of Chêkiang people.
Hsia Chao becomes acting Civil Governor of Hangchow, incumbent resigning when his regiments mutiny.
Reported Chang Tso-lin decides to remain in Mukden and not to make Chinchow his headquarters.
Nanking navy assists land forces in attack on Liuho, where fighting not serious.
Peking issues punitive mandate against Chang Tso-lin, appoints Wu Pei-fu commander-in-chief of armies.

Sept. 19.—General Wang Huaiching, in command of the 2nd Chihli Army leaves for Chaoyang.
500 Russians in Chang Tso-lin's army.
Towns on Chientang River looted by invading armies.
Ihsing-Changhsing front dissipated, Anhui, Fukien, Kiangsu, and Honan troops invade Chêkiang unresisted.
Marshal Lu brings regiments loyal to himself to Huangtu and Liuho.
3 Mukden aeroplanes bomb Shanhaikuan without doing any damage.
Chang Tso-lin's troops advancing toward Jehol.
Fengtien 8th Army occupies Chinchow-Chaoyang front.
Fierce attack made by Kiangsu on Marshal Lu's lines at Huangtu and Liuho, almost breaking through.
Part of Liuho burned.
Reuter learns that the Powers have not been considering intervention in China.

Sept. 20.—In an interview with the editor of the "North-China Daily News," Marshal Lu admits forced retirement from Hangchow, claims 35,000 troops are loyal to him and that he will fight to a finish.
Mr. Tong Shao-yi interviewed Marshal Lu who guaranteed to preserve the peace of the Settlement.
Peace Maintenance Society organized by 84 Shanghai Chinese organizations to conduct a peace offensive and to care for the refugees.

Sept. 21.—Independent Navy sailed out of the Huangpu to join the Nanking fleet at Liuho.
Slight firing at Huangtu, otherwise quiet.
Marshal Wu states that he will drive Chang Tso-lin from Mukden and that 200,000 men will be sent against him.

Sept. 22.—Sun Chuan-fang appointed Tuli of Chêkiang and Inspector General of Chêkiang and Fukien.
Chaoyang captured by Fengtien troops, the first battle in the North.
Huchow looted.
Governor Yen Hsih-shan of Shansi offers assistance to Chihli Party.
Kiangsu attacked Marshal Lu's troops at Huangtu and Liuho.

Sept. 24.—Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway bridges 71 and 78 blown up by Defence Commissioner of Sungkiang to protect Marshal Lu's rear.
Civil War breaks out in Chêkiang, various factions contending for position.
Hsia Chao received appointment as Civil Governor of Chêkiang by mandate of President Tsao Kun.

Sept. 25.—Slight fighting at Huangtu and Liuho.
Gen. Pan Kuo-kang establishing in dependent anti-Chihli force at Ningpo.
Bridges blown up on Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway.

Sept. 26.—Tuli Sun Chuan-fang arrives in Hangchow.
General Chen Tsiao-yuan in Kashing prepares to attack Marshal Lu's rear.

THE Hangchow *coup d'état* has been responsible for a more than usually exuberant flow of platitudes in resolutions by street unions and other organizations against the wicked militarists. The "Association of Various Provincials," a product of the war, has more than held its own in high sounding nothings. Yesterday it dropped this pearl of wisdom: "As a republic the people of China are the masters. They should rise up and protest against the evil-doers."

A terrible price for the treachery of Chinese authorities is being exacted by members of the old Lincheng gang of bandits who are at present terrorizing a large area of Shantung, says the "Peking and Tientsin Times." Their task of robbery, kidnapping and murder is made the easier as the troops who have been stationed in the district have now been withdrawn owing to the Kiangsu-Chêkiang war. The result has been that a reign of terror, worse than before the Lincheng episode occurred, is devastating the countryside. The bandits have no mercy on any troops they happen to capture, and they even work off their injured feelings on their ordinary captives. Many cases have recently been reported where substantial ransoms have been paid, and then only the body of the unfortunate prisoner has been returned.

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MARSHAL LU STANDS FIRM

Sept. 22.

SATURDAY was full of rumours of an expected compromise. This was probably due to the fact announced by us that morning that the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce were meeting to consider how they might effectively urge Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang to make peace, and perhaps also the cessation of the Kiangsu bombardment, which had resounded so formidably in Shanghai's ears off and on all Friday. The Chamber of Commerce certainly met and are understood to have discussed all sorts of projects for forming a peace association to stop the war and meanwhile to look after refugees, but nothing definite emerged from much talk. Some of the members went to the Arsenal in the afternoon and called on Marshal Lu. But so far as we have been able to ascertain no suggestion of peace negotiation was mooted. Nor does it look as if it would have had any success if it had been made.

Marshal Lu's position remains the same as he expressed it to this paper's representative on Friday. He tells Mr. Tong Shao-yi that he is quite determined to fight on. He has shortened his front from some thousands of li to a few hundreds and his headquarters at the Arsenal are an excellent place from which to direct operations. His assertion that his troops in this area would remain faithful to him is certainly borne out by Friday's news, when all the officers at least must have known that Chêkiang was out of the war—by the way, from Mr. Rodney Gilbert's letter to-day, one may wonder whether that province will not presently find itself out of the frying-pan into the fire—and Marshal Lu has other loyal troops in Chêkiang, which are now being recalled as quickly as possible to Kashing from west of the Taihu. The explanation of Marshal Lu's resolution is surely to be found in the north. Telegrams from Mukden and Peking leave no doubt that a great trial of strength is impending between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and Marshal Wu Pei-fu. Clearly it is Marshal Lu's duty to his ally to keep up his end and prevent Marshal Chi from sending back his northern troops to reinforce Marshal Wu Pei-fu. If Marshal Chang is defeated, Marshal Lu is no worse off than before; if he wins and gets control of Peking, he will have a useful coadjutor in east China for his schemes of general rebuilding.

Can Marshal Lu's men hold out against the superior numbers massed on the other side? They have certainly fought most bravely so far, but Mr. Rodney Gilbert again insists to-day, as he did in the letter we printed on Friday, that any partial attack must be regarded only as a "side show" and that the big attack when it comes will be all along the front. In opposition to this, a Chinese correspondent at Nanking, usually well informed, writes that Friday's action was to be the beginning of the big attack. If so, and if the Kiangsu troops are so many and formidable, why has that attack eased off? We hazard the opinion—a mere guess—that, as in the Great War, it may be due to the deadly defensive usefulness of machine-guns. Not impossibly the Kiangsu artillery is more formidable in noise than effect and when the infantry advance it is to find Marshal Lu's machine-gun posts as vicious as ever. Also, by the evidence of foreign eye-witnesses, the Kiangsu army is somewhat patchy; some of the troops are very good indeed, some as conspicuously bad. It remains, however, the general opinion of foreign correspondents who have been at Marshal Chi's headquarters that his army can hardly fail to break through if it really tries. The alternative may be weeks of trench warfare.

HYPOCRISY AND OPIUM

Sept. 22.

THERE is nothing more highly eulogised in Chinese books than sincerity yet there is nothing in which the Chinese people are more conspicuously lacking than this same quality. The closing chapters of the *Chung Yung*, the "Doctrine of the Mean," written by Confucius' grandson, Tsze-sze, are a pæan in praise of sincerity. "There are nine principles on which a country may be governed, but there is only one practice by which these may be carried out—sincerity." In the "Great Learning," traditionally ascribed to Confucius, and which, doubtless, bears some traces of his handiwork, "sincerity of purpose and uprightness of heart" is said to be the foundation of government. The teaching of the sages is scoffed at by those Chinese who have studied abroad but these maxims are more than platitudes. Honesty is the best policy in politics as in every other walk of life and the tendency to deliberate misrepresentation that characterizes the utterances of many public men is a boomerang that will ultimately recoil on themselves.

Our issue of September 11 contained a telegram from Geneva in which it was reported that Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese representative on the fifth committee of the League of Nations, said, speaking of the suppression of the opium traffic, that "China had good intentions but, unfortunately, she was bound by treaty and could not control the opium supply in her own territory because many foreigners in China still enjoyed extra-territorial rights. China would endeavour to do her best but must look to the foreign Powers to assist her. When the Central Government in China had full power to enforce its laws the opium traffic would be abolished immediately. They wanted to arouse public interest in the question but the Chinese Government and people would never agree to any action or intention which would lead to interference with the sovereign rights of China." This is such an extraordinary statement that we would fain believe that the report has been mutilated in transmission. Unfortunately, this is not the first occasion on which we have had to call attention to the misrepresentations of the Chinese representative in England. Dr. Herbert A. Giles has a book entitled "Strange Tales from a Chinese Studio." It does not belie its name but the fairy stories it relates fade into insignificance before the still more marvellous tales that issue from the Chinese Legation in London. Mr. Chao presumed, and evidently safely presumed, on the ignorance of his audience when he told them that "China's hands were tied by treaty so that she could not control the opium supply in her own territory." There was a time when China was not able to prevent the importation of opium into the country but even in those days she had full power to deal with the "opium supply in her own territory." When one looks back and remembers how ready Great Britain was to help China when she did make an effort to free the country from opium and how the import of opium was first forbidden entry into every province which was declared to be free of the poppy and finally prohibited altogether; and how as soon as the foreign import was stopped China reneged on her professions and immediately began re-planting the drug wholesale; and now to find one of her best educated representatives calmly putting the blame for the present deplorable state of affairs on "extraterritoriality" which has as much to do with it as it has with the recent spell of wet weather, we begin to despair.

Our issue of the 13th instant contained a letter from our Kansu correspondent which explains clearly the reason why China is once more an opium growing country. He says, "The opium this year was more plentifully sown than last year but has not proved so good an investment. Prices are bad and the opium fine, now euphemistically known as the land-tax, presses heavily. In some places those who refuse to grow opium are compelled to pay a lazy-tax." What a thought for the perplexed chancellors of Europe. From this we can see the *modus operandi* in Kansu. Those who grow opium have to pay the "opium tax" for growing it; those who do not grow opium are fined the "lazy tax" for refusing to plant it. It is a case of "heads, I win; tails you lose." The people are hit either way. The same tale is told by our correspondents in Yunnan, Kueichow and Szechuan. Opium is grown by command of the military authorities who do not hesitate to debauch the people for their own gains. So far has China backslidden from the position she was in when the country was declared free of opium that, according to Sir Frank Swettenham's letter to the "Times," she now produces 15,000 tons per annum or nine tenths of the world's total crop. Had Mr. Chu frankly confessed this and stated the complementary truth that the Central Government was powerless to control the actions of its powerful subordinates who compel the people to plant the poppy he would have had the sympathy of the whole world. China is not the only country with a drug problem. Morphia, cocaine and other narcotic drugs are a growing menace in western lands. But other countries confess their shame and make honest efforts to remove it. When China—official China—does the same her reputation for sincerity will begin to revive.

But we must not forget to call attention to the fact that a National Anti-Opium Association has been formed. It has been created by the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce, Educational Associations and the like. It has already issued a fearsome poster showing a double-headed snake, typifying the foreign-imported narcotics and native-grown opium, being attacked by the Chinese people. More power to their elbows; may the association be a great success.

THE SWORD, PESTILENCE AND FAMINE

Sept. 23.

SLOWLY but surely the League of Nations may yet lead the peoples of the world to settle their differences by peaceful means. Meanwhile, preparations are being made as if at least one more great war was inevitable. The cost has to be counted, and it is very heavy. Of almost first importance amongst the preparations is the suitable and adequate provision for the care of the sick and wounded combatants, and for the prevention of disease among the civilian population. This is a stupendous task which requires for its accomplishment a highly trained and well equipped medical army service and the mobilization of physicians, nurses, Red Cross and other medical organizations, practically all who can render effective medical service. In the United States it is calculated that its next war, should it ever come, will require immediately half a million men for the care of the sick and injured and so urgent are the claims of medicine, surgery and hygiene that the war department has announced that it will give priority to the medical over the combatant service. About 45,000 medical men will be required at once, while 20,000 will be called up later, leaving one doctor to every 1,300 of the population. For in these days the actual and immediate dangers and hardships of war are not confined to the professional soldier, the whole nation is drawn into the struggle including women and children, and a calamity such as famine or disease may compel surrender just as soon and completely as the defeat of armies on the battle-field. It follows that the relief of suffering, patriotism and self-defence alike require that a government, before it declares war, ought to be certain that it will be able to respond to all the demands which may be made upon it, in the interests of public health.

The sword, famine and pestilence have always been closely associated evils. In the past the losses from disease during and after a great war were frightful, particularly from diseases such as typhus fever, typhoid fever, dysentery, smallpox, bubonic plague, scurvy and malaria. During the Thirty Years War, the whole population of Germany, which had been 16,000,000 before the war, owing to the ravages of pestilence, dwindled down to one-half, or as some authorities maintain, a quarter. Armies consumed everything they found wherever they went, spreading typhus fever and bubonic plague in their course. Neighbouring States were almost equally affected: thus Amsterdam lost one-third of her population, and Switzerland became infected even in the most out-of-the-way valleys by the swarm of beggars who were driven by famine and misery out of the desolated parts of southern Germany. In the Napoleonic Wars, the worst scourge was typhus fever which destroyed hundreds of thousands. Probably at least two million soldiers and others must have contracted it. The dissemination of the disease was largely helped, it is said, by the poor inhabitants looting the battlefield and taking home with them the knapsacks and other effects of the dead. In the Franco-German War of 1870 smallpox was the greatest scourge. Coming to the present time, while all branches of medical science have made such great advances that ordinarily the spread of disease can be checked, yet when the circumstances are unfavourable and the medical service inadequate, disease still exacts a very heavy toll. In consequence of the recent great war, tuberculosis, rickets, and malaria are far more common than formerly in various European countries. In Russia, as late as 1921, whole provinces were in the grip of hunger, faced with the prospect of death by starvation and disease. Diseases, especially malaria, took thousands of victims, and there were no medicines to help the sufferers; myriads of orphan children wandered through the country; bands of marauders terrorized the rural districts, and horrible acts were of frequent occurrence which cannot be related here. To quote the common saying, "war is hell."

In the present grave condition of China the purpose of this grim recital is not to arouse harassing fears, but to add force to the plea that the civil war now being fought ought to be the last, for the people are not in a condition to endure constant warfare. Since the Revolution of 1911 the country has been in a state of great disorder; brigandage is common over wide areas; two million men have been withdrawn from peaceful occupations to serve as soldiers, and many of them being poorly paid rob and loot on their own account and are little better than brigands; the generals forcibly collect immense sums of money from the merchants of peaceful cities; owing to the insecurity of life and property trade is partially paralysed; large agricultural districts are desolate or are given over to the ruinous growth of the poppy. Moreover, the medical preparations for a prolonged war are wofully inadequate. Judging by the reports which come in, apart from the good work of the Red Cross in Shanghai, the brunt of caring for the sick and wounded seems to have fallen upon missionary hospitals. In a long war it might easily happen that the very small force of competent medical men in this country would be utterly unable to cope with the demands made upon them to attend the sick and wounded, and to prevent the spread of those diseases which are so apt to break out among the people during and after a war. When the sword, famine and pestilence combined begin to scourge the country, who can tell what the end will be? The Chinese who are truly patriotic will consider these things and wisely endeavour by every means in their power to secure for their country the blessings of permanent peace.

THE POWERS AND CHINA'S TURMOIL

Sept. 24.

IT is clearly most important at a time like this that foreigners should know what some Chinese are saying and thinking. The letter we published yesterday headed "A Chinese View of the Settlement" is easily answered and in many respects unreasonable. Yet it deserves attention, as representing the attitude of many Chinese. It has to be admitted that, from the writer's standpoint, there is something in what he says about foreign concessions in China: they have been used as asylums for the safe engineering of intrigue, in a manner which the Powers should never have permitted and to which they must devote early and earnest attention. To this subject we shall return later. But to suggest, as Y.E.H. does, that the foreign concessions are to blame for all China's misfortunes is sheer nonsense. The recent civil war in Szechuan was planned in no foreign concession. The expulsion of Tang Chi-yao from Yunnan and his subsequent return owed nothing to the fostering of a foreign asylum. In every big

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city in China chicanery and intrigue are rife, not because there are foreign settlements in some parts but because government is bad and corrupt in nearly all. Let China get good men into office, who will administer public funds honestly and govern faithfully, and though intrigue may not die altogether, it will lose all its power to harm. Y. E. H.'s letter is not, we think, intended as such; but it might stand as a fair example of the old mandarin's trick of trying to deflect against foreigners the wrath excited by his own shortcomings.

This tendency, ever increasing in recent years and attested to by missionaries, travellers, observers generally all over China, illustrates the mischievousness of comment like that of the "Daily Telegraph," which was cabled out yesterday. If the summary received gives the correct meaning, the "Daily Telegraph" thinks that the Legations are in danger; that if so, their situation is of vastly more importance than the possibility of Shanghai being invaded by a mob of leaderless soldiers, with all the incalculable damage which might ensue; and that the position of the Legations ought to rouse Great Britain to drastic measures. Coming from a paper of such standing as the "Telegraph," comment of this kind may do great harm. In the first place, the danger to Legation Quarter is practically nil—unless, perhaps, by an aeroplane dropping a bomb into it accidentally. Nothing is more noticeable in the present conflict than the scrupulous care which the commanders on both sides are taking not to endanger foreign lives and to cause as little inconvenience to foreigners as they can. Incidentally this fact is most significant, suggesting that both sides mean this to be a final fight for the control of all China and that they do not want the new *régime* to open with complications abroad. In the second place, if there is to be any choice between the potential danger of Legation Quarter and that of Shanghai, there can be little question which has most claim on the British Government's solicitude. Apart from any question of human life (which indeed could hardly arise, guarded as the Diplomatic Body are), the value of Legation Quarter is principally sentimental. But that of Shanghai is colossal. In 1923 Shanghai handled thirty-eight per cent. of the hundred and sixty odd million taels which was the value of British trade, from the Mother Country alone, with China; and ten million tons of British shipping passed in and out of the Huangpu. And the wealth invested in Shanghai buildings and docks and factories, in which to varying degrees thousands of workers in Britain are interested, is incalculable. In the third place, the "Daily Telegraph's" comment is to be deplored, because it may so easily lend a handle to those who would be glad of an excuse to excite mob violence.

Beyond the protection of foreign life and property, to which end measures have already been taken, no serious-minded foreigner desires intervention in the present war or believes that it could avail. The collapse of the Central Government and the substitution of a number of military satrapies, wholly independent of each other even when nominally allied, has left China without any point at which pressure could be applied with hope of success on the whole body. The most probable result of such an attempt would be to unite all parties against the foreigner. At the outset of the war there was a good deal of loose talk in Western papers about intervention. To this in no small measure, we may be sure, were due the violently anti-foreign leaflets which were distributed in Peking and elsewhere. These have apparently subsided, but not the feeling to which they are due and any ill-considered act by the Great Powers, even in the nature of friendly representations, might have evil consequences in regions less well able to protect themselves than Shanghai and Legation Quarter.

Nevertheless it is essential that the Powers should reconsider their whole attitude towards China. Much of the present disorder is due to the Washington Conference, which was based upon two fatal fallacies; first, that China is still one and united; and secondly, that Chinese republicans are willing or even capable of responding to concessions involving some attempt on their own part to put their house in order. They have been encouraged in misdoing by years of timid, invertebrate diplomacy, which has permitted such an unparalleled outrage as the Lincheng affair, not to mention numerous minor murders and kidnappings, to pass utterly unrequited and uncompensated. All sober foreign opinion is agreed that the only course for the Powers to take, to stop the rot, is to exact rigid compliance with Treaty rights, by direct action against the offending province when it can be reached, as most of them can, by sea or river, and to guard the Treaty Ports and Customs and Salt services, on which not only foreign but Chinese loans are secured. Already, by a piece of lamentable diplomatic shortsightedness, provincial officials have been allowed to make serious inroads on the Salt revenues and at any moment they may similarly assail the Customs. Only by the display of force which the Powers for once nerved themselves to make last December was Dr. Sun Yat-sen prevented from seizing the Kuangtung Customs. It should also be made plain that defeated generals and politicians who take refuge in foreign concessions must thenceforward comport themselves as private citizens. If they once leave in order to prosecute a new war, there must be no readmittance for them. This practice of using foreign settlements as an asylum in which to engineer fresh plots is a great grievance of the Chinese people and is totally contrary to the purpose for which the concessions were granted.

The case for firm diplomacy as here suggested is reinforced by the fact that the Chinese are an eminently reasonable people and cannot be roused when they know that the other side's position is a just one. And as distinct from the officials, they are not and have never been anti-foreign. The Tuchuns are also easily misjudged. Very possibly there are vicious examples among them, but there are also many who are genuinely patriotic. In the present struggle there are men on both sides, such as Lu Yung-hsiang and Chi Hsieh-yuan, who have governed their provinces well and have shown real solicitude for public welfare. The curse of China is bureaucracy, politicians, student unions and educational associations. It is among these that anti-foreignism is found and they exercise a secret tyranny to which the Tuchuns themselves are susceptible.

LIKE the Arsenals at Hanyang and at Techow, the Arsenal at Mukden which is the main source of supplies of munitions for the Manchurian forces, has also extended its working hours. About 80,000 rounds of rifle ammunition a day are being put out, it is reported. Besides this output, bombs, shells and hand-grenades are also manufactured. With the installation of a brand new set of machiney for manufacturing field guns, the Mukden Arsenal will be in a position to produce heavy artillery.

COMMERCE AND THE WAR

Sept. 25.

THE letter that we published yesterday signed "Concerned," dealing with the oppressive and in some ways seemingly unnecessary stagnation of trade, expressed the feelings of many business men in these days.

"Is it possible," the writer asked, "that even a war, particularly in a country the size of China, can be allowed to paralyze trade so completely for an indefinite period?

"Are there not ways and means whereby the wheels of commerce can be set going again or must we sit down and be content to wait until China's war lords have ended their campaign to their own satisfaction?"

By the utmost allowance, the area affected by the fighting is not a tenth of that part of China which most concerns Shanghai; and although the railways are monopolized by combatants for the movement of their troops and stores, the main waterways of China are practically unaffected. The European War penetrated far more deeply into the countries and peoples involved than the Chinese civil war has even begun to do; yet, as our correspondent says, under many difficulties trade was kept going. No attempt of the kind has been made in China although, as "Concerned" adds,

It is inconceivable that both the foreign and Chinese business communities, being at the present thoroughly hard hit by the state of stagnation, are going to neglect any opportunity that holds out prospect of getting back to work again.

So long as coastal and riverine connexions are undisturbed, certainly some business might be done.

Our correspondent finds that the fault lies with Chinese banks who refuse to grant the necessary facilities. We hold no brief for these banks, but we doubt whether this is quite an accurate idea, at least whether it is all the cause of trouble. There is no doubt that the Chinese banks in Shanghai have plenty of money to-day in their treasuries. A few weeks ago they had not much money and they owed a good deal to the foreign banks. But these advances have been largely if not wholly paid off, money having been called in from up country, a process, by the way, which nearly caused a crisis in Hankow. Our correspondent may be trusted to know what he is talking about when he says that "the native banks seem to have declared a sort of moratorium." On the other hand, in respect of imports at least, there must first be some evidence of a desire to buy from up country; and the mere sight of war-like preparations at once chokes off the Chinese appetite for purchase. What money he has he prefers to put into a hole in the ground. Latterly there have been symptoms of a demand from Szechuan, the explanation being that since the triumph of General Yang Sen and the expulsion of Hsiong Keh-wu, the province has been unwontedly peaceful and as the war in east and north China does not come immediately under their eyes the Szechuanese are ready to do business. But further down the Yangtze, in Hupeh, Anhui, Kiangsi, though there is no fighting, there is plenty of evidence of it not far off and nervousness shuts all purses.

This condition of feeling is in marked contrast with the time-honoured axiom that the Chinese will manage to do business under conditions that would elsewhere seem impossible. The case would probably be different if the present war had broken out unexpectedly after years of prosperity. But it is in reality only the climax of a long period of oppression and bad government, which has kept all trading low. The people have been miserably ground down with taxes, fleeced by soldiers, pillaged by bandits. They are poor and are likely to remain so until there is once more some degree of ordered government. Meanwhile we should be sorry to appear to throw cold water on the suggestions made by "Concerned." If the rumour he quotes be correct, that "import, and trade centres, absolutely untouched by the war, are not only ready to do business, but have orders to execute, if only financial facilities were easier to obtain," then certainly no effort should be spared in trying to induce the banks to grant facilities. The first step one might suggest is to ascertain where such a demand exists. If it can be verified, surely it could be met; and as our correspondent says, once trade begins to move, more will follow. There is this fact to be borne in mind. By every appearance, the war is meant to settle the fate of China, and its authors on both sides will therefore be more anxious to start in supreme power (when they win it) with a clean state and popular approval, than is the case in the ordinary interprovincial quarrel. Where the armies are, business must stop. Outside that area, conditions might even prove to be better than they have recently been.

A REACH-ME-DOWN GENERATION

Sept. 25.

ONE of the outstanding features of modern times is the triumph of the herd mind, as psychologists call it. It shows itself in that gospel of standardization which is being preached, in act if not in word, throughout the civilized world. We are beset by a mania for ordering our lives according to set patterns, and anything in the nature of originality is taboo. Take building for instance; individuality in the matter of structure seems to be disappearing and those of us who have travelled in foreign lands are struck by the sameness of modern edifices erected in great cities of both East and West. Whether it be in Shanghai, Sydney or San Francisco, there is a similarity about their streets which robs them of much of the charm a place ought to have for one paying a first visit.

It is the same in the intellectual world. Everybody apparently desires to think like his fellows. Instead of telling our youths to be themselves, we exhort them to be like everybody else. Our educational systems appear expressly designed to promote uniformity. With bureaucratic officials, armies of clerks, cast-iron regulations, red tape and endless examinations, mankind is doing its best to turn out standardized intellects. The last thing that the government education department of any country wants is originality on the part of teachers, and this laudable aim is zealously seconded by politicians. These gentlemen are all in favour of a sort of intellectual goose-step. Their passion for cooperative mass-thinking will never be satisfied until there is mass production of human intellects all manufactured in the same mould.

Civilized people are doing little to prevent this standardization. Every body can read nowadays. But it is no unjust accusation that in most cases they spend too much time in reading and too little in thinking. We have it in us to be original, we are naturally individualistic; but we allow ourselves to be deprived of our birthright. In fact, we have come to regard it as rather bad form to be original. There is infinite danger in this cult of uniformity. A standardized people is an easy prey to the subtle propagandist, a gramaphone press and, what these eventually lead to, a bureaucratic dictatorship. "Once admit the drill-sergeant to the realms of mind and spirit," says a recent writer, "and moral responsibility will totter and the 'new freedom' will stand unmasked as the new and greater tyranny." That is the last stage in the decline of democracy untempered by humanism, delighted in by socialist doctrinaires, but abhorrent to all who have learnt something of the lessons of history and believe that a man is a greater thing than a system.

THE BOY SCOUT AND CHINA

Sept. 26.

IN these days when men of good-will all the world over are anxiously searching for effective ideals and practical methods which will bring about universal brotherhood and make war an anachronism, one of the most encouraging signs of the times is the marvellous success in the British Empire of the Boy Scout Movement. At the Wembley Exhibition recently, 21,000 boys assembled from all parts of the empire. The immense gathering was most interesting and to those who discerned the spirit and aims of the movement it was of great significance and promise. First, as to the various displays. How the hearts of the onlookers must have been stirred by the dancing of a thousand Highland Scouts with their skirling bagpipes and their jolly cheering; by the thousands of little. Wolf Cubs in a well-ordered display using their wits without officers present to guide them; by the handiness of the Sea Scout and bridge builders; by the historical pageants, the choirs and bands, the athletic achievements, the pathetic little display of "Mafuzziwogs" made by Scouts who could not themselves be there because they were cripples, and the inspiring marching of these young citizens of the Empire! All the displays were wonderful in their way.

But as pointed out by Sir Robert Baden-Powell, the Chief Scout, whose article on the subject we quote freely, the spirit of the movement is far more wonderful. To a very great extent the hopes and expectations of its founders are being fulfilled. The boys are appreciating what it all means, the aims of the movement, and the practice of that discipline which comes from within from the sense of "playing the game" under a high ideal. This self-discipline was evident in the camp, behind the scenes, and in the off-duty behaviour of the 21,000 boys. The Scout spirit was very pronounced at their own special Thanksgiving Service at Wembley. Still more was it in evidence on the occasion of the service in Westminster Abbey when the boys realized that there they were from every country and every race in the Empire, privileged to meet in the sacred shrine of the nation because their pursuit of an ideal was taken seriously. And it made them understand better the history of their race to be among the memorials of its great men, from Chaucer down to the Unknown Warrior. This was by far their most impressive experience: "In their camp that night there reigned an unwonted silence. There was none of the usual singing and skylarking. The boys went to bed sobered, awed and inspired. Where there is this reverence and this self-discipline it is certain that Scouters have done their work and done it well; they have instilled and inspired, instead of instructing and commanding."

In surveying the disordered condition of China, the utter loss of lofty public spirit among the elders, and among the children the absence of the old-time willing

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submission to discipline, what a tremendous gain it would be if all Chinese boys were inspired by the ideals of the Boy Scout movement! It is true small groups of Boy Scouts have been formed here and there, generally in missionary schools, but as an organization it is very small and it has little strength; it has not "gripped" the students or they would have behaved very differently during the past few years. The mistake lies in not linking the new with the old. Whatever is good in the national life and history of China should be combined with the new teaching to form the character of the boys and help them to love and serve their country. The study of their own classics should not be abandoned, nor the public performance and recitation of their wholesome historical dramas. The movement should have a religious basis, as in the British Empire, but here as elsewhere the religion taught the boys should be simple, practical and attractive. Wisely managed the Boy Scout movement should lay hold of the boys in China and lead them also to learn lessons of reverence, self-discipline, and helpfulness. Its teaching and practical training would do more to regenerate the nation than much of the educational work that is now being done.

There is another valuable outcome of the Boy Scout movement which furnishes a strong reason for its development in China—its basis for the formation of a great brotherhood. At Wembley boys from all classes and from all parts of the world met in genial fellowship and learned to know each other. This is a sound beginning of that national good-will and co-operation which is the great remedy for the solution of the social, political, and industrial difficulties of the time. Further, the movement is moulding the youth of the whole of the empire into a great Brotherhood. It has a still greater ideal. To quote Sir Robert Baden-Powell again; "Our slogan in the Scout movement is 'Look Wide.' There is before us a wider brotherhood even than this empire of ours. There are other motherlands besides Great Britain; there is France; there is America and Holland, and Denmark—indeed, every civilized country in the world. All these have their sons. These are sons of the one Father, and therefore the world itself is a Brotherland. It is with this conviction in view that the Boy Scout movement becomes a school of brotherhood on the widest basis." When such a world-wide brotherhood has been formed there will be no more war.

It is reported that American, British, French and Japanese military officers in Peking will form a party and proceed to the south in the near future with the purpose of investigating the conduct of the Chêkiang-Kiangsu War.

Notification has been given by the Coast Inspector with regard to the Tsungming Crossing, North Channel entrance to the Yangtze that the crossing light-buoy has been moved and its colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the buoy, Middle Island Beacon bears S. 12½ deg. E., distant 3.47 miles. This buoy marks the northern side of the channel. The shoal light-buoy has been moved and its colour changed from black to red. From the new position of the buoy, Woosung Light-house bears S. 14½ deg. W., distant 5.88 miles. This buoy marks the northern side of the channel. East Buoy, Tungchow Crossing, also has been moved and from its new position Langshan Pagoda bears S. 52¾ deg. E., magnetic, distant 3.9 miles. This buoy, as heretofore, marks the southern side of the eastern end of the crossing. This channel is in a state of change and should be navigated with caution.

CENTRALIZATION OR FEDERATION?

Sept. 27.

The path of neutrality mapped out for foreigners in the present crisis in China is at once facilitated and complicated by the fact that both sides promise so well. And in all sincerity we may repeat that it is a matter of unfeigned regret to foreigners that men of so much character and ability as are to be found on both sides cannot settle their differences except by fighting, which, however carefully conducted, must bring misery perhaps to millions of people. There is much in Marshal Wu Pei-fu's remarks to our Peking correspondent, published yesterday, which we must all welcome, the removal of the Kiangnan Arsenal, the pledge that China shall at last live up to the obligations of the Washington Treaty, the respect for foreign rights and interests. Certainly neither Western Powers nor peoples need ask for more than this. And if there was any idea in Marshal Wu's mind of disarming foreign notions of possible interference, we venture to say that anxiety on this score is needless, in his mind or that of anyone else. The bigness of the quarrel, even if there were no other reason, must put out of court all question of outside meddling. The issue is no mere matter of inter-provincial jealousies but of which system of government is to prevail in China. On no very dissimilar issue did the Americans of North and South go to war and their right to settle the dispute in their own way was no more questioned than that of the Chinese people should at present be.

The interview with Marshal Wu, a recent statement by Marshal Chang, have put the matter quite plainly. The ruler of Manchuria is for provincial autonomy, a federation of self-governing states; and his ally Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, having handed back Chêkiang to the Chêkiangese,—the phrase in all circumstances rather provokes a smile—will do the like by Kiangsu if he wins to Nanking. Marshal Wu Pei-fu will have nothing to do with provincial autonomy; "that is the enemy of all I am fighting for;" his political faith is in a highly centralized authority. It would be entirely improper, from the standpoint of neutrality, for an outsider to express any opinion as to which system is the better for China, besides being rather absurd. But it is, perhaps, permissible to say that Marshal Wu appears to have set himself by far the harder task. If Marshal Chang wins to Peking, he can to some extent make use of such system of government as remains, somewhat as he finds it. But Marshal Wu Pei-fu would have to go back to something that has really not existed since the death of Yuan Shih-kai. He would also, we may suspect, have to overcome precisely the same forces of resistance that proved fatal to Yuan's throne. Tsai Ao, of Yunnan, who raised the flag of revolt against Yuan, was, we have always been told, a patriot and a convinced republican. But his resistance was made easy and Yuan's projected empire fell, because in every province there were men who had found the republican, so-called, form of government so exceedingly lucrative. Those men exist certainly in no smaller force to-day than nine years ago and they are the real enemies of ordered government in China. Whether Marshal Wu wins or Marshal Chang, either will have to conquer these hidden enemies of reform before his system of government can avail, and that battle will be far tougher than any that is now fought with machine-guns and aeroplanes.

To say that we are sorry to hear Marshal Wu say that he is a soldier and that when his business as such is finished he will leave the rest to the politicians, must not be taken to mean that we wish him to win, or do not wish him to win. It is merely a frank expression of well-grounded distrust in politicians generally and Chinese politicians in particular. If Marshal Foch, Marshal Haig and General Pershing had been allowed to fix the terms of peace when they fixed those of the armistice, Europe would certainly have suffered no more than she has done from the subsequent bungling of politicians, and probably she would have suffered far less. In 1922 Marshal Wu Pei-fu left a clean state in Peking for the politicians to write upon, and the result is the war to-day. It is true his remarks are somewhat cryptic: "When I have finished my work," he says, "which is the unification of China, politicians will be able to build on that foundation." The obvious question "How would you define the unification of China?" suggests the further thought that his retirement to Loyang might be much further off than these words at first sight suggest. We recommend no policy, we express no preference for either side. But whichever party wins on the field of battle, we cannot help feeling that the road to solid reconstruction lies through a period of dictatorship. Nothing else, we may be sure, will now restore order in Chêkiang, which is an image in little of all China. And looking back on the history of other republics, we find abundant examples to prove that the will of the people has only prevailed in the end because for a time was enforced the authority of one man.

British Government officials, who up to now have had to pay for the stamps used on their salary receipts will do so no more. The abolition of stamps on salary receipts was one of the little reliefs given by this year's Budget, but it has not been put in operation in Government offices until now. "By abolishing the stamp, the Government has made a present of £100,000 a year to Civil Servants, and half of this sum will go to Post Office workers," a Government official said. "The principal grievance in the past has been that the weekly wage-earner has had to buy 52 2d. stamps while the higher official, paid monthly, had to buy only 12."

It is evident that the United States Navy is paying very special attention to the possibilities of submarine warfare, and is sparing no effort to provide itself with the types which future eventualites may demand. The latest indication of this is the approval of the plans of a submarine mine-layer, which is to form part of next year's programme, and which looks like being one of the most remarkable underwater craft in the world. Details are not likely to be announced for some time, but it is known that she is to be fast enough to accompany the fleet and is to have a large radius of action. Her construction and machinery are to cost not more than $5,300,000, with an additional $850,000 for armament and ammunition.

The Board of Management of the British Empire Exhibition are to have an opportunity of explaining in the Law Courts why they refused to exhibit certain posters, executed for them by Capt. Spencer-Pryse, an artist and lithographer whose work is widely known. Capt. Spencer-Pryse told the "Evening News" that he was taking legal action against the Board on the ground that they had not fulfilled their contract with him. All his posters had been duly delivered, but some of the posters have been suppressed, one objection to them being that they contained nude figures. Among the banned posters were. Women bathing in Malaya. Tea-gathering in Ceylon (women.) Rice-planting in India. Girls dancing on shore (Pacific Islands.) Coaling station at Hongkong. Maori canoe (New Zealand.)

NOTES AND COMMENTS

Sidelights upon Canton

We have received from a correspondent in Canton a very interesting letter dealing with the present situation. "Sun Yat-sen," the writer cheerily begins, "seems to have made an ass of himself in his various proclamations," with an inevitable loss of face. The letter then goes on:—

"Very few believe in his northern expenition if only for the fact that he has not the funds; apart from which it must take a very long time to go overland before he can be considered a factor in the present northern activities. Chinese newspapers have been on strike for the last few days, and consequently even that source of news has been denied me, but I have formed my own conclusion of the present trend of events. Somehow or other it seems to me that the Merchant Volunteers are actually in the ascendency and that in some manner, without any publicity, they have gained their point, and that it is due to them that Sun Yat-sen has left. Also the retirement of Sun Fo (son of Dr. Sun) from the Mayoralty is due to them, and the dismissal of the Police Commissioner, Te Chen-wu, is their work, he having incurred their displeasure by shooting one of their Majors after the settlement had been agreed to. Liao Chen-hoi as well as Li Fuk-min, have refused to take up their new appointments, and so has Hu Han-min, the man Sun appointed as his Deputy Generalissimo. I think this is because they know that their Bolshevik proclivities (except Li Fuk-lum) are distasteful to the populace. Chen Chiung-ming is again on the march and I would not be surprised to see him back here, since the merchants are not averse to him, although he has lost a good deal of their confidence in the past two years by his inactivities and failures. The fact, however, remains that, when he was here, there was some attempt at keeping order and running the place decently. I would not be surprised to see him appointed at the head of affairs here with a more representative Council. Against all this is the fact that there are still large groups of mercenaries in or near Canton, who will not be satisfied to walk away quietly with empty pockets, and may make trouble."

The writer of the above is careful to point out that what he writes is largely conjecture. At a time like the present it is almost impossible to obtain accurate information, he says. With this, we may say that his information is usually pretty good and the above letter certainly fits in with the probabilities of the situation as shown in recent telegrams.

The "Small Money" Bugbear

Of all the petty annoyances to which the weird currency system of China submits one, not the least are the depredations of our friends the money-changers and the uncertainty associated with the exact amount involved in any cash purchase in which a fraction of a dollar is concerned. Quite recently many of the foreign stores' managements held a meeting at which it was decided by the majority that coins subsidiary to the Mexican dollar would be accepted at the market rate for those coins prevailing on the day of tender, but as not all of the foreign firms have adopted the system nothing has really been done to make confusion less confounded. At the present time it is possible to go to one store on the Nanking Road and make a purchase for, say, 50 cents and to be requested to pay the equivalent in "big money," while a purchase involving a like nominal amount can be made almost next door for 50 cents "small money". It is easily to be understood that firms which, in pricing an article at 50 cents, are reckoning in "big money", naturally expect to be paid with half-a-dollar's worth of coins, but it is not so easily understood why some firms which adopt this system give only 50 cents "small money" in change when a silver dollar is tendered. The big Chinese department stores have for years adopted a system of "big money" both in charges and in change; the system has worked well, has been adopted by many foreign firms to the satisfaction of customers and, it is to be supposed, themselves; and it is difficult to understand why all firms of standing, instead of a proportion only, have not adopted a system on similar lines. The public would know where it stood and so would the firms; there would be equity on both sides instead, as at present in many cases, favouring the shopkeeper in some instances and the public in others. Many firms now have their bills stamped "subsidiary coins received at market rate only" and most of them adopt the same principle in giving change—but not all; and it would create a better understanding all round if the intimation were worded "subsidiary coins received at market rates only, and change given on the same basis."

Russian Child Hawkers

As will have been seen in the article published in another column, the school for Russian children in Avenue Foch has been reopened and has enough money promised to keep it going for another three or four months at least. Considering that it only costs $10 a head per month to keep the child in this school, we cannot for a moment doubt that more money will be forthcoming when needed. At the same time, as was pointed out in Saturday's article, some of the money was promised on the clear understanding that all Russian children, who have been selling odds and ends of sweets, etc., in the street, should be rescued and put into the school. Actually there are about 30 boys and girls in the school, but, as anybody who likes to stroll along Nanking Road any day from the Bund to the Szechuen Road can see, there are other Russian children still on their old beats outside the principal stores. Their parents, when remonstrated with, have replied that until they themselves can get work, the children must go on selling in the streets. An answer of this kind is not calculated to elicit much sympathy. It is, to say the least, most unpalatable that children of such tender age should be standing about in the street for hours together and in all weathers, when they might be in school, properly cared for; and if the parents do not consent to send them to school, compulsion must be employed. It cannot, surely, be impossible for the police to bring these children before the Mixed Court as vagrants, when there is no doubt whatever that the Chinese magistrate would agree to order them to be sent to the school that is waiting for them.

Pilgrims of the Night

Some people in Kowloon have been writing to the press about the noise in the streets at night and the consequent loss of sleep and fraying of temper suffered by those staid, steady householders, their children and their grandchildren, their nurses and their amahs, their cooks and their coolies, who seek slumber before the clock has started the cycle of another day. One Kowloon resident, evidently with an ear well attuned by long suffering to differentiate between the many means of making the night hideous, describes the condition prevailing as "rattling, honking buses; chattering prowlers or riesha coolies parked on the footpaths; promenading couples larking under one's windows; food hawkers yelling; bursts of crackers from restaurants or elsewhere; taxis or other motor vehicles racing through the streets; dog and rooster choruses; mah-cheuk; an occasional all-night funeral ceremony; factory hands in wooden clogs going off duty. . . ." Some of us in Shanghai can sympathize with the residents of Kowloon, for the description, except that it is not sufficiently strong nor comprehensive enough, is an excellent word-picture of some parts of Shanghai when Chêkiang and Kiangsu are not at war. This question of turning the night into a bedlam by those who have not been trained to think of others, is a serious one, and we cannot do better than repeat some excellent comments on the subject by our contemporary the "South China Morning Post":—

What do these noise-makers do in the daytime? In an American factory, among much good advice to employees, appeared a paragraph to this effect: "What you do in your own time is not our business; but if what you do affects your working capacity next day, that is our business". Quite a big proportion of Hongkong's night prowlers must be employed by foreign firms. An inspection of offices any day would probably reveal a number of thin, worn, half-asleep office boys and clerks, who occupy themselves with doubtful amusements every night when they should be fitting themselves for the labour of next day. Taipans can test the matter for themselves. Employees caught napping, others mysteriously ill and absent for a day (at home sleeping) tell the tale. For the better efficiency of offices and a quieter city it would be a good thing if em-

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ployers would take some interest in their Chinese staffs' night occupations. A few dismissals would have a good moral effect. Further than that, residents must look to the police to help them. It cannot too often be laid down that noise, at night particularly, is a public enemy.

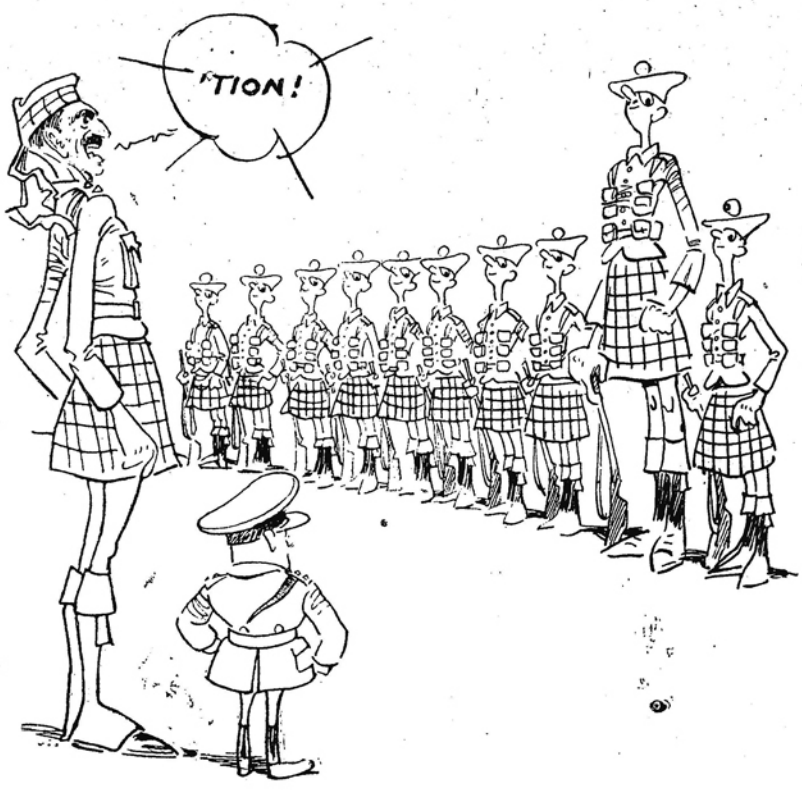
It is not impossible that much of this comment applies with equal strength to Shanghai. Especially, however (while it is no business of ours or of anybody else what other people do at night) it is to be hoped that the police will do something to stop the blatant sounding of motor horns which goes on all night in some districts and streets, and which is as incessant as unnecessary and annoying.

A Word for the S. V. C.

It is in times such as the present that we should feel appreciative of the services rendered by the Shanghai Volunteer Corps, perhaps even more so than if they were engaged in turning back hordes of hopeless refugees or by armed force resisting an invasion of the Settlement. In most of us there yet remains sufficient of the instinct of our primitive ancestors—something quite distinct from "patriotism"—to produce a measure of contentment at the thought of handling a rifle and bayonet, or even lying in a trench sniping an enemy on the verge of invisibility. That, however, is not all the soldier's work. Many who had their first taste of soldiering during the Great War will remember to the end of their days the monotonous hours of barrack-square drill, the fatigues, and the sentry duties—especially the latter, when a man marches back and forth in front of a perfectly valueless piece of property hundreds of miles away from the front and breathes maledictions on the big men who insist on such details. Yet they are a necessity, as any man who has been a soldier, and who has the gift of reasoning, will admit. Then there may be a long and nerve-torturing wait at a concentration camp before going into the line. These are the duties our Volunteers are performing just now, apparently useless but actually necessary, and intensely boring in any circumstances. Think of a young jockey who rode through eight hard races on Saturday and immediatedly after changing into uniform went out to do his trick of sentry-go in front of the Race Club stables. That we have 1,000 young fellows ready and willing to do such work in addition to their ordinary work is something of which the Settlement may be proud. Incidentally it is not only the young men who are doing this work. There may be taipans who forbid their juniors to join up. But there are other taipans and seniors in business houses now in khaki and doing all and even more than most.

Cruelty to Ponies

In England to-day regrets are frequently expressed at the disappearance of the horse from our streets, to give way to the faster but evil-smelling motor-car. On maturer thought, however, one begins to see that the eradication of old Dobbin is perhaps to his own advantage. This was struck keenly home to the mind of the writer the other day in Shanghai, when coming down Nanking Road at about 11 o'clock in the morning, he passed a carriage containing eight people,—three men, three women, and two children—in addition to the mafoo and his assistant, drawn by one miserable specimen of a China pony. The poor animal's bones were sticking out of his body, there were gall sores on his flanks and foam round his jaw. To add to his miseries, the mafoo was dealing him stinging cuts across the back to increase the pace of an already too-fast trot. To bring the matter to the notice of the police was useless, for all the police at this particular point were too busy attending to traffic direction to bother over other things. But there is one thing the Council might be persuaded to do, and that is, to limit the number of people who may be carried in a carriage of this type to a reasonable number, easing the ponies' burdens at least a little. In most of the big towns in Europe this is done in respect of taxi-cabs, and surely what can be done for a car can be done for a horse. Possibly some such order is now in force; if so the police should see that it is strictly applied. The S.S.P.C.A. can do, and are doing, a good deal, but they cannot be everywhere at once, whereas it is literally true to state that the police can, and are.



THE LUCKY PENNY
But What an Unlucky Moment for it to Appear!

Protecting the Birds

Once again there is cause for rejoicing over the fact that Shanghai is so essentially a sporting community that it is difficult to find any gathering, whatever its main purpose, in which sportsmen are not in the majority. The sportsmen on the Municipal Council again have taken a firm stand with regard to the indiscriminate slaughter of pheasants and they deserve all congratulations. Perhaps it may seem strange for a newspaper one day to urge the thinning-out of one species of feathered life and the next be strong in advocacy of the protection of another species. But crows are over-plentiful: pheasants are not. The Chinese Market Stallholders Association, the members of which of course are interested in the pheasant only as a dead and saleable bird, pleaded with the Municipal Council to remove the four-year-old restriction on the sale of hen pheasants, arguing that hens now are numerous but cocks are scarce. That assertion might impress people who would not know the difference between a pheasant and a teal except by the taste, or a pointer and a setter unless they could remember which had a long coat, but there are sportsmen on the Council, hence the very neat and all-sufficient reply:—"If the hen birds are numerous, there can be reasonable expectation that there will soon be a sufficiency of cock birds, but if hen birds also become scarce, there will be neither cocks nor hens to come to market." The only thing that remained to be done the Council has done—to publish again the notification prohibiting the sale of hen pheasants or of pheasants denuded of their feathers.

The Brass Band

The Chinese brass band, a product of modern China, has come to play a prominant part in the Flowery Republic of to-day. Its omnipresence in Shanghai, especially during the present autumn sales, is perhaps a little degrading to so high an art, but only goes to show the much lamented trend towards a commercialization of art. The frequent presence of a brass band in the rendering of up-to-date funeral rites, however, strikes the Western observer with a slight sense of inappropriateness, though this is doubtless a lack of appreciation on our part. One cannot help feeling nevertheless that the older Chinese rites with their strange instruments of solemn tone were more truly in keeping with the gravity of such an occasion. The Chinese interpretation of Western music is indeed a strange if not distorted one. Perhaps the foreigner is apt to judge too much by his own standards. What to him is commonplace or even hackneyed comes to the Celestial with all its one-time freshness. The celebrated band of the late President Yuan Shih-kai is reputed to have on one occasion presided at a wedding and to have struck up the then popular air of "Everybody's doing it." On another occasion in Amoy when at a funeral, a Chinese band was heard to play a music hall song of which the words with singular appropriateness were recalled as:—"You won't get them up in the morning." A little discrimination on the part of the Chinese band master would probably be a great advantage, but it is more likely than not that his passive audience would prefer things to remain as they are.

Russians and the S.V.C.

One or two suggestions have been heard recently that some of the Russians in Shanghai might now join up with the S.V.C. and take a share in the defence of the Settlements. Judging from letters which we publish to-day it is not particularly easy for ex-service men of any nationality to join up for the present emergency, whatever their previous war experience may have been. (We hasten to say that we are merely taking the side of the question which these letters present; we have not heard what the other may be.) As regards the Russians, it is only fair to recall that a little more than two years ago the suggestion was made to Colonel Marr Johnson by a leading member of the Russian refugees, that he should take in enough Russian ex-soldiers to form a Russian company in the S.V.C., in which many of the refugees were very keen on serving. For various reasons this idea was not feasible, but Colonel Marr Johnson was, we are told, quite in approval of enrolling qualified Russians in existing units of the Corps. The question went before the Municipal Council, but was rejected by them owing to the possible danger of political complications, as all the Russians who would have joined up were Whites. However, this story shows that if there are no Russians in the S.V.C. to-day, it is not for want of inclination on their part.

New Views for Old

We must make a short reply to the long letter we received to-day from Mr. J. C. E. Rye, if only because he has so strangely misread the leading article of August 12 last, with which he deals in this letter. For example, he says:—

"You point out that in the French Revolution the bourgeois were not molested to the same extent as the bourgeois in Russia have been."

This is exactly the opposite to what we did say. We referred Mr. Rye to the story of Carrier's *noyades* at Nantes as one illustration that the bourgeois in the French Revolution, just like the bourgeois in the Russian Revolution, suffered really more than the aristocrats. In passing, Mr. Rye's assertion that there was practically no bourgeoisie in the days of the French Revolution is simply inaccurate. Later on he tells us that we recommended him to read a book on "The Persecution of the Russian Church." This is quite wrong. The book we recommended him to read was "A Prisoner of the Reds", which gives an exact account (fully substantiated by other information) of the murder of the Tsar, his wife and children. Mr. Rye's ingenious theory that the murderers of the Imperial Family were not Bolsheviks, but the former ministers of the Tsarist *régime*, reminds us of the witty comment on books written nowadays to show who was responsible for the Great War in Europe, that they find it necessary to go back to the Hundred Days War, which is historically scientific but practically unconvincing. For less agile minds, the plain fact is that the Bolsheviks murdered the Tsar (with peculiar brutality) because they were afraid that while he lived he might prove a rallying-point of revolution against themselves. In respect of Mr. Rye's informants as to the state of affairs in Russia, we learn now that they are men who "all say, 'Leave the Russian Republic or confederation of Republics alone and the Bolsheviks will play the game to us.'" May we not reasonably say from this that they were men with some prejudice in favour of Bolshevism? If so, we repeat our former question, why should Mr. Rye's information about affairs in Russia be better than ours, neither of us having been there? May we conclude with one brief quotation from our previous article:

"There are, to say the least, very strong reasons for believing that that government (*i.e.*, the Soviet) practises treachery and deceit as the first weapons of statecraft, and that, so far from being impressed by the sincerity and frankness of others who try to deal evenly with it, it merely congratulates itself that the gods of Bolshevism have delivered such transparent fools into its hands. A government which does that sort of thing is morally a bad government, which it behoves others to keep at arm's length."

Mr. Rye has apparently nothing to say to this argument. Possibly he may feel that the facts are too strong for him.

The Phantom Roadmakers

The "Chinese Economic Bulletin" has been giving some more publicity to the notorious National Road Construction Association, which, it is stated "has recently decided to raise a fund of $600,000 for the construction of an office building in Shanghai, which, according to plan, will have an assembly hall, a library, and a museum." It is fairly safe to assume that the association has not succeeded in establishing itself very firmly in the affections of the people, for it must be more than a year ago that we drew attention to a special appeal sent out broadcast and asking for funds wherewith to build comfortable headquarters for the phantom roadmakers, such to include a dining room and all the other appointments of a club. If they still are short of $600,000, with trade thoroughly demoralized, it is most unlikely that they will get even $600. But, assuming even that the fund could be raised, if the association is genuinely interested in the building of necessary roads, why waste $600,000 on a club-house? There is not a road running out of Shanghai much longer than about 25 miles and not one of them is in more than moderate condition. If the persistence of the National Road Construction Association, its obvious appreciation of comforts, its liberal ideas of finance, and the energy it displays in writing letters and pamphlets were concentrated on the actual building and repair of roads, it would achieve things of which it might be proud, but it is impossible not to ridicule a "construction" association that never has done a single thing in the way of building and yet in times of war and general trade depression asks for over half a million dollars for a club house.

Our "Specials"

While, at the present time, practically everybody in Shanghai knows that our local Volunteer Corps is being held in a state of mobilization, ready to be used in any emergency that may arise, and an appreciation of what the Volunteers really stand for cannot but have dawned fully on everyone, there is one section of Shanghai's reserve defence forces—albeit a small one—which has come in for little, if any notice. We refer to the Municipal Police Reserves, more commonly known as the "Specials," a body of Shanghai's citizens between 100 and 150 strong who, in these days of war and wild rumours, are being held in readiness to supplement the regular police in any manner in which their services may be called upon. As with the Volunteer Corps, the "Specials" are in a state of mobilization, and the manner in which they have done their work in "peace" time, without kudos and practically without notice, leaves no doubt that they will constitute worthy assistants to the real policemen in any trouble that may come Shanghai's way. It may not generally be known that even in "peace" times, members of the Police Reserve are on duty in some part of the Settlement practically every night; they perform valuable patrol duties in the outlying districts, and even if they do not frequently meet with excitement, they perform duties which have to be done by somebody, and perform them well. The "Specials" have carried out a great deal of search party work and their efforts in this direction especially have been productive of excellent results as regards the seizure of lethal weapons; while as indicative of the danger they occasional run into we need mention only the serious wounding last year of Mr. Rebsamen, who was shot by a robber whose motor car had been stopped for its occupants to be searched. We appreciate what our Volunteers are doing for us at the present time, and what they are prepared to do for us;—let us also realize and appreciate the not unimportant part in the maintenance of law and order in Shanghai which is played by that efficient, unostentatious body, the Municipal Police Reserves.

THE second party of Russian refugees to leave Harbin to settle in Canada consists of 40 families, altogether 168 persons. The third party is now being registered and will leave in about a month's time.

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NEWS FROM THE OUTPORTS

WHEN LU YUNG-HSIANG WAS DRIVEN FROM CHEKIANG

The Province a Prey to Leaderless Soldiers and Rivals for the Tuchunship: Press-Gang Seizing Civilians to Help Flight

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Yenchow, Chê., Sept. 20.

Last Wednesday, as the day was declining there swept over this town and district fear and dread. News came to hand that the Fukien troops were already in possession of the town of Kiangshan, on the Fukien border, while the town and county of Changshan had surrendered to the army besieging it from the province of Kiangsi. "The Chêkiang army has been defeated and are fleeing in all directions to Hangchow," were the words on every tongue.

Fearing the "spoiler" would fall upon the town at any moment, hurried preparations were made to flee to the country. The city mandarin, with all his retinue and secretariat, set the pace of the panic. In the space of a few hours all that remained at the official headquarters was a doorkeeper and a few mangy dogs. A proclamation was posted exhorting the people "to be perfectly quiet and on no account to be uneasy." Before daylight most of the women and children had reached some home in the hills for refuge.

Soldiers' Wild Retreat.

By 3 a.m. on Thursday morning, the first boats appeared coming down stream from Lanche. They were crowded with retreating soldiers. Before noon, some 200 large and small river craft had been counted. The military hydroplane was having a busy time flying up and down stream on its scouting activities and largely added to the excitement of the *débacle*.

The press-gang was busy apprehending civilians who showed the smallest promise of being able to put a little more weight to the oars. If an extra boat was needed, and one was in sight, it was forthwith commandeered. If an extra boatman were needed, a soldier's belt went round his neck and he was pulled off before his weeping wife and children who were left to shift for themselves as best they could. On several occasions blank cartridges were fired to instil fear and submission. During the whole of Thursday and Friday, Yenchow was like the city of the dead and, for the most part, "straitly shut up."

As the fleet of boats passed by, only a few were allowed to tie up to allow the men to make some necessary purchases. At some shops the rush was so great that "mob law" prevailed and the men helped themselves and just paid what they thought fit. Lanche, I understand, suffered much more severely, in this respect, than did the shopkeepers of Yenchow. Where officers were in evidence, there was some semblance of authority. Some men who were making off with a basket of chickens were called back by their superior and made to pay up for the birds.

Ghastly Stories.

No one seemed to know what had actually happened. It was evident something had gone wrong and there was wild talk on all sides. It was said that Gen. Pan was on his way to the fighting line and, on reaching Lanche, was met by the vanguard of his retreating army. The 7th. and 8th. Divisions, it is whispered, surrendered to the enemy and well nigh decimated the 3rd. Division in going over. There is no doubt about the 3rd. Division having suffered heavy losses.

Stragglers are still passing through and in conversation with one and another some gruesome stories are gleaned. A party belonging to this division passed through yesterday afternoon and a weary, travel-stained lot they looked. They had only a part of their accoutrement and some of them had only a vest and a pair of trousers to call their own. It appears that their company had been in action from early morn and late in the afternoon found themselves deserted. Their officers had vanished and the rest of the detachment had long since retired. Being left to themselves they made their way back to the town of Kiangshan. Meeting with a company of Northern soldiers, attached to the Chêkiang Army, a machine gun was turned on them and many were left dead and wounded on the line of retreat.

A General Melee.

From other sources, one hears that there was scarcely three hours fighting altogether, when the general mêlée was evolved. A man in authority told me that when the armies came to close range, the Fukien troops fired blank shot which was the sign to "Talk Peace." In order to give "face" to some show of fighting, the 7th. and 8th. Divisions fired into the 3rd. Division and threw the luckless fellows on their backs. Following this there was some general skirmishing and a running fight with a hasty retreat to the river and the boats.

On Friday evening, the 19th, a wire came from Hangchow saying that Marshal Lu having "left" his post had been cashiered and that a new Governor had been appointed. People were to be comforted with the news and exhorted to carry on business as usual. This morning, however, news comes to hand that Gen. Pan is at Tonglu and a stand is to be made somewhere in the vicinity of Yenchow. We are told also that the Fukien troops may be expected to occupy the town tomorrow, having already left Lanche. We calmly wait for "to-morrow."

A CITY IN THE LINE OF RETREAT

Huchow Threatend with Three Streams of Fleeing Soldiers to Say Nothing of Bandits

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huchow, Chê., Sept. 19.

Yesterday was a day of astonishment and anxiety. In the morning came the news that at Szean (on the western border facing Anhui) the Chêkiang soldiers were not meeting with success and a retreat was being planned. Foreigners in the city, through a friendly tip were warned and advised to get out of the city as there was a possibility that Huchow might be bombarded. The Chinese who had an inkling of this news were panic-stricken and wanted to flee with the foreigners. Various schemes were suggested including wiring for consular protection when the wires were down, the possibility of escaping in boats when there were no boats, and fleeing to the hills where bandits were reported to be in full control. The "council of war" finally reached the conclusion that as we had to remain, we would do so.

At seven o'clock in the evening 100 wounded soldiers arrived. During the confusion of admitting them to the hospital the word was received that the entire line at Changhsing-Ihsing as well as Szean was going to be given up and the retreating soldiers would reach the city within a few minutes. Steam whistles blowing outside the city warned the people of the approach of the soldiers and dull terror struck many. Word was received that the General of the Changhsing forces was on his way back to the city and that the Chamber of Commerce had appointed a committee to meet with him to pay the soldiers "travel-by" money. This word of the retreating soldiers brought up visions of looting and worse, and it was a great relief this morning to find that the first batch of soldiers had gone on past the city during the night, and the streets as quiet as usual, with the addition of a great number of armed soldiers strolling or parading through them.

The Chamber of Commerce had paid General Chen $100,000 to ensure the safe passage of the Changhsing troops without molesting the city. Large numbers passed during the night and to-day, boats are being packed with rice and baggage outside the south gate, while launches towing houseboats are making their way through the canals of the city.

After Soldiers, Outlaws

Now the people are wondering whether or not the money of the Chamber of Commerce will hold out while the Szean soldiers come through. These soldiers who have been guarding the Anhui border are composed partly of troops recruited from the rabble of Shanghai's streets and the people dread the passage of these gunmen and thugs. When these have gone by, will come the rearguard of the Changhsing outfit and then a period of no soldiers, when the thugs and bums of the city will try their hand at looting, which in turn will be followed by the advent of the Kiangsu troops. We are hoping that this will bring respite from the uncertainties which now confront us.

Work on the aviation field ceased this morning. The coolies went out as usual early, but after half an hour they shouldered their implements and made their way back into the city.

Except for a few people moving out to the country in sedan chairs and a smaller number of people on the streets, with a few more soldiers than usual, everything seems quite ordinary.

Later.

It has been ascertained that the soldiers are going on to Kashing. It is reported that Sungkiang will be the next point to be defended by these Changhsing forces.

PEITAIHO IN A PANIC

Wu Pei-fu's Troops Pouring Past in Thousands to Keep Out Chang Tso-lin

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Peitaiho, Sept. 15.

There has been a great exodus from this place as a result of war and war rumours. Incidentally it seems to me that many foreigners get the wind up as badly as Chinese and are just as gullible with silly *yao yen* or "floating words." Surely there is still a pride of race left in us to check such weakness.

There are probably still nearly 100 folk here enjoying the absolute perfection of this climate and surroundings. Unfortunately it will be rather difficult to remain here in comfort much longer for the shops are closing and the railway to the beach will shortly finish for the season.

Vast quantities of troops are being pushed through. It is said authoritatively that 26 troop trains passed through in 24 hours—that is "some doing." 50,000 of Wu Pei-fu's troops are *en route* for this place and the neighbourhood. They are debouching from the railway at all kinds of intermediate places and disappearing into the mountains to hold all the passes and thus prevent Chang Tso-lin getting through. Chang has stopped all rail traffic through from the Wall northwards by tearing up the line but he has not destroyed any bridges. The repairs can be quickly fixed so that if he is victorious he will have a through run to Peking.

No fighting has yet begun here: it looks as if it will be at least another 10 days or more before the men are in position to get at each other. The common rumour has it that it is to be a fight to a finish this time. Some local Chinese with whom I have talked are very certain that when it is over Chang Tso-lin will be quietly sheltered in his mansion in Port Arthur supported from penury and want by the little nest-egg of the few million which again common report has it he has laid in the Japanese banks there.

The Shanghai fighting will be a mere fleabite compared with what will happen up here when it once starts. Probably Szechuan and Hunan will also get moving. The Russians will also have their opportunity with the C.E.R. which in turn may bring in the Japanese. Altogether there are all the ingredients for a very spectacular mix-up.

SOUTHERN CHEKIANG AND THE WAR

Disposition to Meet Fukienese Invader: No Appetite for the Conflict

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wenchow, Chê., Sept. 18.

A strategic point on the Chêkiang border was occupied by the Fukien troops under Gen. Sun Ch'uan-fang to their great advantage. It was hoped that this would be the position to be occupied by the first line of defence of the Chêkiang troops, but Fukien got there first. Three lines of defence have been taken by the troops in this district. The first on the south bank of the river at Pingyanghsien, the second on the Flying Cloud river, on the south bank across from Juian city, and the third about 33 li from Wenchow on the main canal joining Wenchow and Juian. The number of soldiers on the three lines is, however, very few, probably not numbering more than 1,500 altogether and the opposing force is no greater. There has been no battle up to the present.

The main part of the Fukien army has gone northwest to join issue with the Kiangsi troops and they have crossed the border of Chêkiang in three places; at Taishun on the way to Kingning, at Fuling or Pucheng on the way to Lungchuan and from the Kiangsi border towards Chuchowfu (衢州). Whether the object of the Fukien troops, who are on the way to Lungchuan, is to come northeast on the way to Chuchow (處州) and thence to Wenchow or to turn north to join the Kiangsi troops, is not known yet; the former is considered the most likely.

Beyond a small number of gendarmerie, Wenchow city is without defenders. If the Fukien troops break through the three lines of defence the local officials have decided to give a gracious welcome to the new military officials.

War Chest Contributions

Sept. 19.

$15,000 was contributed by Wenchow to the Chêkiang war chest 10 days ago. Yesterday a further request for $30,000 was considered by the city fathers. It was decided to offer $15,000 now and another $15,000 in a month. News is just to hand that Lungchuan has been taken by the Fukien troops. But this must be received with a certain amount of reserve. News is also to hand that the Kiangsi troops are in possession of Chuchowfu (衢州) but this also has not been confirmed; and the Chêkiang troops retiring to Kinhua.

There is a good deal of dissatisfaction felt in the south of Chêkiang in regard to Marshal Lu. He is not a Chêkiang man and is fighting for his own hand and the province is to suffer. The only soldiers in the south here are provincial soldiers, none of the national army has been sent to offer any resistance to Fukien. By joining the Chihli party the officials and people feel that the province may be saved from the horrors of war. It seems not unlikely therefore that the southern part of Chêkiang will throw in its lot with the Chihli party at no distant date.

Lu's Expulsion Well Received.

Sept. 20.

From a state bordering on panic, the people of Wenchow were yesterday lifted to a state of rejoicing. From only thinking of places of refuge for themselves, and places of security for their valuables, the minds of the people are once more turned to buying and selling and the ordinary daily tasks. About 3.30 yesterday afternoon telegraphic news came through of the political change at Hangchow, of a new provincial governor, a new tuchun and the casting forth of Marshal Lu. Chêkiang is to be saved the dire penalties of civil war and whether Marshal Lu is able to join Chang Tso-lin, taking with him the remnant of his army, or join forces with Sun Yat-sen, or retire into obscurity is of profound indifference to the majority of the people of this district.

MUKDEN NOT CONFIDENT OF SUCCESS

Ominous Collapse of Govt. Paper Money: Troops Better Trained but Disheartened

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Fakumen, Man., Sept. 12.

Soldiers have been pouring into Mukden from all quarters, on their way to the neighbourhood of the Great Wall and the Jehol border. An ominous precaution against desertion or treachery is the bringing together of the wives and families of the officers into one of the big Mukden camps. The garrison of Fakumen has gone south.

A few days ago the foreign Consuls were invited to meet Marshal Chang, in order to hear a statement from him on the present situation. That naive way of declaring war was also resorted to in 1922. A war would seem to be a losing game for Manchuria. The most obvious indication of this is the collapse of the paper dollars issued by the Government Bank. Even when Fengtien was defeated two years ago, the local "small coin" paper did not sink so low in comparison with Mexican dollars, as it has done during recent days. The decline continues. No one can safely prophesy when the slump will be arrested. Earlier in the year, speculative brokers in Mukden succeeded by their operations in bringing down the paper dollar to a low value. At that time drastic measures, closing a number of the smaller exchange shops and threatening to decapitate refractory dealers, brought the Manchurian currency back to something like a normal rate.

Why Marshal Chang does not resort to similar procedure just now, we cannot tell. There is still the possibility that when the Marshal has time to turn his attention to this aspect of the crisis, he may succeed as before in stopping the riot. On the other hand, if what is happening is the result of panic, then the patient Chinese people may be beginning to lose faith in the mighty satrap. By a partly instinctive apprehension, the people may have come to realize that their capable ruler cannot win.

Christian General Feared.

That is one shadow of coming events. The other is even more clear. It is the name and fame of Feng Yu-hsiang and his soldiers. The defeat of 1922 was their doing. The men of Manchuria, improved in training though they undoubtedly have been, are no match for General Feng's disciplined cohorts. The latter carry with them the glory of past success, while the former start with the handicap of unredeemed failure.

If Marshal Chang, curbing the ardour of his younger subordinates, would adopt the tactics of Fabius Cunctator, the result might be very different from that of a pitched battle. Along the Jehol border the Chihli army has no railways and only a limited supply of motor-cars. Fengtien has the railway to Tungliaohsien and now the recently built extension westward from the Peking-Mukden line to Hsinlitun, as well as the branch line to the coal mine at Patapao, further south.

Harvests Affected by Floods

Although the harvest generally has been good in these western regions, there have been severe floods specially in Tungliaohsien. That city, near the border of the enemy's country, at the end of the branch railway of the Szupingkai-Taonanfu line, was practically levelled to the ground by the rise of the Liao River.

Apart from sporadic raids by small parties of brigands, the country has been peaceful. As any bad character can buy a military uniform from the tailor, it follows that midnight visitors to a farmhouse, armed and got up like soldiers, can rely on their appearance protecting them to some extent from resistance.

AMERICAN architects paid a tribute to the genius of Sir Christopher Wren when a tablet was unveiled at St. Paul's Cathedral inscribed as follows:—"In recognition of the inspiration and enduring influence upon American architecture of the work of Sir Christopher Wren, this tablet is inscribed by the Architectural League of New York."

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PEKING MENACED BY AEROPLANES

Solemn Representations Made by Diplomatic Body to Marshal Chang

Peking, Sept. 25.

After a meeting of the Diplomatic Corps, which did not however include M. Karakhan, the Soviet Plenipotentiary, the following memorandum was sent to the Waichiaopu and Marshal Chang Tso-lin this afternoon by M. Oudendijk, the Netherlands Minister:—"The outbreak of hostilities in China makes it probable that commanders of the various military forces will make extensive use of aircraft in the conduct of their campaigns. The Heads of the Legations in Peking, although resolved not to interfere in any way in this regrettable conflict, nevertheless deem it necessary to point out to your Excellency that they view with the gravest concern the use of this weapon against other objectives than military forces in the field, fortified places or naval units.

"Dropping bombs from aeroplanes on undefended towns is not only an act of wanton destruction, but a crime against the peaceful population. It is a well-known fact that accuracy in dropping bombs is practically unattainable, and that any attempt to hit a given building must inevitably involve the greatest risk for all the buildings and residents in the immediate neighbourhood of the objective.

Historic Buildings.

"In the City of Peking not only are situated the Legations of friendly Powers, but its walls enclose numerous palaces, temples and other historical buildings, which are rightly considered monuments of great value in the history of civilization of mankind. The dropping of bombs from aeroplanes on towns and villages can have no possible military value, but can only cause untold misery and suffering to numbers of inoffensive non-combatants, and cause the destruction of priceless monuments, and, moreover, the lives and properties of foreign nationals, who are taking no part whatsoever in the actual conflict, and intend to maintain an absolutely neutral attitude in this domestic quarrel, will be put to grave and constant danger.

A Solemn Appeal.

"For these reasons the Heads of the Legations feel it their duty to make this appeal to your Excellency, and whilst giving expression to their satisfaction that the intention was made known to afford full protection to the lives and properties of foreigners, they trust that no air attacks will be made endangering the lives of their nationals. Should, however, foreign lives be lost, or property destroyed, as a result of attack by aeroplanes on the Capital or on any Treaty Port, they would feel obliged to hold the authority who ordered the attack strictly responsible therefor."—Reuter.

THE BREAK-UP OF THE TAIHU FRONT

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huchow, Chê., Sept. 18.

Yesterday afternoon your correspondent was taking a stroll along the main waterway which goes to Changhsing. Two launch trains passed, the second was made up of a long string of empties. To-day, four more empty launch trains have left this city headed in the same direction. In my opinion this spells but one message. The Chêkiang soldiers have come to the point where they must retreat. Owing to the fact that little effort has been made to fortify this city it is exceedingly doubtful whether or not a stand will be made at this point. Indications point to a retreat to some point farther east. A rumour heard on the streets states that this has been caused by the attack of Fokien troops on the south border of the province. The Red Cross Society has just sent word that 100 wounded soldiers have been started to Huchow.

Yesterday at twilight and during the night distant cannon firing could be heard. Inquiry reveals that this was from the West Taihu sector. No wounded have been received in this city from that point in two days. At Szean on the Anhui border there was a small skirmish yesterday and a few casualties resulted on the Chêkiang side, three wounded being sent to Huchow by special launch. A special letter by an observer on the spot states that the little village is absolutely deserted, and the firing line is about five miles from the town. Chêkiang has several cannon in action there.

BOXER INDEMNITY

Hankow Americans' Proposal in Aid of Railway Construction

The American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow has passed a resolution in connexion with the disposition of the remitted Boxer Indemity fund. This resolution has been addressed to Dr. Paul Monroe, who was nominated by the President of the United States to decide as to the use of the fund. The resolution states:—

"We, the American Chamber of Commerce of Hankow, strongly favour the investment of the returned Boxer Indemnity funds in some enterprise which in itself will benefit the Chinese public as a whole, and at the same time serve to create a permanent foundation, the income from which may be devoted to educational and cultural purposes. We do not favour the dissipation of the principal of the funds by direct expenditure in educational work. Since the Szechuan-Hankow Railway is the only Chinese line under construction in which Americans are financially interested, we believe the Boxer funds should be invested in continuing the construction of this railway. Careful provision should be made for American supervision of the original expenditure of the funds and the future operation of this railway to the end that the income from the foundation be assured as a permanent endowment for educational cultural purposes."

***It may be pointed out that the suggestion embodied in the above resolution is identical with that put forward by Sir Robert Ho Tung in an interview with a "North-China Daily News" representative prior to his departure for Europe.

LIEUT. DOISY'S NEXT FLIGHT

The impressions of Lieut. Doisy, hero of the great flight from Paris to the Far East, of his trip as gathered from passengers who had been in daily companionship with him on board the Porthos on which he travelled home, were published in the *"Soleil de Marseilles."* Doisy considers that the most difficult stage in the whole journey was that between Paris and Bucharest owing to the rain, snow, and mist, and the difficulty of picking out landmarks in the flooded areas of Hungary. The Bangkok-Saigon stage was also extremely trying owing to the great heat, heavy storms, and the necessity for flying at a high altitude, while the heat they suffered during the flight from Shanghai to Peking was almost more than they could endure. He has some very ironical comments to make on Chinese officialdom, as he was able to see it when the petty jealousy of the Governor of a province came near to putting an end to his great venture. At all other points the warmth of the reception accorded to him and his mechanic exceeded anything they had imagined. They were loaded with honours and valuable souvenirs. As to the lessons to be learned from his trip, Doisy says that it has conclusively demonstrated that regular non-stop flights can be safely made over at least twice the distance considered possible a year ago; and, further, that France possesses air material which is good enough to permit the establishment of regular communications by air with her most distant colonies. After resting awhile on his return to France, Lieut. Doisy proposes to plan an extensive flight over Africa.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Summer time ends at 2 o'clock on Sunday morning.—Reuter.

OLDEST BEETLE IN THE WORLD

Chinese Scientist's Amazing Find in Shantung

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Peking, Sept. 18.

Amid the hubbub of war's alarums, the Geological Survey has just closed a very interesting exhibit of some its recent finds, which the excitement of the times has not allowed to be sufficiently appreciated.

The outstanding specimen, which will be the cause of keen discussion in scientific circles the world over, was the ancient Scarabæid, the oldest beetle of its kind in the world. It has been named Proteroscarabæus yeni—for two reasons. It is the primogenitor of all the scarabs ever to be found up to this time, hence Proterscarabæus; and is therefore important enough also to mark the Survey's sense of appreciation to the encouragement of its work by Dr. W. W. Yen; hence yeni.

The finding of the oldest scarab in the world is due to Mr. H. C. T'an, one of the geologists attached to the Survey. He is also responsible for the collection of other fossils which were exhibited with the scarab. Their home is the coast of Shantung, in the mapping of the geological formation of which Mr. T'an has given much of his time in recent months. The geologist did not make his discoveries until he had accomplished a good deal of this task. While outlining the geological structure of the region, he had carefully examined the rocks in the hope that he might bring to light some evidence of the ancient life which was as abundant in the river beds millions of years ago as it is to-day. Beyond the

A BEETLE 15,000,000 YEARS OLD

recent discoveries of Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews in Mongolia, archaeological exploration of China has contributed nothing to our knowledge of Cretaceous period of the earth's history.

15,000,000 Years Old Fish

With the patience of the true scientist, Mr. T'an examined rock after rock with his geological hammer for some sign of a fossil. He knew that remains of millennium old land life and fresh water life are sometimes found embedded in the rocks formed by the hardening through aeons of years of the river sands and muds, and so he kept to his task until fortune rewarded his industry and application by exposing before his view a complete specimen of a fish. According to the authorities of the Geological Survey, this skeleton is perfect, which is amazing when they add the information that it existed some 15,000,000 years ago. It is said to overshadow in importance a similar discovery in China which is now housed in the British Museum and which has been given the name Lycopters sinensis.

This was the first find. Fired with the enthusiasm which the completeness of this discovery aroused in him, Mr. T'an devoted many days to a thorough examination of all the rocks in the vicinity of the first fossil, and finally laid bare a profusion of the fish and plant life of a period millions of years ago. All the fossils were found in an astounding state of completion, and altogether enabled the Survey to determine the age of the formations as Lower Cretaceous, a formation hitherto unknown in China. Mr. T'an in the words of Professor A. W. Grabau, of the Survey, was able to "put the Cretaceous on the geological map of China."

Beetle Once and Always.

Almost Mr. T'an's last discovery was the scarab. Of all the palaeontological treasures unearthed, this is stated to be the prize of the collection. Mr. T'an found it spread on a shale slab, after he had removed a top layer of clay, almost with the perfection of life, but flattened by pressure. About fifteen million years ago it was a beetle, just like the beetles with which we are familiar to-day. There has been little or no change in succeeding beetles, but out of respect for its hoary ago, it has been given a distinctive name. Proteroscarabæus yeni.

JAPANESE ADVISER FOR MARSHAL WU

Appointment has no Connexions with Present Civil War: but its Results

Peking, Sept. 24.

In compliance with Marshal Wu Pei-fu's request, Lieut.-General Banzai, Japanese military adviser to the Presidential Office, is alleged to have agreed to become his adviser in addition to his present post. In this connexion, General Banzai states in part:—

"The fact that I have become an adviser to Marshal Wu Pei-fu may, perhaps, give rise to conjecture that I have something to do with the present Chihli-Fengtien war, but in reality, I have no intention whatever to interfere in the internal disturbances in this country. I have complied with Marshal Wu's request, simply because he is desirous to have my views in order to meet eventualities that may arise in connexion with the Manchurian question at the conclusion of the war. I shall feel quite satisfied, therefore, if my service as an adviser to Marshal Wu should contribute in any way toward the furtherance of the friendly relations of China and Japan. I am not yet in a position to foretell what will be the outcome of the present war between Chihli and Fengtien."—Eastern News Agency.

$1,000 DONATION TO FLOOD RELIEF

Another Handsome Chinese Gift: Soviet Russia About to Raise Funds?

Sept. 26.

To-day Mr. Kuo Chuin-yu, former Minister of State under the Manchus and prominent Chinese resident of Peking is 70 years old. His three sons had planned a fitting birthday celebration with theatricals and the entertaining of many guests, but it will not take place. Instead, Mr. Kuo has given $1,000 for the relief of the flood sufferers.

The Commission has just received a letter from Mr. Li Chia-ao, the Chinese Ambassador in Moscow to the effect that the Russian Government has organized a committee to raise funds for the flood sufferers of China.

The relief committee in Weihaiwei has voted $3,000 for flood relief, telegraphs Mr. W. E. Southcott, acting Vice-Chairman of the China International Famine Relief Commission.—China International Famine Relief Commission.

MISSIONARIES OUTWARD BOUND

London, Sept. 18.

A gathering at Westminster tonight bade farewell to 18 men and women who are leaving to take up missionary work in India, Burma, China and Canada on behalf of the Bible Churchmen's Society, which has existed less than three years. This is the first party of missionaries it is sending abroad.—Reuter.

PEKING is also facing a scarcity of foodstuffs. It is said that since the outbreak of the Kiangsu-Chêkiang war no rice has been transported to the Capital from the south, while owing to the currency and bond trouble during the Mid-Autumn Festival most of the local rice shops have been unable to order rice from outports. As the result of the late flood in Honan, a flour-producing province, no flour has been sent to the North.

BLACK PRESS LAW IN PEKING

Unlimited Powers for Police to Suppress all Publication Government Dislikes

When it was proposed in Shanghai that newspapers register with the Shanghai Municipal Council, the Chinese press of the city passed resolutions, published full-page advertisements and in other ways expressed their annoyance. Now comes the Peking Government with a revival of Yuan Shih-kai's press law, one of the darkest documents in the history of journalism. This law was promulgated on April 2, 1914, when Yuan Shih-kai was worried about the popular outcry against his political activities. Its revival now can only be taken as an indication the Government in Peking fears the press and popular opposition and as evidence of weakness.

Art. 10 of the press Law states:

"A newspaper will not be allowed to publish matters of the following nature:

(a) Articles against the present form of government.
(b) Articles tending to cause a breach of the peace and good order.
(c) Articles endangering morals.
(d) Articles containing secrets of diplomatic and military affairs and relating to the administration.

Unlimited Limitations.

In a word, the Chinese press is forbidden to publish the news of the day. Practically all war news during the present conflict could be interdicted under one of these clauses. Practically any editorial opinion except fulsome praise would bring the editor to gaol. The judge of the rightness of a story is the local police, and this does not apply only to newspapers, which can make a correction within 48 hours, but to periodicals, weeklies, papers issued every 10 days, monthlies and annuals, as well.

The Police, under this law, are entitled to know not only the name and address of the paper, the nationality of the proprietor, but also the names, ages, native places, biographies and addresses of the manager, the editor and the printer. In short, if the police decide that all Fengtien or Chêkiang natives are under suspicion, they can haul up an editor before the Procurator, simply because he happened to have been born in Kashing instead of in Sungkiang. To make certain that they get the fines after they have bludgeoned an editor into supporting their cause, newspapers have to deposit from $100 to $350 with the police, 20 days prior to publication. Newspapers published in Peking and the Treaty Ports have to double the deposit.

Police Powers Absolute.

No trial before a court is provided under this law. Police inspectors in charge of districts are authorized to fine editors and stop the publication of newspapers on their own responsibility and according to their lights. The inquisition of the police is far-reaching. The person giving the newspaper objectionable news may be fined and if the news was published for a consideration, the payer of the bribe is liable to a heavy fine, not exceeding $200. The distributors and newsboys may also be fined for selling the paper.

It is difficult to conceive that the modern vernacular press will submit to this outrageous law, revived to suppress the publication of war news. It has been a surprise that they have submitted to the censorship of the press at Shanghai Post Office as well as in other offices within the war zone. Several newspaper issues were suppressed at the local Post Office and it is safe to believe that others were suppressed in other places. One can understand that in a war involving national interests between two nations fighting a life and death struggle for existence, that every care has to be taken to prevent information from reaching the enemy. But that is unnecessary and impossible here. In a private war, between private individuals, in no way involving the whole nation, with the Foreign Powers all acting as China's friends, such suppression of news can only be regarded as tyranny.

IN reply to a telegram from Marshal Chang Tso-lin, (says the Chinese press) the French Chargé d'Affairs at Peking telegraphed on September 21, stating that he has not been negotiating on the gold francs question, and that he will gladly appoint a Consul to Mukden.

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DR. SUN'S NORTHERN EXPEDITION

Chief of Merchant Volunteers Said to Have Declared His Submission

Canton, Sept. 19.

Dr. Ma Soo, Dr. Sun Yat-sen's former agent in the United States who is now in Canton, issues the following: "Hongkong rumours that Dr. Sun Yat-sen is now at Yingtak and unable to reach Shaokuan and that fire destroyed all the barracks at Shaokuan are both absolutely untrue. I am in constant touch with Dr. Sun in Shaokuan. The Railway Director verifies the statement that Dr. Sun has 10,000 troops in Shaokuan.

Mr. Chan Lim-pak, head of the Merchant Volunteer movement, has issued a circular telegram, in conformity with the arrangement arrived at between the Volunteers and the authorities for the return of the rifles seized by the latter, in which Mr. Chan says in part: "I solemnly declare my allegiance to Dr. Sun Yat-sen. I give him my sincere support, as is the duty of every citizen. I trust that the Generalissimo's magnanimity and leniency will forgive my past errors."

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has ordered the withdrawal of his troops from the East River and the raising of the siege of Waichow, "thus offering General Chen Chiung-ming an opportunity to show his 'repentance' by marching on Fukien."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Trying to Raise Money from Canton Merchants

Canton, Sept. 21.

In order to raise military funds, Dr. Sun has requested the General Chamber of Commerce here to grant him a loan of $1,000,000 in cash, as well as to take up $2,000,000 worth of bonds. The General Chamber of Commerce has agreed to a payment of $500,000.

Simultaneously with his departure for Shaokwan, Dr. Sun earnestly requested General Chen Chiung-ming and his party to attack Chékiang in order to render assistance to Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang, now driven from Chékiang, while he also ordered the Constitutionalist troops stationed in the district of the East River to retreat as far as Sheklung.

Some 500 troops of the Workmen's Volunteer Corps and the Farmer's Self-protection Corps, by order of Dr. Sun Yat-sen, went to Shaokwan last night to join the expeditionary ofrces against the North.—Eastern News Agency.

Said to Have Been Recalled to Canton by Threat of Chen Chiung-ming

A Canton report states that General Li Lien-chun has made up his differences with Dr. Sun Yat-sen and has taken his post on the staff. General Li is recognized as the best military man associated with Dr. Sun. It is probable that his active interest in any campaign against Kiangsi Province, of which he was at one time the Military Governor, has something to do with his decision not to come to Shanghai.

Canton, Sept. 23.

The movements of Dr. Sun's expeditionary forces, since their concentration in Shaokuan, have been kept strictly secret, but according to investigations made by a representative of the Eastern News Agency, some 2,000 Kuangsu troops headed by General Li Ming-yang have already advanced as far as the border of Kiangsi Province as the vanguard of the expeditionary forces against the North, while some 4,000 troops commanded by General Chu Pei-teh under the direct control of the Canton Government have been concentrated in the district between Shihshing and Lochang.

About 4,000 Honan troops under the command of General Fau Chung-shiu are stationed in the vicinity of Shaokuan. The temporary General Headquarters at Shaokuan are being guarded by the troops under General Wu Tieh-cheng. It appears, however, that the recent sudden change in the situation between Kiangsu and Chékiang and the activities on the part of all the troops belonging to General Chen Chiung-ming's faction coupled with the shortage of military funds, have caused the scheme for the despatch of the expeditionary forces against the North to come to grief. Rumour is rife that Dr. Sun will shortly return to Canton, postponing his expedition.

A DECISIVE BATTLE IN THE SOUTH

Both Sides Busy with Preparations: Gen. Chen Concentrating on Canton

Canton, Sept. 18.

That General Chen Chiung-ming is making his way back to the Kuangtung capital has been confirmed by the Kuomintang Government in Canton. The Kuomintang organs, however, deny the success of General Chen's forces.

So far, no extensive military operations along the East River districts in Kuangtung are imminent. It appears that both sides are preparing for a decisive battle. Dr. Sun's mercenaries in these districts are concentrating at Sheklung, withdrawing from Poklo and other places, and reinforcements are being despatched to Sheklung to guard aginst the possible return of General Chen.

The leading Canton merchants' organization have decided to ignore the request of the Kuomintang for $3,000,000 to enable Dr. Sun to carry out his northern expedition. The merchants say that the expedition is not of national interest but of a factional nature, one clique of militarists fighting against another. Moreover, they have submitted to sufficient oppression without subjecting themselves to another forced loan of $3,000,000.

The commandants of the Canton Volunteer Corps having circulated their telegrams supporting Dr. Sun Yat-sen, as required by the terms of settlement for the release of the arms seized by the authorities, Dr. Sun now calls for more from the volunteers before he will order the actual release of the consignment. What the Kuomintang want is the reorganization of the volunteer movement completely, under Dr. Sun's control, which would give the party a regular army without their having to support and finance it.

It is understood that the volunteers, having lost patience, have given notice that they will not submit to the continued holding of their arms any longer and will take action if the consignment is not returned soon.

The press gang in Canton has been revived.

The present editor of the "Canton Gazette" is Mr. H. C. Lee, formerly of the "Shanghai Gazette."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MARSHAL CHANG AND THE SOVIET

Agreement as to the C. E. R.

Harbin, Sept. 22.

An unconfirmed report states that Marshal Chang Tso-lin has signed an agreement in Mukden to recognize the Soviet Government. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Peking, Sept. 23.

According to a foreign report the Mukden Agreement stated to have been concluded between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and the Soviet Government relates to the Chinese Eastern Railway.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Mukden, Sept. 23.

Marshal Chang Tso-lin is quoted by a well-informed source as saying that he did not recognize the Russo-Chinese Agreement signed in Peking but his agreement with the Soviet (which recognizes that article of the Russo-Chinese Agreement relating to the Chinese Eastern Railway) was much more advantageous.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

A Favourable Agreement.

Mukden, Sept. 24.

Chinese circles here confirm the report that an agreement was duly signed on the 22nd instant between Marshal Chang Tso-lin and a Soviet delegate on the Chinese Eastern Railway question. Although the substance of the agreement is being absolutely kept secret, it is reported in well-informed quarters that it is much more favourable to Fengtien than the agreement reached in Peking between the Chinese and Soviet representatives.

RUMOURED DEATH OF TUCHUN OF YUNNAN

Eastern News Agency

Peking, Sept. 21.

The general headquarters of the Government troops here announces that according to a Chungking despatch, General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, was assassinated in his office on the 14th instant.

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

In connexion with the report that General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, was assassinated on the 18th instant, Mr. Kasuya, Japanese Consul in Yunnanfu, has wired to the Foreign Office, reporting that he personally interviewed General Tang Chi-yao on the 19th instant. —Eastern News Agency.

MAJOR ZANNI'S NARROW ESCAPE AT HONGKONG

Aviator and Companions Upset in Harbour: Rescued after Being Given up for Lost

Hongkong, Sept. 19.

Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, is expected to arrive in Hongkong on Saturday or Sunday. —Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Sept. 22.

Major Zanni, the Argentine aviator, arrived here this afternoon.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Hongkong, Sept. 24.

Major Zanni, his mechanic, Felipe Beltrame, and Senor Rouillon, the Peruvian Consul, had a narrow escape from drowning this morning in a collision in the harbour between a Government launch and the motor-boat on which the airmen were proceeding to their aeroplane to resume their flight to Foochow. Major Zanni was picked up on the point of exhaustion.

Later.

Major Zanni and his companions left Kowloon at 8.15 this morning on board a motor-boat for their aeroplane for the purpose of resuming their flight to Foochow. When off the Naval Yard, the motor-boat collided with the Government launch Victoria. The motor-boat was struck on the starboard quarter and slightly damaged. The impact caused it to heel over and Major Zanni and Senor Rouillon were thrown into the water. The mechanic jumped on board the launch.

Senor Rouillon swam, but Major Zanni disappeared and being unable to swim, was given up for lost by his companions. Another motor-boat, which was passing by, picked up the airman and also the Peruvian Consul. The launch came round and took the party on board and landed them in Kowloon.

Major Zanni lost his pocket-book containing bank-notes and a letter of credit, but recovered his chart. He retained his composure after the accident and seemed none the worse for the immersion.

The fliers hope to hop off for Foochow to-morrow morning.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE RUSSO-JAPANESE DISCUSSIONS

Some Knotty Questions Still Barring Recognition of the Soviet

Peking, Sept. 23.

As regards the Russo-Japanese negotiations Reuter's representative learns authoritatively that while agreement in principle on many points has been reached, a few subjects still present difficult and knotty problems.

The hope is expressed, however, that mutual efforts will succeed in solving these difficulties in a short space of time. Probably within the next 10 days or a fortnight, it will be seen whether or not a final agreement can be reached on these few questions, which have already been discussed on many occasions. When a conclusion is reached, Japan will accord recognition to the Soviet Government.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MORE ANTI-FOREIGN RANCOUR

Wuchang Students' Absurd Tirade: A Chinese Philanthropist

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 16.

The new day of National Humiliation, September 7, passed off without much note in this centre. In Hankow and Nanyang, it was practically ignored. But in Wuchang the students made a procession in the streets, and two proclamations were issued and distributed by the Students' Self-Government Associations of the Senior Schools and Junior Schools respectively.

The former proclamation read as follows:

"Beloved fellow-countrymen! You all know what kind of event we remember on the seventh day of the ninth month. In the time of the former Ching Dynasty, there was a kind of clique who called themselves Boxers. They hated the foreigners very much, and their object was to support the Ching Dynasty and to exterminate the "men from over the ocean." They put to death a few foreigners, and the latter in consternation, gathered together the forces of eight great together the forces of eight great Powers. England, America France, Russia, Australia, Italy, Belgium and Japan, all joined in a punitive expedition. They broke into our capital of Peking and the result was a treaty, which was very injurious to our country. By this treaty, the sacred precincts of Peking were garrisoned by foreign troops, and our country was crushed by an indemnity of Tls. 450,000,000, which has not yet been paid in full. What kind of oppression is this! We merely killed a few of them, and we have to suffer all this wrong. What happens when they kill a few of us? It is soon made good! Just a few hundred dollars of blood-money. What benefit is there in that? They not only do not pay an adequate indemnity, but they accuse the Chinese of all kinds of evil, make a big fuss and take stern measures....With one breath they unite to defraud us. We must therefore with one breath unite to resist them. We must certainly unite. The people of our own country, and the people of the weak nations of the earth, must overthrow those who now rob and oppress all our nation. The imperialist nations must be overthrown, and the unjust treaties must all be abrogated."

It is hardly necessry to comment on the above production. Unfortunately, its ignorant misrepresentation of history, and its unrestrained rancour against the foreign nations is only too characteristic of the mentality of the government-school students of today.

Scholar's True Charity

A wealthy Chinese scholar of Hankow, Mr. Chen Hsin-chow, who has spent his life in accumulating a large collection of curios, has been so moved by the reports of flood disasters, that he has decided to put up the whole of his valuable collection to auction for the benefit of the sufferers. His notice of sale, which appears in the local press runs as follows:

As I, although blessed with many of the comforts of life, am unable to forget those of my countrymen who are suffering through the severe calamity of floods in the different provinces, I have decided to offer for sale, so that the proceeds may be devoted to their relief, all the precious Chinese pictures, scrolls, porcelain wares, gold and jewel curios which I have collected during the past many years. For this purpose I have been generously granted by Messrs. Nanyang Bros. Tobacco Company the use of the second floor apartment in their building as a place of exhibition for my collection, and I have decided to commence the sale from the 16th instant. In order to solicit the help of my many charitable foreign and Chinese friends in the Wu-Han cities, I have sent out many invitation tickets to this sale, trusting that their support of the many miserable flood sufferers will be granted by their purchasing of curios. Should I, through oversight, have failed to send such tickets to any would be purchasers, tickets will be sent upon application to Invitations Department, Mr. Chen Hsin-chow's Bazaar, at the above mentioned address."

A Chinese proverb says: "All men of the whole world embrace under the common bond of charity." Ladies and Gentlemen, please come and offer your help to the poor sufferers.

MERCHANT VOLUNTEER ARMS

Dr. Sun Still Holding on to Consignment: Volunteers Refuse to Be Further Duped

FROM A CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.

Hongkong, Sept. 18.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen has again decided to refuse to release the arms and ammunitions for the import of which the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps have taken out legal permits but which he has unlawfully decided. After some negotiations during the last few weeks, it was preliminarily agreed that Dr. Sun would return the arms on condition that Mr. Chan Lim-pak and Mr. Chan Kung-shau, principal commandants of the Canton Merchants Volunteer Corps, would circulate a telegram in praise of Dr. Sun. Upon the advice of friends, the Messrs. Chan did on September 16 send out telegrams upholding Sun. But soon after they had done so the latter through his deputies, Mr. Hu Han-min, again refused to handover the arms until the Canton Volunteers were so reorganized as to be wholly submissive to Dr. Sun. Reports are to the effect that the Volunteers will refuse to be further duped, paying no more attention to the mediation of Gens. Fan Shek-shang and Liao Heng-chao, of the Yunnanese Army. The Volunteers would have rejected the terms recently entered into for the release of the arms, were it not for the desire of their leaders to respect the signatures of their representatives to the preliminary agreement. Had the Volunteers insisted in getting their arms back unconditionally as at first demanded a fortnight ago the matter could have been settled, some say.

The Canton newspapers, more than 40 in all, resumed publication September 18, after a suspension of 10 days owing to the strike of compositors for higher wages. The strike failed, however, as far as the object of the strike is concerned, as the Canton Press Association, representing the leading dailies in Canton, has refused to grant the demands or any part of it. The compositors returned to work without condition whatever.

Canton, Sept. 20.

Replying to an inquiry, Mr. C. C. Wu states: "The arms will be returned to the Merchant Volunteers when their reorganization under Government regulations is completed. The continued absence of the gunboat Wingfung has no connexion with the above matter. The vessel is on an entirely different mission on the south coast. An explanation has been requested from Belgium regarding the export of the arms on the steamer Hav from Antwerp."—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CORRUPTION IN HIGH LIFE AT URGA

Mongol Minister of War Executed: Foreigners Arrested but Released

Peking, Sept. 19.

A letter from Kalgan reports that the recent excitement in Urga was due to the arrest and execution of Danzan, Minister of War and former Minister of Finance, and of one of the Under-Secretaries. Charges of bribery and corruption had been made against them. The report that a number of foreigners had been arrested is not entirely correct, but a Russian chauffeur of Tientsin, named Whiteman, is under arrest there and is awaiting trial. Several other foreigners were placed under open arrest but were afterwards released.

All the Cabinet Ministers attended the regular meeting this morning. The official report says that it was resolved to appoint Mr. En Hua, former Vice-President of the Tibetan and Mongolian Affairs Department, as Vice-Minister of Justice, and Mr. Tang Chung as Vice-Minister of Education.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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THE FLOODS IN KIANGSI

4,000,000 Mow which Might Be Converted on Reclamation into Valuable Ground

Mr. O. J. Todd, engineering representative of the China International Famine Relief Commission, has just returned to Peking from an investigation of the flooded areas around Nanchang in Kiangsi province. Mr. Todd spent about a week in this region and was accompanied throughout by missionaries thoroughly familiar with the country and representatives of the Provincial Committee of the Commission.

The flooding in Kiangsi Province, Mr. Todd reports, was due to breaks in and overtopping of the dykes. His trip extended along the Kan Kiang 220 li south of Nanchang, as far as the last bad break. As there is no regular unkeep bureau in the province, the dykes had been neglected and in places weakened by villages being built along the tops.

Mr. Todd recommended repairing the main dyke breaks for a distance of 200 li south of Nanchang, at an estimated cost of $40,000. Later the Committee may undertake widening and increasing the height of the dike for several hundred li. —this work to be conducted over a period of two or three years.

Already the water in this region has run off. An amount of rice has been planted and will be harvested in due course.

Damage to Dykes.

The region to the north of Nanchang, in the Kan delta and around P'oyang Lake, was also inspected and found still partly under water. In places an autumn crop of rice is being planted, but generally through this region the yield promises to be small, as it was for the spring crop. A few vegetables will be grown during the winter.

Here there are many breaks in the dykes, and much damage was done by wave-washing. A thorough investigation of the area to the south and east of P'oyang Lake later in the year is recommended in order to estimate the number of people who will then be in need of assistance. A programme of dyke reconstruction will probably be adopted to be carried out under the Kiangsi Committee, half the money to be raised by the landowners benefitted, the rest loaned by the Commission on the usual terms, the loan to be guaranteed by the local magistrates and prominent gentry.

It was proposed that the Nanchang Chamber of Commerce should ask the rice merchants to guarantee a price of four cents per catty for rice for the flood sufferers on reconstruction work, this rice to be distributed by the heads of the working gangs. The proposal met with much favourable comment from Chinese and foreigners alike, and it is thought likely that the rice merchants will agree to cooperate to this extent in aiding their suffering fellow provincials.

A Reclamation Scheme

On the basis of a survey of the P'oyang Lake region, a comprehensive reclamation scheme could be worked out that would do a great deal for the province permanently as well as keep the flood sufferers from starvation now. Mr. Todd estimated that there is an area of approximately 4,000,000 mow which is now cultivated at considerable hazard, which might be brought under permanent cultivation at a reasonable expenditure. It is largely rice land which would have a value of $40 to $80 per mow if reclaimed. Land here brings in an annual income as great as its own value. At an average of $50 per mow, land values in excess of $200,000,000 could be created by an expenditure of a mere fraction of that sum.

At the time of Mr. Todd's visit, the Tuchun of the province was away, but he and the members of the Kiangsi Committee of the Commission were entertained by the latter's secretary, Mr. Li, who has been acting as Civil Governor, who assured them of the Tuchun's approval in principle of any such scheme. The majority of the members of the Committee also approved of undertaking such a project. If preliminary negotiations are satisfactory, Mr. Todd will make another trip later to work out further details of the scheme. It is expected the work, if undertaken, will extend over four or five years.

BANDITS COME IN AS SOLDIERS GO

Misfortunes of Central Kiangsu

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingkiangpu, Ku., Sept. 16.

Recruiting among the bandits of the north country is going along at a merry pace and Sunday 1,000 of them passed through here on their way south. It is reported that they demanded $2,000 from the local Chamber of Commerce for "travelling expenses" and when the local gentry demurred they replied "we are in no hurry to go south, we will just stay here a few days." They got the money. Orders have come to recruit a total of 3,000 troops of this type.

Conditions north of us are growing worse, owing to the lack of soldiers to combat the bandits. The local people could care for the situation but they have practically no equipment while the bandits are well armed. The large market towns are daily in danger. The local city officials have the gates closed at sunset, and both draw bridges on the north side of the city are drawn at night. Those of us on this side, probably 40,000 people in all, do not feel any special alarm as we have a good high outer embankment and the bandits would hardly attack a city of this size until they are better organized than at present. All the foreigners have returned to this station, including women and little children, and we do feel that this has helped restore a certain amount of confidence among the local people. The writer feels that there is no local danger at present. When the local troops, including the many ex-bandits, return from the war our time may come but we are not worrying over the future.

The launches are running again after having been out for two weeks due to the commandeering. They all say they have to stop immediately their services are required again for the transportation of troops. This seems to indicate that the military authorities do not contemplate immediate cessation of hostilities, otherwise the launches would not have been permitted to return to their regular runs.

There are local reports of the marvellous bravery shown personally by our local general in the fighting in the south, and that he has been promoted to the command of two divisions. These reports are most interesting.

SHAOHSING RELIEVED BY LU'S FLIGHT

Demand on Bank of China for Silver Easily Met

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Shaohsing, Chê., Sept. 20.

On Thursday transportation facilities between Hangchow and Shaohsing were taxed to the utmost by the crowds of refugees fleeing from Hangchow. The ordinary launch service was doubled, the last boat train reaching the city at 3 a.m. Friday morning. The fact that Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang was preparing to move his family from Hangchow had got abroad and the people fled in panic from the city.

When news reached here on Friday that Gen. Lu had gone to Shanghai the situation was distinctly easier. The average citizen is greatly puzzled to know what it all means. One man expressed it that if you meet ten different men you get ten different opinions as to what the fighting is about. To-day Shaohsing boats are being requisitioned to transport soldiers from Ling-p'u to Tsaongo; 120 boats have been pressed into service.

For a few days the Bank of China was kept busy redeeming bank notes. The bank was able to meet all demands, however, and is doing business as usual.

The mission and government schools have re-opened but with considerably reduced enrolment.

The fact that Shaohsing has connexions with Shanghai both by way of Hangchow and Ningpo has made communications fairly good during the crisis. Shanghai letters and papers are all late, but coming through regularly.

TSINGTAO STANDING BY

Speedily Prepared for Defence Against Possible Onslaught from Marshal Chang

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tsingtao, Sept. 18.

Tsingtao has presented a martial appearance ever since Admiral Wen Shou-teh brought his squadron to port. He has landed a contingent of marines and moved them into a building in the centre of the outer bay waterfront, the club and hotel district of the city. The blare of the bugle and rolling drums ever since has heralded the fact that Kiaochou Territory doubtless has been selected as a permanent naval base, where Marshal Wu Pei-fu's main naval strength will be located.

Lately, there has been redoubled activity in the ranks of the marines. Every afternoon witnesses the march of the whole force, probably 500 men, to the open spaces beyond the race course where they are drilled by Marshal Wu's own instructors. This solicitude on the part of the Loyang warlord occasioned some suprise here and also considerable conjecture. In fact, it has been rumoured that the Chihli military leader shortly will despatch two regiments in this direction.

The vessels under the Admiral's command have not been idle, either. They have been cruising between the inner and outer bay and to-day two gunboats took up a new station well out in the outer bay. Tsingtaoites had not seem them there since the spring and they had been rather missed.

Tsingtao's large and well-equipped police force, also, has shown increased activity of late. Many more are on duty at night than formerly and instead of the small details going out each evening one sees a score or more.

All the roads leading to and from the city are strongly guarded each night. Included among the police at these spots are many bicycle patrolmen, a recent innovation here. Apparently the presence of this mobile force indicates a desire to have police on the outskirts who can be rushed to any given spot in a short space of time, in case of emergency.

An Ever-present Menace.

Such precautions on the part of the admirality and the police department can mean only one thing—the possibility of Chang Tso-lin sending an attacking force against Tsingtao to effect a landing here for the purpose of utilizing the tranportation facilities afforded by the Kiao-Tsi Railway for an advance into the heart of north-central China, is not being overlooked here. The authorities mean to be well prepared for all contingencies and the points of access are receiving as close attention as in the stirring days of the German defence of the city against the Japanese and British attack in the early months of the World War.

The presence of police in a far-flung succession of posts along the northeast shore, which extends out toward the tip of the Shantung peninsula, is an obvious precaution against any sudden invasion from that side. Of course it is unlikely that Chang Tso-lin could embark his forces in southern Manchuria and suddenly appear on the horizon without any advance warning, but the civil, military and naval authorities are not going to be lulled by any false sense of security and are taking every precaution.

Tsingtao's Strategic Importance.

No other place in Chihli party territory, unless it be Tientsin, itself, is strategically of greater importance than Tsingtao, as a point of ingress. Rumours of a Fengtien attack here have never ceased being circulated about. The police and admiralty have long been on the lookout for spies in this neighbourhood and have rigidly barred all persons who have no special business there from the piers where the men-of-war are moored.

The attempt to pirate the Hai Chi, flagship of the Po-hai Squadron, was never traced directly to to Chang Tso-lin's door, but there has always been a suspicion that Fengtien had some knowledge of the attempted seizure. The effort was an abortive one and was easily broken up, most of the gang, including the leader, making their escape. It is a curious thing that the leader of the pirate band fled to Manchuria where all efforts to locate him since have failed. A strict watch is being kept over the Hai Chi, at Chefoo, and the other vessels at Chefoo and here.

NO FIGHTING ON ANHUI BORDER

The Opposing Generals Old Friends and Make Truce

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Huchow, Sept. 16.

The situation on the Anhui border at Szean remains quiet. Authentic news has been received that the so-called "fighting" which took place recently was an exchange of about ten rifle shots by each side. This happened on September 14.

It seems that the opposing Generals are named Wang and are old friends and have declared a truce. It is supposed that the rifle shots were made with blank cartridges.

No wounded have been received in Huchow from that area.

FOREIGNERS ANXIOUS IN CHINKIANG

Arrival of H.M.S. Gnat And Enrolment of "Specials:" Red Cross Activities

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Chinkiang, Sept. 18.

Owing to the prevailing uneasiness among the native residents in and outside the British Concession, due to the war, a meeting of the foreign community was called. Steps were adopted to meet emergencies that might arise owing to the ineffective defence of the Concession. On the request of the acting British Consul, H.M.S. Gnat has arrived in port.

Kiangsu reinforcements are daily being sent *viâ* Chinkiang to the front. Yesterday morning six train loads of Shantung soldiers, totalling 4,000 men, with four trench mortars, went on by trains to the scene of battle.

Several hundreds of wounded men are arriving daily from the front and are being taken on to Nanking. Up to now about 30 wounded belonging to 19th Division stationed at Chinkiang have been detained here for treatment at the local hospitals. On the invitation of Mr. Hu Kien-chuen, President of the Chinkiang branch of the Red Cross Society of China and Commandant of the local Volunteer Corps, the Chinese doctors were called together last week and organized themselves into a Red Cross Unit to render medical aid to the wounded men arriving from the front. The Presbyterian Mission's hospital now under construction has been placed at the disposal of the Unit. Dr. Newman, the mission doctor and superintendent of the hospital, who has been appointed Chairman of the Medical Unit, has undertaken the professional care of the wounded that may be sent to that hospital. The Chêkiang Guild has also been fitted up as a temporay Red Cross Hospital under superintendence of Dr. Liu Tse-ling, a graduate of the Army Medical College, with the approval of the Municipal Council and the Consul. Dr. S. G. Kirkby-Gomes, Municipal port doctor and medical officer to H.M. Consulate Doctor is acting as Consulting Surgeon to the Hospital.

The Municipal Council has strengthened the police force by enlisting a number of special constables for "special" duty. Mr. U. J. Kelly the energetic superintendent of police has his hands quite full.

AN EARTHQUAKE IN THE PHILIPPINES

Manila, Sept. 22.

A strong earthquake of intensity four was felt at Samar and Leyte this afternoon. No damage is reported.

A slight earthquake was felt at Manila yesterday.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE engagement is announced between the Rt. Rev. H. Mowll D.D., Bishop in Western China, and Miss Dorothy Martin of the West China C.M.S. Mission.

WAR'S REACTION IN WUCHANG

Prices Soaring and Dollar Exchange at 2,440: Train Robbery that Failed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Wuchang, Sept. 13.

The war that has broken out in East China is having a very disturbing effect upon the Wu-Han markets. Foodstuffs are rising in price, and the silver exchange is going up steadily. All the up-river boats which come into port are full of passengers from Shanghai who have come to escape from the war-zone. The inns in the native city areas are crowded with these refugees, and the price of rents in the foreign concessions is mounting steadily, owing to the demand for accommodation.

The dollar exchange has reached 2,440, an unprecedented amount. Silver is becoming scarce and a public order has been issued by the Tuchun forbidding the transport of Mexican dollars out of the province. Any one found travelling with a sum of more than $500 in silver will be fined, and the money will be confiscated. Apparently a good many people have been speculating upon the advantageous tael exchange in Shanghai as compared with Hankow.

It is reported that Marshal Chi Hsieh-yuan has telegraphed to Tuchun Hsiao asking for gunboats and arms. In answer, two gunboats, the Ts'u T'ai and the Ts'u Lien, have been sent down to Nanking, carrying two cannon and 12 machine-guns.

Mr. Wei Tseng-cho, the Chinese Minister to Berlin, who came back to China this spring in order to get funds from the Waichiaopu, arrived in Hankow on Monday from the Capital. After a stay of a few days in his old home, he will start out upon his return to Germany.

The police are displaying some energy in attempting to suppress the opium dens which riddle Hankow at present. The native press reports four captures made in one day, one of them being in the upper floor over the house of a shoemaker. Altogether 15 people were arrested as a result of these finds.

A failure of an attempt at armed robbery is reported on the Peking-Hankow railway line. A train which was due to go up from Hankow, was known to be carrying a representative of a certain Hankow bank, who had a considerable sum of money in his charge. A band of robbers planned to waylay and rob the train near Loyangfen and Hsinhsiang, where the train was due about 9 p.m. But owing to the recent floods along the line trains have been running irregularly, and this train reached the threatened point before the robbers had collected in force. A few shots were fired upon the train, which caused some panic among the passengers. But the danger-zone was safely passed, and a telegraphic message was sent which brought a guard of soldiers to the spot to protect other trains.

The Hupeh Teachers' Association are not meeting with very great success in their efforts to claim their arrears of educational grant out of the taxes which have been collected by the Ministry of Communications. A few days ago the news came that their second group of delegates had been received at the Ministry and had been offered the sum of $20,000 as an instalment. This offer was indignantly refused by the teachers. The latest news is that six of the delegates have returned to Wuchang with the offer of $40,000 which will probably be accepted. There is no doubt that the matter will now be patched up by a process of mutual bargaining, and very little more will be heard of it.

In spite of the protests of the ricshamen, the new Hankow-Tsaitien Motor Co. are still proceeding with their project. They will have 35 cars on the run, each of which will carry 12 passengers. The fare will be 320 cash per person. The distance from Hankow to Tsaitien by water is 60 li, but by road it is only 30.

WITH the arrival of a further detachment of the Loyal North Lancashire Regiment practically all the battalion is now back again in Tientsin.

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WHERE SCHERER AWAITS HIS APPEAL

The First Prison of Fengtien

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Some weeks ago we printed an article describing the prison at Mukden which gave a very unfavourable impression of it. About that time our Mukden correspondent had visited the prison and sent us an article which was unluckily lost in transit. The following is a copy of that article and is not an answer to the adverse description—except that we wish to give both sides. We have also received a letter from the prison authorities protesting against the first article and saying that the prison is at all times open to inspection. Of course its excellence or otherwise does not affect the point on which Mr. Scherer has appealed.

Mukden, Sept. 11.

During the lengthy and considered process of collection of evidence and final preparation for the appeal, Scherer has been passing his days in the First Prison of Fengtien, which sojourn does not seem to have been altogether agreeable.

The prison is quite big when viewed from without, and is surrounded by a high wall dwarfed, however, by the frowning heights of the city wall which skirts its southern and western sides only 50 feet away. The original building dates from 1907, but has been added to since, and reconstruction took place during the second year of the Republic in 1913.

A large number of delinquents are there housed: men guilty of all known crimes from murder to swindle, and there are women prisoners, 110 who have separate blocks to themselves, and there is also a quarter for juvenile offenders, who are mostly boys between the ages of 12 and 18. In all there are 1,920 prisoners under control, out of which 570 cases are still undecided.

Prison Industries.

The problem of utilizing the available labour the prison offered has apparently been dealt with in a most successful and capable manner by the prison authorities, under whose guidance I was permitted to inspect the various factories where the industries of the jail are carried on.

These industries are of a varied and practical nature, and the work turned out by the prison appears fully to demonstrate the good results obtainable from the principles of correction as applied by the staff.

Basket weaving, general smithy work, a printing press for all the prison and court memoranda, shoe and boot making, cotton spinning and weaving for bed covers and towels and similar etceteras, and tailoring, are all managed in a most creditable way and disposed of by the prison sales department. There is also another industry: one perhaps which the ordinary individual would hardly reconcile with the rigour of prison routine, that is, the wholesale and wholesome production of bean sauce, made from a carefully mixed compound of flour and beans, which are then crushed to produce the delicacy in question. Sales for this commodity are made all over Manchuria, and result in the astonishing turnover of 160,000 Mukden notes per annum.

Prisoners are remunerated for work done on a diligence scale, charts showing the amounts earned being hung on the workshop walls.

In summer, prisoners work from 8.30 to 11 and from 2.30 to 5 and during winter from 8.30 to 12 and from 1 to 3.

Heating and Washing.

Two ssytems of confinement here obtain: the Pennsylvanian and the Obern, the former type of cell having stove-heating and use of candles. Scherer's cell is of this type and is situated in one of the new buildings. His bathroom is next his cell. Quarters for prisoners' baths were to be observed in various buildings and all the cells I visited were scrupulously clean.

It is part of the prison policy to treat prisoners, as far as is consistent with prison regulations, according to their standard of living and this is what the authorities have endeavoured to do in the case of Scherer. In fact some resentment has been aroused by partiality thus shown.

At present, there are three foreigners confined here, of whom two are Russians. I had a few words with one of them. He was a tall square-headed Caucasian and looked apparently fit after four years here. He is expecting release shortly under the general amnesty.

Instruction is given daily by teachers to large attendances of men in moral conduct and the illiterate are helped to become acquainted with the written characters. Special classes are devoted to those young prisoners under the legal age in accordance with the classics of the Primary School. Medical attention is available within, and where special attention is necessary, outside assistance is obtainable.

The Want of Money.

In their problem of coping with a big complement of prisoners, the prison authorities appear to be labouring under difficulties. To cover the ordinary maintenance requirements, $52,000 are necessary, while the net profit from the prison works is 48,000 small coin. Out of this sum, so much is appropriated by the provincial treasury, that the small balance which remains is inadequate to give practical expression to those improvements which the authorities consider essential. Major S. C. Wang, the Governor of the Prison, has himself subscribed considerable sums to the work, but he deplores the lack of funds to carry on.

Although, however, we may be gratified to discover that Scherer's lot might be worse, the point remains that his sentence is much too severe although the Procurator's speech, during the appeal last Monday, appeared to be unbiased, and left the impression that Scherer is at once liable to certain punishment.

In conclusion, it may be said that from the point of view of Chinese the prison is a model one, but for a foreigner, no.

SIR ROBERT HO TUNG

Return to Hongkong: Ready to Work for Restoration of Peace in China

London, Sept. 20.

Sir Robert Ho Tung is leaving England. He will return to the Far East in a few days. He will possibly first visit Lisbon with the Governor of Macao, who has been conferring with the Portuguese Ambassador in London, before, embarking on the Genoa for Hongkong on October 7.

Sir Robert, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency, said that the Hongkong Section at Wembley, particularly the silkworm exhibit, had been a pronounced success, and a popular feature of the exhibition. It is understood that Sir Robert has been approached unofficially to continue the Hongkong section.

When he returns Sir Robert hopes, if it should still be necessary, to resume his work of assisting in the restoration of peace and the establishment of unification in China. He said that the present situation in China was really one that might lead to an early and better chance of unification. Sir Robert emphasized that it was not an anti-foreign movement.—Reuter.

Presentation from Hongkong Section of Wembley Exhibition.

London, Sept. 24.

Sir Robert Ho Tung was to-day presented with an address and a massive silver loving cup by the Hongkong section of the Wembley Exhibition in appreciation of his invaluable services to the Chinese exhibitors.

Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung will leave London on September 25 for China *viâ* the continent. This is earlier than was originally arranged and is partly owing to the political atmosphere in China due to the civil war. Their son, Mr. Edward Ho Tung, will not accompany his parents, as he is still at Warsaw attending the World's Students Conference.—Reuter.

THE ORIGIN OF THE JAPANESE?

Are They Whites, Siberians, Malays or Ainu-Caucasians?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Sept. 12.

From time to time the question of "Who Are the Japanese?" has been a favourite subject for theorizing. It has been approached from various angles and various conclusions have been reached. When discussed by Japanese themselves, it is noteworthy that, perhaps unconsciously, the most recent happenings of the political world have managed to creep into the findings as regards whom these people were originally affiliated with, descended from, or indentified with.

I remember that when Japan continued to maintain troops in Siberia after the rest of the Powers had withdrawn their forces upon the evacuation of the Czechs, voluminous articles were written to show that the Japanese originally came from the district around Possiet Bay, in the Maritime Province of Russia. With a curious logic, this was also advanced as adequate and justifiable reasoning for the Japanese to remain in, and colonize, this portion of Siberia.

Then, during the Shantung debates, as plausible were the arguments advanced to the effect that the Japanese were really the better type of former inhabitants of the Celestial Empire. This "solution" as regards the ancestry of the Japanese was again advanced by some, especially by those whose writings were directly or indirectly inspired by the Army General Staff, as an excellent reason for hanging on to Shantung—"simply going back home," was how these writers put it.

Mr. Ku Hung-ming, the well-known writer and sworn monarchist of China, even to-day maintains that the Japanese are the "better" Chinese. The Japanese, generally, do not look on this as much of a compliment.

Were Perhaps Malays.

That they hailed from southern climes rather than from northern ones, in fact, that the Japanese were the more enterprising of the tribes making up the Malay race is also a theory that has often been advanced. There is a great deal in this hypothesis when one considers the facial and somatic characteristics of the Japanese and the Malays, and also when one comes to consider the structure of Japanese homes, their frailty and adaptability for a tropical climate being excellent, while, it is simply impossible to keep a Japanese house warm in winter. A British savant, Dr. Whymant, well versed in the literature of Japan and China, after an exhaustive study, read a paper before the Royal Asiatic Society here, in which he expressed his belief that the Japanese originally hailed from some south sea island of the Malay Archipelago.

Latest Claim: "Whites."

The latest claim regarding the origin of the Japanese is that they are direct descendants of a white tribe, in other words that they are Caucasians, at least in ancestry. This theory has been advanced by Professor Matsumoto, a well-known Japanese anthropologist, and with him, in making the necessary investigations, were associated eight other Japanese scholars. The first inhabitants of Japan, he maintains, were the Ainus—a race that now lives, under very primitive conditions, in the Hokkaido, the northernmost of the larger islands comprising the Japanese archipelago. These Ainus, he declares, were an off-shoot of the white race. "Many European authorities consider," he writes, "that the Ainu, the Caucasian and the Australian must be grouped in one great racial stock. The present Japanese facial characteristics and colour are due to invasions by Mongol hordes which took place thousands of years ago."

Ainu-Caucasians.

These conclusions were reached as the result of the exploration of kitchen middens all over Japan, and the examination of skeletons, buried in shell-heap mounds 20 feet deep. The Japanese, it is stated, are Ainu-Caucasian. Yet, the fact remains that the facial characteristics of the Japanese as well as their physical attributes are very different from the Northern European or the Aryan. This is explained as having been due to various invasions by Mongolians who dominated the existing stocks and assimilated with the varied types. This, then would go to prove that the frequent Mongolian invasions and dominations resulted in squelching out the original "white" strain till it does not any longer exist, if it ever did exist. Japan thus was once some sort of a "melting pot" like Hawaii is these modern times. In the "melting" process the Mongolian's facial and somatic characteristics prevailed over those which originally existed. It is thus a question of whether any great strain of Ainu blood exists in modern Japanese. Dr. Ballou, the well-known world authority on anthropology, is of the opinion that less than three per cent. exists, and that this is erring on the side of generosity.

Government Backing.

The fact is that the Japanese are a race apart. Their insular geographical position has been responsible for this. Although Asiatics, they are not Asiatics in the sense that the Chinese are.

It is significant to note that Professor Matsumoto, in his researches as regards the origin of the Japanese, had the backing of his Government. It is thus quite possible that the Japanese authorities will accept the findings of their experts, that the Japanese are a direct branch of the white race and in this respect, not to mention the country being a world power, are the equals in every way of anyone else. It is also of interest to note that, here again, the speculation as regards the origin of the Japanese is linked with contemporary politics.

Of all the theories put forward, the last seems to an impartial and unscientific observer to be the least plausible. That the Japanese were of Chinese or of Malayan ancestry, with frequent admixtures of Slav-European blood, as a result of intercourse with the Siberians, seems to be perfectly reasonable to accept, and explains many an obstacle one runs up against when considering the origin of the race.

The attempt to find a missing link between the present-day Japanese and the Northern European, through the pre-historic Ainu, seems as impossible for one to take seriously as the attempt some time ago to make out that the Japanese were a lost tribe of Israel.

WUHU RICE EXPORT STOPPED

Military Proclamation that It Only Goes to Feed the Enemy

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

Wuhu, Sept. 17.

On Sunday last a proclamation was issued by Tuli Ma prohibiting all export of rice to Shanghai as "It only went to feed the enemy's Army." Last shipments allowed to leave Wuhu to go on Tuesday 16th.

In spite of this rice-dealers passed several thousand piculs through the Customs on Tuesday for shipment on Wednesday morning.

On Tuesday evening three rice-shops were visited by police officials who requested the owners to call at the police office. One of the owners went, while the other two, evidently smelling a rat, sent an employee. The three men were all arrested and on Wednesday morning all rice passed by the Customs during Tuesday was shut out, by order of the Commissioner of Customs.

During the night between Monday and Tuesday three soldiers, who, it is said, have had no pay for months, made up their minds to help themselves in one of the big shops. A cook who heard them perfecting their plans telephoned to headquarters, with the result that the three men were shot quietly at 3 o'clock in the morning, and the bodies are said to have been disposed of in the river.

Otherwise all is quiet in this district and no trouble is expected here, until the fighting is over and the soldiers come back. It is thought that looting, etc., may then be the order of the day, especially if the Kiangsu troops should be beaten.

AMERICA'S EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE

Sidelights on the Original Controversy are Given

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tokyo, Sept. 11.

Not Ambassador Hanihara, but Secretary Hughes is responsible for the use of the words "grave consequences" in the Japanese Ambassador's note, according to a statement made by Bishop Reifsnider, in charge of the Tokyo diocese, before members of the Rotary Club this afternoon. "When shown a first and milder copy of the protest," Bishop Reifsnider told his audience, "Secretary Hughes asked Mr. Hanihara to put 'teeth' in the protest. This was accordingly done and afforded Senator Lodge an opportunity for pouncing on the administration, on Japan and on the American constitution. Senator Lodge is not on good terms with President Coolidge and wishes to embarrass him by every possible means!

Bishop Reifsnider went on to declare that 75 per cent. of the Californians and a much larger proportion of Americans in other states would be quite satisfied with placing Japan on the quota basis, "which would practically halt Japanese immigration into the States and, at the same time, preserve the dignity of the Japanese people and remove the sting of the discrimination that now is embodied in the immigration act.

"Consequently," he said, "the only solution to the present question is to make the Japanese eligible to citizenship which would allow them a quota and restore the friendship of the two countries."

Bishop Reifsnider claimed that his information with regard to Secretary Hughes having inspired the use of the phrase "grave consequences" in Mr. Hanihara's communication was gathered while at Washington "from first-hand information." Bishop Reifsnider returned to Japan from America last month.

"Ambassador Hanihara's first note of protest," he declared, "was couched in most carefully selected language. Secretary Hughes returned the note to Ambassador Hanihara suggesting that he put 'teeth' into it, whereupon the now much-talked of phrase 'grave consequences' was inserted. This fact must be mentioned in justice to Ambassador Hanihara."

Up to the very morning of the passing of the Immigration Bill, Bishop Reifsnider said, everyone thought the discriminatory clause would be eliminated. "The American public, in general, is in perfect sympathy with the standpoint of the Japanese against the action of the Senate," he added.

"Even in California," he went on, "I heard that the people would have been entirely satisfied with the quota ruling which would have practically stopped Japanese immigration, and a movement is already on foot to find means whereby Japanese can be made eligible to American citizenship, which, if accomplished, would remove the teeth of the discriminatory clause and, in this manner, also save the "face" of the Senators."

17 DAYS FROM LONDON TO PEKING

Peking, Sept. 18.

Messrs. Mystrom and Wright of Taiyuan University and Mr. A. Ramsay of Peking arrived here on Tuesday, having accomplished the Trans-Siberian trip in 17 travelling days. Apart from difficulties experienced in one or two places in securing tickets and reservations, the journey was made in comparative comfort. Messrs. Mystrom and Wright have completed the double journey in approximately two months.

The possible cause of delaying an early return may be found in obtaining the Soviet transit vise. This difficulty can be overcome by paying for telegraphic communication with Moscow.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

MR. C. E. Seymour, secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce of Tientsin, states that the American Associated Chambers have accepted the invitation of the Tientsin Chamber to hold their annual conference for 1924 in Tientsin. It is expected that this Conference will be held on October 26 and 27.

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MISSIONARIES' HOLIDAYS OVER

Exodus from Szechuan Hill Resorts

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Tzeliutsing, Sze., Sept. 5.

All the missionaries are back from the Hills. Mrs. Hoffman and family have left for Toronto, as their eldest daughter there is in poor health. Mr. Hoffman is accompanying the family to Chungking.

Dr. Fu has left for a year's post graduate medical study at Tsinan, the Shantung Christian College. He was very fortunate in obtaining a Rockefeller Scholarship which covers travel, tuition, and his keep. Since graduation from the Union University, Chêngtu, three years ago he has been in the General Hospital here and has won a warm place in the hearts of many. Just before leaving a farewell dinner was given at the home of Dr. Allan to him. Dr. Wilford, of Chêngtu, who was stationed here some years ago kindly came from the Hills to enliven the occasion and Dr. Hill of the M. E. M. of Tsechow also was present.

After the dinner the plans and needs of the hospital were discussed. A great deal of interest and sympathy were shown and almost all promised to collect subscriptions. The next day the local military official sent a contribution of $100, and more is expected. The hospital, both men's and women's wards were kept open all the summer by Dr. Fu and the two graduate Chinese nurses, and apparently without great difficulty.

The harvest is about over and the crops are good. The dollar is at 3400 and rice costs 6,000 cash for 30 catties. There has been considerable movement of troops with but few rifles.

Tzeliutsing experienced six days with the thermometer at 93 degrees, just at the proper time for harvesting. Then there was a sudden drop to 70.

PROHIBITION EXTENDED TO PHILIPPINES

British Ships Notified That Eighteenth Amendment Is Applicable

Manila, Sept. 19.

What is believed to be an attempt to extend the American Prohibition Law to the Philippines has been made by the Washington authorities.

The Canadian Pacific Steamship Company have received a cable from the American Consul-General in Hongkong notifying them that the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution has been held applicable here by a ruling of the Attorney-General of the United States. The Empress of Russia arrived this morning without liquor.

It is understood that the Smith, Bell Co.'s London vessels will also be refused health papers by the American Consul if there is liquor on board for the Philippines.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Manila, Sept. 20.

The Philippine Government is expected to lodge a vigorous protest against extension of the Prohibition Law here. Governor-General Wood is querying Washington with regard to the intentions of the Federal authorities. Filipino legislators point out that enforcement would mean loss of Gold $2,000,000 revenue annually and state that there is no liquor problem here among the Filipinos. They also declare that enforcement of the Prohibition Law would mean interference with Filipino autonomy.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Proposed System of Nominal Fines by Local Customs

Manila, Sept. 22.

It is unofficially stated that even if American Consuls continue to refuse bills of health to ships carrying liquor, the Philippine Local Customs will permit their entry with merely a nominal fine.

The present law provides a maximum fine of 2,000 pesos for vessels not provided with a bill of health, but no minimum is stated. It is believed that a nominal fine of ten pesos will be imposed where a ship's failure to show a bill of health is due merely to presence of a liquor cargo.

Later.

Governor-General Wood has cabled to Washington requesting a reversal of the Consular action in regard to liquor imports to the Philippines.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

CULTIVATION OF OPIUM IN CHINA

Another Astounding Statement by Chinese Delegate to League of Nations

Geneva, Sept. 21.

In the course of the debate on the report of the Advisory Committee on Opium Traffic, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin, the Chinese delegate, refuted statements that cultivation of poppy was universal in China. He quoted a statement, which he ascribed to Reuter, that a Chinese Governor had enforced the death penalty on all persons found in possession of four ounces of narcotic drugs.

Mr. Chu added that China had laws prohibiting opium traffic in any form and would be able to enforce them to the utmost when the Central Government regained control of all the provinces. Public opinion in China strongly supported the anti-opium movement and China supported honest propaganda. "We promise you goodwill and unreserved support in the movement of combating in the name of humanity this evil of worldwide concern." (Applause.)—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 20.

On the adoption of the report on opium traffic, Mr. Chu Chao-hsin (China) assured the Assembly of the League of Nations of China's co-operation against opium and welcomed the suggestion of propaganda in all countries where opium traffic was a serious factor.

A Chinese proposal was submitted to the Assembly recommending the consideration of China's claim to a seat on the Council.—Reuter.

EVENTS IN CHEFOO

Semi-Martial Law Declared: Serious Accident at Recent Races

Chefoo, Sept. 18.

Chefoo is in a semi-state of martial law and the city is closed after 10 at night, Chinese being forbidden to appear on the streets after this hour.

The Autumn Race meetings held on September 5 and 13 aroused much interest but the wet weather did a great deal to spoil the events. The second meeting had been arranged for September 6 but heavy rain on that day and the day following necessitated that the finishing races be postponed until the following Saturday, September 13.

The racing was of a higher standard than Chefoo has been for many years.

The first serious accident at any Chefoo meetings for several years occurred on the first day when Mr. Kay, taking his pony Mik to the start for the second time, got bolted with and came down heavily in the country. A broken collar bone, two fractured ribs and a strained shoulder were the result.

Of the jockeys at the meetings Mr. Villers headed the list with Mrs. Railton second.

The first prize of $999.00 in the Chefoo Champion Sweep Stake was won by an officer on the U.S.S. Black Hawk.

The Champions was won by Christmas Morn (ridden by Mr. Villers). Sandsnipe (Mr. Railton) was second and Survivor (Mr. Swaney) third.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

TUAN Chi-jui, who has been promised the Presidency of China if success attends the Anfu arms, is one of the organizers of the modern Chinese army. He was a signatory to the memorial to the Throne urging the Emperor to abdicate. He is a Field Marshal of the Chinese army who has been twice Premier of China and went into retirement at Tientsin in 1922.

ANOTHER UPPER RIVER CASUALTY

Str. Chi Chuan Badly Holed

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Ichang, Sept. 17.

The str. Chi Chuan belonging to the Yangtsze Rapid S. N. Co., was badly holed when she ran on the rocks on her last trip up to Chungking. As she filled very rapidly it was fortunate that she was at a place where she could be beached. No cargo lost, but all the cargo must, have been seriously damaged by water. After some days the vessel was brought down to Ichang, and is able to proceed to Shanghai under her own steam for repairs.

The military are using the ships belonging to Marshal Wu Pei-fu which he bought this year from the Japanese company which failed to put them to the Chungking run this season, for bringing large number of troops from Chungking. Many of them are proceeding down river. Marshal Wu must think things are more settled in the West than we are led to believe they are. Rumour still has it that before long trouble may be expected between Yang Sen and some of his Generals.

DISSATISFACTION OF N. Y. K. EMPLOYEES

Reported Resignation of Many Managers and Employees In Branch Offices

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

The long-existing dissatisfaction among the office employees of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha with the management, to whose policy is attributed the present depression in the business of the company, culminated yesterday in the resignations of a large number of the company's office staffs throughout the world, among whom are many prominent persons.

What immediately led to the resignations was that in consequence of a written protest against the management, demanding the resignation of the President, 11 of the prime movers were dismissed.

This morning the employees who resigned, among whom are the managers of the Company's branch offices at Yokohama, Nagoya, Osaka, Kobe, Moji, Nagasaki, Bombay, Calcutta, Seattle, New York, and in London and the submanagers at Hongkong, Singapore, Liverpool, Hamburg and Shanghai, as well as many executives at the head office, issued a manifesto setting forth their grievances, in which they protested against the President, alleging that he attempted to consolidate his own position at the expense of the company's business by creating his own faction among the employees, thereby disturbing the traditional harmony of the administration.

The directors of the Company are holding a conference this afternoon to determine their attitude.

At present the marine staffs and seamen are holding aloof.

Later.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha directors, after a meeting this afternoon, issued a statement explaining that the employees were dismissed as a disciplinary measure, because they attempted to interfere with the administrative affairs of the Company. The meeting decided to watch developments, and in the meantime attempt to reconcile the rebellious faction.

The President, Mr. Ito, interviewed said that he deplored the trouble, which had been long existent, and declared that the authorities considered that the present was the time effectively to remedy the situation. He announced that he could not decide on his own action until harmony was restored.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Seamen Maintaining Neutrality

Tokyo, Sept. 22.

The troubles of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha have become more extended and all the branch offices, including London office, have sent cables to the headquarters of the group of those who are united to resign, encouraging them to strengthen their union. Those who tendered resignations have reached 673 persons. Mr. Ito, the President of the company, had issued a lengthy statement to all the employees at home and abroad to-day explaining the reasons of the dismissal of a certain portion of the employees of the company and warning the rest not to act imprudently. It is reported that those who have sent in their resignations will also issue a statement soon.—Eastern News Agency.

*Information from the other side in Shanghai is to the effect that these figures are a gross exaggeration, and that the trouble is not so extensive (though still serious) as would appear from the above.—Ed.

Sept. 23.

To-day being a national holiday, there have been no definite developments in the Nippon Yusen Kaisha strike, which in view of possible far-reaching consequences is absorbing public attention to the exclusion of all else.

The publication of the directors' statement yesterday has led to further rejoinders on the part of the strikers, whose attitude, according to this morning's papers, is stiffening by assurances of support from branch officers everywhere.

The seamen, with the exception of one section which is reported to be backing up the President, maintain neutrality. Should they be forced into the dispute, the situation will be greatly complicated. It is understood that the directors are holding another meeting to-morrow for further deliberation of the affair.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Tokyo, Sept. 24.

The meeting of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha directors has been postponed till Friday. Meanwhile the more prominent shareholders are attempting mediation with the dissatisfied faction, who are attending to their duties as usual in spite of the tendered resignation.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

Resignation of the Bulk of Shanghai Staff

Shanghai, Sept. 25.

The internal trouble between the directors and employees of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha has come to assume a more serious aspect than ever. While managers and staffs of almost all the N. Y. K. branches throughout the world have defined their attitude, manifesting their dissatisfaction with the administration of the present management and at the same time tendering their resignations, the attitude of the staff of the local N. Y. K. Branch has hitherto remained uncertain. However, as a result of their yesterday's meeting, all the Japanese employees, 52 in all, including two submanagers, with the exception of the manager Mr. M. Ichiki, have definitely decided upon their attitude, issuing a long declaration and tendering resignations *en bloc*.

The declaration makes a great many allegations against Mr. Ito, the President of the Company, adding that repeated representations have been made to Lim by the staff which he has ignored. The declaration calls upon him to resign.—Eastern News Agency.

THE CITY OF JEHOL

Chang Tso-lin's Objective on the Way to Peking

The city of Jehol, which Chang Tso-lin's army apparently has as an objective, is one of the ancient summer capitals of the former Emperors of China. Jehol is 144 miles northeast of Peking and is connected by a road. The present name of the city is Chengtefu. The word Jehol, in Chinese *Je ho erh*, means "hot stream," and refers to the tributary of the Luan Ho on which the city is situated and which is lukewarm. Jehol is in Chihli Province, outside the Great Wall. Its principal exports are wood and fruit.

The environs of the city contain many palaces, temples, monasteries, pagodas, and other beautiful buildings. A spacious hunting ground has been laid out where formerly China's Emperors disported themselves during the Summer. In 1793 Lord Macartney was received there by the Emperor Chien Lung. During the invasion of the north by the Allied Armies, in 1860 the Emperor fled to Jehol where he died a year later. A wall, said to be 15 miles in circumference, surrounds the city and the outlying parks.

ONE OF KUANGTUNG'S MINOR TROUBLES

A Little Gang of 2,000 Ruffians Near Linchow

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Pakhoi, Sept. 12.

It is just a year since the last change of government took place in this district, when Gen. Wong Men-tong, a supporter of Sun Yat-sen, was expelled by Gens. Shan Po-fan and Tang Poon-yan. During the year the district has been untroubled by war and trade has improved considerably.

When, in the early summer, Nanning was recaptured by the Sun Yat-sen party, the Governor of Kuangsi, Lam Chan-teng, who was a supporter of Gen. Luk Wing-ting, made a hurried departure and came down here, being welcomed by local officialdom and installed as a kind of District Governor at Limchow, about eight local districts being consolidated into one jurisdiction which, it was suggested should become a separate province. Now by a sudden turn of the kaleidoscope, it is reported that emissaries have been despatched to Canton and have made peace with Sun Yat-sen, who has sent a gunboat here with a large supply of ammunition for the use of the local forces. It is said that Lam Chan-teng and Shan Po-fan have made this arrangement, but that Gen. Tang Poon-yan, who came over from Hainan Island to help the latter into power, has been left out. He is supposed to be at Kochow, but it is not known whether he will now take up arms against his erstwhile friends or retire into his stronghold in Hainan.

The band of robbers, said to be 2,000 strong, which was recently induced to come to Limchow to become soldiers, but took fright at the thought of possible treachery when nearly arrived there and turned back, is still in the neighbourhood. A few weeks ago these ruffians attacked the village of Cheunglok, about 25 miles north of Limchow, looting the place and carrying off a number of persons for ransom. Soldiers have been sent to live in the village and have battled with the robbers, in which a good many were killed and some of the captives rescued, but the danger still remains as long as the band is not broken up.

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On Hands. In Tiny Blisters. Cuticura Healed.

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"I was treated and tried all kinds of remedies but nothing did any good. I began using Cuticura Soap and Ointment and after two months' treatment I was healed." (Signed) Mrs. R. Godwin, 24, Fernbrook Ave., Southchurch, Essex, Eng.

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ALLEGED EMPLOYMENT OF RUSSIAN AVIATORS

Mr. Karakhan's Admission of Lack of Jurisdiction: A Curious Volte Face

Peking, Sept. 17.

The Waichiaopu on September 13 drew the attention of M. Karakhan to reports that Russians were serving as aviators and participating in the warfare with Gen. Lu Yung-hsiang, Gen. Ho Feng-lin and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, and asking M. Karakhan not to permit such action on the part of Russians in future.

Replying on September 16, M. Karakhan pointed out the numerous notes in which he had called the attention of the Chinese Government to the danger of remnants of "White" bands taking refuge in China and being engaged as police or soldiery, but the Chinese Government had taken no action. The aviators in question were these "White" Russians, whom the Soviet did not recognize. Finally, the Soviet had no special administrative rights or privileges in Chinese territory even as regarded its own citizens.

Special interest attaches to the last statement in view of M. Karakhan's recent declaration in connexion with the handing over of the Legation, that the Soviet was still a Protocol Power.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE DISSENSION IN THE KUOMINTANG

Leaders of One Faction Coming to Shanghai: Antagonists to Dr. Sun Yat-sen

In Kuomintang circles in Shanghai last Friday it was reported that Mr. Sun Fo, formerly Mayor of Canton and son of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is coming to Shanghai with General Li Lieh-chun, the leading military man in Canton. Circles friendly to Dr. Sun claim that they are *en route* to Mukden to arrange with Marshal Chang Tso-lin for financing the northern expedition which Dr. Sun has been attempting for several years. Kuomintang circles opposed to Dr. Sun express the opposite opinion. They hold that the appointment of Mr. Hu Han-ming as acting Generalissimo has brought about a split in the Kuomintang, the younger men declining to associate themselves with Hu Han-ming, who is an extremist and who is said to be responsible for some of the worst mistakes made by Dr. Sun, who trusts him implicitly.

The fact that General Li Lieh-chun leaves Canton at this time is taken as an indication of his refusal to assist Dr. Sun in his present venture, and it is believed by many that without the counsel, if not active participation of Li Lieh-chun, the Canton forces can effect very little. It is regarded as significant that General Li, whose ambition is to become the Tuchun and Civil Governor of Kiangsi, is not taking advantage of the present situation to lead a force into his native province.

There can be no question but that Dr. Sun now has the support of General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan. Tang Chi-yao now controls Yunnan and Kueichow, but is not without ambitions in Szechuan. He has made his peace with Canton after an enmity which arose out of Dr. Sun's support of his treacherous general who effected his elimination from Yunnan for a year. Tang Chi-yao's brother is now in Shanghai in communication with Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang.

PEKING, Sept. 23.—The Panchan Lama has telegraphed to Peking saying that he hopes to reach the Capital before the end of autumn accompanied by the Tukuang Hutukhtu.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Peking Government has requested the Tutung of Chahar to investigate the reported detention of foreigners in Urga. No new information has come to Peking on this score and while Mr. Roy Chapman Andrews and several other Americans are thought to be there, there is nothing definite on which to believe that they are in danger.

NO INTERVENTION BY POWERS

London, Sept. 19.

Reuter learns that as far as Great Britain is concerned, there is no truth in the report that there has been any communication with other Powers in regard to intervention in China, which is not considered practical at the present time.—Reuter.

Tokyo, Sept. 20.

It is authoritatively stated while Japan regrets the present disturbances in China, she hopes that the warring factions will soon make peace. She is entertaining no ideas of intervention, her policy being one of absolute neutrality, provided that the war continues to be purely domestic.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

ALL EYES ON BRITAIN

Her Chance to Put a Stop to China's War

London, Sept. 21.

The issue in China, declares the "Sunday Times," lies between a fresh stalemate and the establishment of Marshal Chang Tso-lin as virtual dictator of all China, which were the alternatives foreshadowed by Baron Hayashi, the Japanese Ambassador in London, in an interview given recently to a representative of this same paper.

The "Sunday Times" refers to Japan's reluctance and America's hesitancy to mediate, therefore, it seems that Great Britain alone among the Powers might essay a friendly initiative in the interests of China, the British Empire and the trading world at large. Her conduct would be neutral from a political standpoint, says the paper. If Great Britain does not move, none of the other Powers will move. The hope is expressed that the British Government is not merely watching events, but that it intends to seize the first opportunity to terminate the disintegrating and destructive process at the present time working throughout the whole of China.—Reuter.

LEGATIONS IN PEKING

Danger of Scare Being Worked up Causelessly on Their Account

London, Sept. 22.

The "Daily Telegraph," commenting on the events in China, says that if the dispute continues the position of the European Legations in Peking will soon become a matter of daily speculation, which ought not to be tolerated. This question, far more than nice estimates as to the movement of Kiangsu troops towards Shanghai, should decide the action of the British Government at the present moment.—Reuter.

***This must strike any competent observer in China as the most extraordinarily mischievous piece of ignorant comment. The Legations in Peking are in no danger whatever unless it be from a bomb accidentally dropped by an aeroplane and it will be disastrous if a scare is worked up quite unworthily on their account.—Ed.

PEKING APPOINTMENTS

Peking, Sept. 17.

The official report of the Cabinet meeting this morning says that the resignation was accepted of Dr. Hawkling Yen, who will be succeeded as Vice-Minister of Agriculture and Commerce by Mr. Wang Sung-yu. It was also resolved to appoint Mr. Hsueh Tu-pi (Vice-Minister of Justice) Vice-Minister of the Interior.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

THE Waichiaopu has addressed a Note to 16 foreign Ministers, requesting them to order their respective nationals to pay the famine surtax, says the Chinese press. The British, Danish and American Ministers are asked by the Waichiaopu in another despatch to instruct the Eastern Extension Australasia & China, the Great Northern, and the Commercial Pacific Cable companies to collect the famine surtax on telegrams.

COMMERCE AND FINANCE

MONEY AND EXCHANGE

OFFICIAL RATES.

Shanghai, Sept. 26.

Bank's Demand Selling Rates for £1 at 3/4 1/16=Tls. 5.91 at 71.55=$8.26	
Bank's Demand Selling Rates for G.$100 at 75¾=Tls. 132.01 at 71.55=$184.50	
Chinese Dollars, market rate	71.7875
Native Interest	06
Copper Cash	279,500
Bar Silver	35
Bank rate of Discount	4 per cent.
Paris on London	Frs. 84.70
New York on London	G.$4.47⅛

BANK'S OPENING SELLING RATES.

	Per Tael
LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	3/4½
Demand	3/4 9/16
NEW YORK—	
Telegraphic Transfer	75½
Demand	75¾
PARIS—	
Demand	1433
INDIA—	
Demand	228¾
HONGKONG—	
Demand	71
JAPAN—	
Demand	53¼
BATAVIA—	
Demand	200
SINGAPORE—	
Demand	69½

BANK'S OPENING BUYING RATES.

LONDON—	
Demand	3/5⅜
4 m/s. Credits	3/6
4 m/s. Docs.	/6¼
6 m/s. Credits	3/6⅜
6 m/s. Docs.	3/6½
NEW YORK—	
Demand	77
4 m/s. Credits	78
4 m/s. Docs.	78½
PARIS—	
4 m/s. Docs.	1505
Closing business done at	
London T.T.	3/4⅞
New York T.T.	76¼

CUSTOMS EXCHANGE RATES FOR SEPT.

Hk. Tls.	5.52 at 3/3 1/16	£1
"	1 at 1358	Frs. 15.13
"	1.22 at 73¾	Gold $1
"	1 at 56¾	Yen 1.97
"	1 at 226¼	Rupees 2.52
"	1 at 1.50	Mex. $1.50
"	1 at 16.40	It. Lire 18.27

Marks and Roubles no quotation

AMERICAN-ORIENTAL BANK

Closing Rates.

Sept. 26.

Selling Demand Draft.

U.S.	G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$184.89
Stg.	£1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.27
Frs.	100.00	= S'hai.	$10.01
Yen	100.00	= S'hai.	$74.23

Buying Demand Draft.

U.S.	G.$100.00	= S'hai.	$181.55
Stg.	£1.0.0	= S'hai.	$8.11
Fs.	100.00	= S'hai.	$9.65
Yen	100.00	= S'hai.	$72.22

ITALIAN BANK FOR CHINA

Selling Rates for Sept. 26:—

It. Lire 17.20	Tls. 1
Swiss Frs. 3.97	Tls. 1
It. Lire 9.16	Yen 1

SINO-SCANDINAVIAN BANK

Selling Rates Sept. 26.—Nominal:—

Tl. 1.:	Norw. Kr.:	5.27
Tl. 1.:	Swed. Kr.:	2.75
Tl. 1.:	Dan. Kr.:	4.26

WEEK'S EXCHANGE NOTES

Sept. 27.

At the close of business on Thursday the stock of silver in Shanghai was Tls. 40,032,000 and $44,960,000. These figures include Tls. 7,020,000 and $27,330,000 in Chinese banks, in which there were no bars.

Bar Silver.

There were no movements during the week.

Sycee.

Arrivals were:—
Tls. 800,000 small coins melted

Shipments were:—
Tls. 200,000 to Tientsin

Dollars.

Arrivals were:—
$850,000 from Amoy
540,000 " River Ports
150,000 " Wuhu
100,000 " Swatow

$1,440,000

Shipments were:—
$200,000 to Hangchow
100,000 " Ningpo
50,000 " Chinkiang

$250,000

Silver.

The price yesterday was 35d. ready and forward, against 34¼d. ready and forward last week. The lowest price during the week was 34 13/16d. ready and forward. India and the Continent were buyers, and China is reported to have both bought and sold.

Bars in stock, 2,622, including Silver Yen 10 lakhs. Stocks of sycee and dollars amounted to Tls. 400½ lakhs and $449½ lakhs, against Tls. 394 lakhs and $439 lakhs last week and Tls. 222 lakhs and $333 lakhs on September 24, 1923.

Exchange.

Exchange left off last week with the official quotation for T.T. at 3/4¼d., to which it dropped from T.T. 3/4½d. on opening after the tiffin interval last Friday. The rate remained there until Thursday, when it was raised to 3/4¾d. The market opened quiet, with sellers of T.T. 3/4¾d. September/November, 3/4 13/16d. December, but on speculative buying the rate dropped to 3/4⅜d. The market closed at the tiffin interval with sellers T.T. 3/13/16d. September/October, 3/4¾d. November/December; market quiet and steady, with very little doing. Owing to the local hostilities there have been very few bills making.

THE SILVER MARKET

Reporting from London on August 20, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The market is still affected by the fairly violent fluctuations of the U.S. exchange, not however in a direct degree. That is to say, the price cannot be depended upon to go down necessarily with each movement of sterling depreciation, or *vice versa*. The position is that the market keeps unsettled, and the movements of the price are determined by the speculative views of operators. For instance, a considerable business has arisen from China, whence, on the same day, buying and selling orders have come to hand. The market really consists mostly of speculative deals, governed by the various views held as to the future of the U.S. exchange. The Continent has again bought considerably, though sales have also come from that quarter. America is not a free seller (doubtless for reasons indicated in the succeeding paragraph) and the tone of the market, apart from the tendency of the price to vacillate, continues sound.

The following extract is from the "New York Commercial":—

"The Webb-Pomerene law prohibits any export association formed under it from 'artificially or intentionally' affecting prices within the United States, or to 'substantially lessen competition' there. But as American producers export 80 per cent. while domestic consumption is only about 20 per cent. of the domestic and foreign silver coming each year on the New York and United States markets, an export pool would necessarily control both the world and domestic prices. This, in the view of the Department of Justice, whose opinion on the question was sought, would make an export pool's operations illegal. To meet this situation in the silver industry, the law would have to be amended, which is regarded as altogether unlikely. Another peculiarity of the silver smelting business works against an export pool. Unlike copper, the silver smelter buys outright and is the titular owner of all silver and gold in ores. It pays the mine on the basis of the full market price and gold in ores. The smelter cannot afford to risk 'carrying' the metal, it must retain liberty of action to sell each day at the market price its intake. An export pool would pro-rate sales and destroy such liberty of action and would compel 'carrying' the metal. This was one cause of the withdrawal of many members of the Copper Export Association. The leading copper and silver interests are identical. It has been proposed to meet this difficulty by having the mines 'carry' their own silver, as the leading mining companies do with their copper, and to sell through the central agency. It was further proposed by a United States Senator to help the mines and agency 'carry' their product, to amend the Federal Reserve Act of 1917 so as to make not only acceptances for warehoused silver rediscountable, but also notes secured by warehouse receipts for stored (unsold) silver."

The silver quotations to-day for cash and two months delivery are ¼d. above those fixed a week ago.

THE GOLD MARKET

Reporting from London on August 20, Messrs. Samuel Montagu & Co. state:—

The Bank of England gold reserve against its note issue on the 13th instant amounted to £126,488,585, as compared with £126,488,250 on the previous Wednesday. Only a small quantity of gold was available here this week and it was not sufficient to fill all orders for the Far East.

The following figures show the United Kingdom imports and exports of gold during the month of July:—

	Imports	Exports
	£	£
Netherlands	16,038	1,900
Belgium	—	7,354
France	382	2,540
West Africa	102,443	4,526
Java and other Dutch Possessions in the Indian Seas	—	10,232
United States	16,105	3,283,154
Central America and West Indies	950	—
Various South American countries ..	564	—
Rhodesia	193,889	—
Transvaal	3,912,506	—
British India	—	840,876
Straits Settlements.	—	6,954
Other countries	6,859	3,826
Total	4,249,736	4,161,362

The "Times of India," under date of the 26th ultimo, states:—"The Indian Mining Federation, who consider the rise in sterling exchange a distinctly menacing factor to the Indian coal trade, have written to the Government of India that the situation calls for immediate action ....Whilst the general opinion in Bombay is that exchange should be stabilized at 1s. 4d. gold, the Mining Federation goes further and wants it at 1s. 4d. sterling." In connexion with the above, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, of the Indian Legislative Council, has given notice of two important Bills aiming at the reversion of the exchange ratio to the old standard of Rs. 15 to the sovereign. The grounds for the proposed alteration of the law are set out as follows:—

The Indian Coinage Act (1906) was amended in 1920 in pursuance of the policy recommended by the Currency and Exchange Committee, and it was declared that the sovereign would be legal tender in India at the rate of Rs. 10 to the sovereign instead of Rs. 15 to the sovereign, which had previously been the legal ratio. Experience of the past four years has now proved that the ratio recommended by the Indian Currency and Exchange Committee is unsuited to the conditions of this country, as the exchange has been much more in the proximity of the old legal ratio than the existing legal ratio during all these years, with the sole exception of 1919-20, when world conditions were abnormal everywhere. It is therefore proposed to reverse the legislation of 1920, and to restore the ratio that prevailed up to the date of that legislation.

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Government Plans to Keep up Prices

Cairo, Sept. 19.

It seems that there is some misunderstanding in regard to the exact terms of the reply of the Minister of Agriculture to the deputation urging Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values.

While the Government are prepared, if necessary, to buy up to the extent of 2,000,000 kantars, it is hardly likely that this well be found essential. Indeed prices have already stiffened considerably on the mere announcement of the Government's intentions.

While the Minister did not definitely undertake to intervene in the futures market, a small committee has been appointed to examine the best methods of applying Government intervention.—Reuter.

COAL OUTPORT

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending September 13 amounted to 76,554 tons and the sales during the same period, to 64,450 tons.

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COMPANIES' NOTICES, MEETINGS, ETC.

The Shanghai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.—Issue of New Shares to Shareholders on the Register at July 31, 1924.—250,000 Shares of Tls. 5 each.
Tls. 2 payable on application.
Tls. 1 payable on 30/8/24.
Tls. 2 payable on 30/10/24.
Shareholders of the above Company are reminded that application for shares of the above issue and payment of first instalment must be made on or before August 21, 1924.

The See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ltd.—The 6th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Monday, October 6, 1924, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 2 to 6, 1924, both days inclusive.

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ltd.—The 4th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Friday, October 3, 1924, at 4 p.m. The Transfer Books will be closed from September 26 to October 3, 1924.

The Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.—The 14th Annual General Meeting will be held at No. 10 Canton Road, Shanghai, on Thursday, October 9, 1924, at 11.45 a.m.
The Transfer Books will be closed from October 6 to 9, 1924, both days inclusive.

Share Report for Week Ending September 26, 1924.

No. 24/38

J. P. BISSET & CO.

Telegraphic Address: "BISSET SHANGHAI"
Codes in use A1 Code
A.B.C. 4th, 5th and 6th Editions
B. Broomhall's Imperial Combination Code
Bentley's Complete Phrase Code.
Telephone Cent. 171 & 174.

Members of Shanghai Stock Exchange.
Land, Estate & Insurance Agents
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Building,
12 The Bund.
Post Office Box No. 244, Shanghai.

During the past week there has been practically no change in the local share market which remains very quiet, with only small business recorded.

London market quotations for Chinese Securities show a further decline and the following are the latest quotations cabled to us:—

Chinese Govt. 5% Reorg. Loan 1913—B.I.	£ 70. 5. 0 (Sellers)	Ex R.I.R.S.
" " " " F.I.	66. 15. 0 "	Cum "
" " " " R.I.	66. 0. 0 "	
Chinese Engineering & Mining Co. "B"	3. 7. 3	
Gula Kalumpong Rub. Est. Ld. (Fully Paid)	1. 12. 2 (Middle Price)	
" " (10/- Pd.)	0. 13. 7½ (Buyers)	
Shanghai Electric Construction Co. "B"	2. 17. 6 (Sellers)	
British-American Tobacco Co. "B"	5. 8. 9 (Middle Price)	
Singapore Electric Tramways, Ld.	0. 6. 9 (Sellers)	
Pekin Synd. (Ord. Shares)	0. 10. 9	
Chinese Govt. 5% Shanghai & Nanking Rly. Bonds	70. 15. 0 (Middle Price)	
" " S'hai & Nanking Rly. Net Profit Certificate	10. 7. 6 "	

Sterling Quotation.—The opening T.T. Rate on London to-day is 3/4½.

Shanghai, Sept. 26, 1924.

Following is the official business recorded on the Shanghai Stock Exchange:—

SEPTEMBER	20th Cash	20th Sept.	22nd Cash	22nd Sept.	23rd Cash	23rd Sept.	24th Cash	24th Sept.	25th Cash	25th Sept.	26th Cash	26th Sept.
RUBBERS												
Java Consolidated R. E., Ld. Tls.	..	..	10¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kali Glidik Coffee Est., Ld. "	..	..	6.60	..	6.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sua Manggis Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	2.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Dutch Plant., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	2.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kroewoek Java Plant., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	11¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Anglo-Java Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5.15	..	..	..
Java Consolidated R. E., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10¼	..	..	..
Samagaga Rub. Est., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..	0.60	..
Kota Bahroe R. E., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.60	..
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS												
S'hai Land Invest. Co., Ld. Tls.	115	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Chin. 5% Reorg. Loan B.I. £	..	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld. Tls.	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	..	76	..	..	..	..	..
Langkats (single) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	7¼	..	..	..	7¼	..
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co. (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..
New Eng. & S. Wks. (Ord.) "	..	..	..	..	..	..	6.60	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Dock & Eng. Co., Ld. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	92	..	..	..
COTTO												
DEBENTURES												
S. M. C. 1921, 8% Debs. Tls.	108	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1924, 6% "	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S. M. C. 1923, 6% "	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	96½	..
S. M. C. 1920, 7% "	..	..	102¼	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
S'hai Land Invest. 1909 6% Debs. "	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..
" " " 1913 6% "	—	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	95	..	..	..

FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, SEPTEMBER 26, 1924.

STOCK	Last business done	Buyers	Sellers	No. of Shares	Authorized Value	Reserve, etc.	Finan. year ended	Last Dividend, etc.	Paid or Due
BANKS.									
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Cor. London	£ 137½ $ 1200			61) 400,000	H $125	a H $3,379,314 c H $64,494,394	Dec.	Interim £3 less I/T, 1924	11-8-24
Chartered Bank of I., A. & C. London	£ 19 3/16			600,000	£5	a £222,407 c £3,000,000	Dec.	Final 7s. & Bonus 6s. 3d. (mkg. £1 0s. 3d.) free of I/T, 1923	9-1-24
INSURANCE.									
Union In. Society of Canton, Ld.	H$ 227			55) 200,000	d £10	au £457,648 b 469,580 c £3,888,195	Dec.	Final 16s. (mkg. 40s.) ex 1922 Work. a/c. Interim 24s. & Bonus to Contributors, 20%, ex 1923 Work a/c	16-5-24
North-China Insurance Co., Ld.	T 136			10,000	e £15		Dec.	Final 20s. (mkg. 35s.) ex 1922 Work a/c. and Int. 25s. ex 1923 Works. a/c. at Exchg. 3/3	30-6-24
Yangtsze Insurance Association, Ld.	$ 29½	29		21) 250,000	$10	au $2,213,327 au $2,375,838 c $3,559,700	Dec.	$2½ (22½%) ex 1923 Work. a/c. payable in Taels at Exchg. 73	28-5-24
Far Eastern Insurance Co., Ld.	T 22			1) 50,000	T20	au T10,845 au T731,344	Dec.	T1.40 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	28-5-24
Canton Insurance Office, Ld.	H$ 675	720		10,000	f H $250	au H $1,940,924 c H $7,144,847	Dec.	Final H $22 (mkg. H $40) ex 1922 Work. a/c., Interim H $18 ex 1923 Work. a/c.	23-5-24
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 600	600		8,000	g H $250	au H $515,163 c H $1,307,811	Dec.	H $35 ex 1922 Working a/c.	27-3-24
China Fire Insurance Co., Ld.	H$ 160	150		20,000	h H $100	au H $1,366,779 c H $6,017,340	Dec.	H $7 and Bonus H $3 ex 1922 Work. a/c.	16-5-24
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	F 500	350		14,000	F500	a F101,385 c F3,784,330	Dec.	None, Floated 1918	....
SHIPPING.									
Indo-China S.N. Co., Ld. (6% cum. pref.; def. ord.)	H$ 38 H$ 140	38 110		2) 120,000 2) 120,000	£5 £5	a £1,179 c £1,862,956	Dec.	Pref. 6s. at Exchg. H $2/4½ London Warrants less I/T. Def. Ord., nil	7-5-24
Shell T'sport & Trading Co., Ld. (ord.; 5% cum. 1st pref.; 7% cum. 2nd pref.)	'B' £ £			56) 30,000,000 21) 300,000 57) 10,000,000	£1 £10 £1	a* £230,084 c £5,000,000	Dec.	Final Ord. 2/6d. (mkg. 4/6d. 1923) free of I/T Coupon 43	25-6-24
S'hai Tug & Lighter Co., Ld. (ord.; 7% pref.)	T 80 T 49½			20,000 10,000	T25 T50	a T23,575 c T410,000	Dec.	Interim 1924 Pref. Tls. 1.75; Ord. Tls. 3	19-8-24
DOCKS AND WHARVES.									
Shanghai Dock & Engineering Co., Ld.	T 92	92		47) 55,700	T75	a T88,657 c T2,000,000	Apr.	T9, 1923-24	29-7-24
Hongkong & W'poa Dock Co., Ld.	H$ 167	179		‡ 60,000	H $50	a H $319,796 c H $4,081,698	Dec.	Final H $5 (mkg. H $9, 1923)	21-3-24
New Eng. and Shipbuilding Works, Ld. (ord.; 8% pref.)	T 6.00 T 6¼	6½		42) 500,000 65) 500,000	T5 T5	a T59,508 b T300,000 c T1,311,047	Dec.	Ord. T0.25, 1923 Pref. T0.40 1923	10-2-24 10-2-24
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co., Ld.	T 195			131) 40,000	T100	a T3,481 b T200,000 c T1,015,261	Dec.	Interim Tls. 3, 1924	29-8-24
H'kong & K'loon W. & G. Co., Ld.	H$ 213½		213	80,000	H $50	a H $290,819 b H $300,000 c H $59,240	Dec.	H. $6 & Bonus H. $3, 1923	26-2-24
MINING.									
Oriental Consolidated Min. Co., Ld.	£ 12/-			24) 500,000	G.$10	——	June	G $0.50, 1920-21	26-7-23
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ld. (Bearer). London	T 21¼ £	£3:3:0	£3:7:3 5	†164) 2,000,000	£1	a £10,537 c £252,000	June	Int. 2/- free of I/T, 1923-1924 (Coupon No 24)	1-5-24
Raub Australian Gold Min. Co., Ld.	H$ 5			200,000	£1	a £23,613 c £4,877	Mar.	1s. 2d., 1909-10	31-3-10
LANDS AND HOTELS.									
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	T 115	115		‡) 78,000	T50	a T34,410 b T275,000 c T2,289,317	Dec.	Interim T3 for half year 30/6/1924	24-7-24
H'kong Land Invest. & Agcy. Co., Ld. (New Reg.)	H$ 117	116½		‡6) 400,000	H $25	a H $157,887 b H $250,000 c H $6,000,000	Dec.	Interim 1924, H $2	14-8-24
Humphrey's Est. & Finance Co., Ld.	H$ 23½			150,000	H $10	a H $158,229 b H $50,000 c H $421,488	Dec.	H $0.80 and Bonus H $0.80, 1923	11-2-24
Weihaiwei L. & B. Co., Ld.	T 6			3,674	T20	a T2,946 c T7,000	Dec.	T1.20, 1923	13-2-24
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	T 112	115		‡23) 18,000	T100	a T9,269 b T20,000 c T375,000	Feb.	Final T4.60 (mkg. T8, 1923-24) Interim 1924-25, T3.50	3-4-24 22-9-24
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ld.	H$ 24½ old 22 new	22½		33) 1,000,000	H $10	a H $85,238 c H $4,953,767	Dec.	Interim 1924 H $0.60 old shares fully paid, H $0.15 new shares ($5.00 paid)	13-8-24
Carlton, Ld.	T 53			14) 400,000	T50	a (Loss) T43,745	Mar.	Floated April 1, 1922	....
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	G$ 100			‡18) 10,000	G $100		Dec.	Incorporated under the laws of Delaware 1922, 7%	4-1-23
Raven Trust Co., Inc. (ord.; pref.)	G$ 19 G$ 10			††100,000	G $10 G $10			Ord. Pref. 1st gr. 1923, 1½%	4-1-23
PLANTATIONS.									
Alma Estates, Ld.	T 4.30			70,000	£1 at T9	a T28,940	Sept.	T0.56, 1922-23	19-12-23
New Amherst Rubber Estate, Ld.	T 0.10			‡62) 500,000	T1	....	Oct.	....	....
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ld.	T 2.40			12) 400,000	10s.	a T30,242	Dec.	T0.20, 1923	1-4-24
Anglo-Java Estates, Ld.	T 5.15	5.10		4) 500,000	10s.	b T12,442 c T372,167	Dec.	Final T0.30 (mkg. T0.55, 1923) Interim T0.25, 1924	15-4-24 16-9-24
Ayer Tawah Rubber Co., Ld.	T 22			27) 30,000	T10	a T16,223 b T22,000 c T68,960	Sept.	Final T2.00, (mkg. T2½, 1922-23	28-12-23
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ld.	T 0.75	0.60		400,000	T1	a T22,777	Dec.	T0.05, 1923	11-4-24
Bukit Toh Alang Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 0.87½			69) 500,000	T1	b T45,058	Mar.	Final T0.25 (mkg. T0.50, 1916-17)	25-7-17
Bute Plantation (1913), Ld.	T 0.60	0.55		28) 500,000	T1	a T3,595	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1916)	29-3-17
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ld.	T 0.37½	0.32½		400,000	T0.90	a T17,973 c T12,000	Dec.	Final T0.05 (mkg. T0.10, 1923)	3-4-24
Chempedak Rub. & G'bier Est., Ld.	T 4½			39) 35,000	£1	a (Loss) T13,435	Oct.	2nd Interim, T0.50, (mkg. T1, 1916-17)	16-10-17
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ld.	T 1			675,000	T1	a T4,120	June	T0.20,1916-17	1-11-17
Consolidated Rubber Estates (1914) Ld.	T 2.05			25) 500,000	2s.—T0.75	a T16,988 b T60,000	Dec.	Final T0.15 (mkg. T0.21, 1923)	9-4-24
Dominion Rubber Co., Ld.	T 1½	1.40		19) 350,000	T1	a T2,775	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	16-4-24
Gula Kalumpong Rubber Ests., Ld.	T 8¼			†45) 750,000	2s; 450,000 5s; 200,000	a c		2s. less I/T 4s. 7½d in £ (Coupon 21)	15-4-24
Java-Consolidated Rubber & Coffee Est. Ld.	T 10¼	9½		8) 85,000	£1 at 2/3 11/16	a T17,215 c T2,685	Dec.	Interim 1924, T0.50	26-9-24
Kali Glidik Coffee Estates, Ld.	T 6.60	6¼		70,000	T5		....	Incorporated 1923	....
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ld.	T 9.40	9		35) 15,000	T10	a T6,977 c T4,023	Dec.	T0.50, 1922 Interim 1923, T0.50	19-4-23 17-7-23
Karan Rubber Estate Co., Ld.	T 4			25,000	T10	a T7,765 b T30,000	Mar.	T0.60, 1922-23	1-6-23
Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates (1921), Ld.	T 0.60	0.60		390,000	T1	a (Loss) T38,263	June	——	——
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ld.	T 11¼	11½		20) 70,000	£1 at T8.60	a T12,946 c T62,599	Dec.	Interim 1924, T0.50	22-9-24
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T 4	[illegible]		[illegible] 50,000	T10	a T17,035 b T45,000	Apr.	T0.05, 19[illegible]20	5-3-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921) Ld.	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Int. [illegible] T0.25 a/c. 1923-24	[illegible]

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FORWARD SETTLEMENTS FOR 1924.

October 28, Tuesday. November 25, Tuesday. December 23, Tuesday.

RUBBER AUCTIONS.

The following telegraphic advices have been received:—

Singapore, September 25, 1924.

Spot	49⅝ cents
Oct./Dec.	50 „
Jan./Mar.	50¾ „

Market easier.

DEBENTURES.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded*		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
S'hai Municipal Council	1905	5 to 20	5-4-24	T97	a 320,000	6	June-Dec.
	1907	do.	19-5-24	T97	507,000	6	do.
	1908	do.	9-5-24	T98	650,000	6	do.
	1909	do.	15-3-23	T99	300,000	6	do.
	1910	do.	16-5-24	T97	313,800	6	do.
	1911	10 to 30	9-5-24	T97½	350,000	6	do.
	1912	do.	12-9-24	T96	340,000	6	do.
	1913	do.	3-5-23	T100	758,300	6	do.
	„	10 to 50	19-5-24	T89	500,000	5½	do.
	1914	10 to 30	3-9-24	T89	900,000	5½	do.
	1915	do.	16-9-24	T89	800,000	5½	do.
	1916	do.	25-8-24	T96	1,400,000	6	do.
	1918	10	18-10-23	T103	507,300	7	do.
	1919	10	19-8-24	T102	1,793,300	7	do.
	1920	10	22-9-24	T102½	2,240,000	7	do.
	„	10 to 30	19-8-24	£104½	£750,000	6	do.
	1921	do.	20-9-24	$108	$1,000,000	8	do.
	1921	do.	2-8-24	T108½	T5,096,400	8	do.
	1922	do.	20-9-24	T103½	T8,000,000	7	do.
	1923	do.	20-9-24	T96½	T4,920,000	6	do.
	1924	do.	20-9-24	T96	T5,000,000	6%	do.
French Municipal Council	1911	do.	8-10-23	T96	400,000	6	May-Nov.
	1914	do.	12-2-23	T88	500,000	5½	June-Dec.
	1916	do.	5-3-24	T90	350,000	5½	do.
	1921	do.	26-7-24	T106	2,000,000	8	do.
	1923	do.	17-12-23	T95	T800,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.			T800,000	7	do.
S'hai Water-works Co., Ltd.	1921	10 to 30	9-5-24	T107	2,000,000	8	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	8-8-24	T108½	T500,000	8	do.
	1922	do.	19-8-24	T103½	T1,000,000	7	do.
S'hai Gas Co., Ltd.	1909	5 to 10	9-7-24	T95	e 800,000	6	do.

LOANS		Term in years	Last business recorded*		Loan Amt.	Int %	Payable
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ld.	1905	5 to 20	31-8-23	T96½	T250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1909	do.	29-5-24	T97½	750,000	6	do.
	1911	do.	26-9-22	T92	250,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
	„	do.	28-3-24	T98	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1912	do.			250,000	6	Jan-July
	1913	do.	29-5-24	T97½	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	„	do.	3-4-23	T96	250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1914	do.	11-1-24	T94	250,000	6	May-Nov.
	1916	do.			250,000	6	April-Oct.
	1922	5 to 25	22-3-23	T98	250,000	6	June-Dec.
	1922	do.	3-4-23	T85	250,000	5½	do.
Shanghai Club	1907	do.	12-2-23	T98	750,000	6	Mar.-Sep.
Country Club	1901	20	10-1-24	T98	500,000	6	May-Nov.
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	1914	Perpetual	1-4-24	T94	455,000	6	June-Dec.
	1915	5 to 20	2-9-24	T90	139,000	6	do.
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ld.	1911	do.			130,000	6	May-Nov.
	1924	do.	19 8-24	T95	110,000	6	Mar.-Sept.
		do.			m 300,000	6	June-Dec.
S'hai Mutual Tel. Co., Ld.	1909	5 to 15	9-9-24	T96	h T350,000	6	do.
S'hai Race Club	1923	25	11-9-24	T100	1,500,000	6½	Mar.-Sept.
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	1915	1			50,000	7	Feb.-Aug.
Hall & Holtz Ld.	1914	5 to 20	14-10-22	T92	k T150,000	7	Jan.-July
Asia Realty Co., Inc.	1922	5 to 20	—	..	l T600,000	7	Jan.-July

*Plus interest accrued since last half-yearly payment.

a—Now Issuing; Redeemed or Unissued:—b—Tls. 65,100; c—Tls. 51,100; d—Tls. 34,100; e—Tls. 68,500; f—Tls. 262,400; g—Tls. 189,800; h—Tls. 92,300; i—$18,90 —Tls. 600,000; k—Tls. 18,900; l—Tls. 468,000; m—Tls. 360,000.

RUBBER OUTPUT STATISTICS.

Company	Authorized Capital	Financial yr. closes end of	Output last 2 fin. year: Year before	Output last 2 fin. year: Last year	Estimated output present fin. year	All in cost per lb.	Output from end last fin. year to 31-6-24	1924 July	1924 Aug.	Total output this fin yr. to date.
			lb.	lb.	lb.	d.	lb.	lb.	lb.	lb.
Alma	Tls. 630,000	Sept.	292,500	259,100	246,648	8.87d.	190,000	23,700	22,300	236,000
Amherst (New)	„ 500,000	Oct.	72,442	80,692	90,751	*4.88d.	80,579	..	..	80,579
Anglo-Dutch	£200,000	Dec.	650,000	640,000	600,000	8.45d.	353,500	51,000	Nil	404,500
Anglo-Java	£250,000	Dec.	1,524,711	1,663,450	..	6.70d.	1,005,100	140,000	Nil	1,145,100
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 300,000	Sept.	369,447	58,042	360,000	†0.24.41	..	..	..	..
Batu Anam	„ 400,000	Dec.	258,510	217,822	135,793	9.01d.	86,800	14,100	14,300	116,200
Bukit Tob Alang	„ 500,000	Mar.	305,645	248,182	345,000	7.54d.	83,800	22,500	20,500	126,800
Bute	„ 500,000	Dec.	230,067	177,850	159,516	11.11d.	71,500	13,458	12,075	97,033
Chemor United	„ 360,000	Dec.	340,794	267,627	..	8.40d.	122,400	23,200	21,000	166,600
Chempedak	£35,000	Oct.	145,760	163,063	..	1/5.42d.	91,500	14,600	13,500	119,600
Cheng	Tls. 675,000	June	145,338	169,814	..	11.09d.	..	10,800	10,000	20,800
Consolidated (1914)	„ 375,000	Dec.	669,899	645,778	761,500	7.47d.	296,471	52,498	50,350	394,321
Dominion	„ 350,000	Dec.	271,150	324,546	306,867	9.63d.	148,023	27,289	26,089	201,401
Gula-Kalumpong	£500,000	Dec.	1,113,000	938,000	1,216,000	1/0 1/16d.	487,090	79,000	80,000	646,000
Java Consolidated	£85,000	Dec.	686,524	622,325	..	6.25d.	401,900	64,300	Nil	466,200
Kapayang	„ 150,000	Dec.	189,239	146,710	..	†26.90	43,719	5,811	4,724	54,254
Karan	„ 250,000	Mar.	104,783	79,576	84,000	8½d.	21,390	6,597	5,357	33,544
Kota Bahroe (1921)	„ 390,000	June	339,970	306,288	..	..	..	25,955	26,361	52,316
Kroewoek	£70,000	Dec.	449,000	583,881	540,000	0/7.24d.	340,000	56,000	Nil	396,000
Langkat	Gs. 2,500,000	Oct.	842,589	943,000	975,000	Glds. 0.28	622,072	80,000	90,000	792,072
Padang	Tls. 500,000	April	220,232	171,900	..	10½d.	25,000	14,500	14,200	53,700
Pengkalan (1921)	„ 150,000	Mar.	135,253	9,265	176,088	†40.19	20,979	..	..	20,979
Permata	„ 250,000	Oct.	98,303	86,299	..	0/8½d.	51,014	8,381	8,861	68,263
Repah	„ 275,000	Dec.	68,554	217,087	..	..	83,700	16,000	15,000	114,700
Saingaga	„ 600,000	Sept.	361,816	250,813	..	..	..	..	..	..
See Kee (1918)	„ 100,000	June	142,000	161,809	115,183	11.37d.	..	8,600	8,900	17,500
Semambu	„ 300,000	Dec.	164,105	245,596	158,264	0/9.37d.	82,300	17,800	16,500	116,600
Senawang (1921)	„ 375,000	Jan.	272,500	275,100	..	*†7.36d.	93,700	24,500	19,300	137,500
Shanghai Kedah	„ 400,000	Sept.	313,414	246,542	..	8.12d.	196,389	26,494	26,321	249,207
S'hai-Klebang	„ 315,000	Dec.	126,108	100,031	..	11.35d.	34,400	11,500	10,000	55,900
S'hai-Malay	„ 600,000	Dec.	373,111	283,816	408,961	..	113,570	23,236	23,919	160,725
S'hai Pahang	„ 200,000	June	191,016	187,326	..	10.96d.	..	13,500	12,000	25,500
S'hai Seremban	„ 325,000	Dec.	171,213	147,112	..	9.82d.	61,400	10,000	5,700	77,100
S'hai-Sumatra	„ 600,000	Oct.	661,329	679,710	650,000	Glds. 0.38	415,546	63,707	67,047	546,300
Sua-Manggis	„ 250,000	Dec.	184,000	157,100	..	..	..	..	..	..
Sungala	„ 100,000	Mar.	165,757	37,875	..	†7.20	25,962	9,185	6,762	41,909
Sungei Duri	£40,000	June	296,568	229,291	229,000	11.61d.	..	17,306	15,948	33,254
Taiping (1913)	Tls. 230,000	Dec.	107,011	103,639	99,000	*†30	33,861	6,330	..	48,331
Tanah Merah	„ 750,000	Mar.	395,900	303,700	..	7.92d.	79,000	30,100	29,100	138,200
Tebong	„ 750,000	Jan.	630,838	723,000	717,725	0/7.66d.	323,000	48,000	45,000	286,000
Ziangbe	£150,000	Dec.	514,506	623,600	809,000	7.24d.	355,600	53,400	31,500	443,500

*Excluding Depreciation and Shanghai Expense. † Straits $ cents.

[illegible]	T	11½	11½		20)	70,000	£1 at T8.50	a T12,946; c T62,599	Dec.	Interim 1924, T0.50	22-9-24
Padang Rubber Co., Ld.	T	4				50,000	T10	a T17,035; b T45,000	Apr.	T0.05, 1920	5-8-20
Pengkalan Durian Estates (1921), Ld.	T	1.05	0.90		26)	150,000	T1	a T8,791; c T18,137	Mar.	Int. divd. T0.05 a/c. 1923-24	28-12-23
Permata Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	2½	2½		29)	50,000	T5	a (Loss)T9,585	Oct.	T0.30, 1922-23	15-2-24
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ld.	T	0.65	0.65B			275,000	T1	c T8,744	Dec.	....	....
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ld.	T	0.60	0.60		36)	600,000	T1	a T20,000	Sept.	T0.05, 1922-23	12-12-23
See Kee Rubber Estates (1918), Ld.	T	0.75				100,000	T1	a Loss T32,626	June		
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ld.	T	1				300,000	T1	a T12,709; c T20,000	Dec.	T0.10, 1923	20-4-23
Senawang Rubber Ests. (ord. Co. (1921), Ld.	T	0.75	0.65	0.80	63)	300,000	T1	** T4,817	Jan.	Interim T0.05, ... No final	30-10-2.
„ (12% Cum. Pref.					67)	100,000	T1			....	....
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ld.	T	0.85	0.70		34)	400,000	T1	a T1,183	Sept.	T0.05, 1923	27-12-23
S'hai Klebang Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.55			13)	315,000	T1	a T12,033	Dec.	T0.05, 1919	24-2-20
S'ha Malay Rubber Estates, Ld. ... ord.	T	3	1½			30,000	T10	a T621	Dec.	Ord. T0.60 for 9 months ended 31/12/16	2-5-17
„ 8% cum. part. pref.	T	7½	7		22)	30,000	T10			Pref. T0.40, for 6 months ended 31/12/22	31-10-23
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.50	0.50			200,000	T1	a T10,084	June	Final T0.09 (mkg. T0.10, 1916-17)	12-10-17
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ld.	T	0.30	0.30			325,000	T1	a (Loss)T119,352	Dec.	T0.04 for 10 months, ended 31/12/22	31-3-17
S'hai-Sumatra Tobacco Co., Ld.	T	107	106		7)	30,000	T20	a (Loss) 325,810; c T812,170	Oct.	T2, 1918-19	1-4-20
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.85	2½		30	58,000	T5	a T7,454; c T25,000	Dec.	T0.35, 1923	18-4-24
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	0.70			15	100,000	T1	a T4,088; c T13,838	Mar.	T0.05, 1924	12-7-17
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	7½	7			40,000	£1 at T8.50	a T22,766	June	T0.35, 1922-23	12-10-23
Taiping Rubber Estates (1913), Ld.	T	0.40	0.40			200,000	T1	(Loss) T857	Dec.	T0.08, 1919	20-5-20
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ld.	T	0.70			32)	750,000	T1	T56,013	Mar.	Interim T0.06 1916-17 (Final, Nil)	7-12-17
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ld.	T	1.05	0.95		154)	750,000	T1	a T6,379; c T17,851	Jan.	T0.05, 1923-24	2-5-24
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ld.	T	2.40	2½		32)	300,000	10s.	c T3,243	Dec.	T0.25, 1923	8-4-24
COTTONS, ETC.											
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ld. ord.	T	11			15	1,000,000	T5	a T3,257; b T1,400,000	Dec.	Ord. T0.55, 1923	5-3-24
„ (5% cum. pref.	T	108			43)	10,000	T100	c T2,802,920		Pref. T5, 1923	5-3-24
Laou Kung Mow C. S. & W. Co., Ld.	T	8				80,000	T10	a (Loss)T86,057; c T120,000	Dec.	Final T4, (mkg. 1921	6-3-22
Oriental C. S. & W. Co., Ld. ... ord.	T	3	3		80)	500,000	T3	a T7,612; a (Loss) T98,590	Dec.	Final T0.50 (mkg. T1.50 1921)	25-3-22
„ pref.	T				3)	5,000	T100	b T200,000; c T2,551,760			
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld. (Shanghai Boeboku K.K.)	T	57½ old, 31 new	46		(	80,000; 40,000	T50; T50	a (Loss)T507,713; c T1,270,000	June	T3.50 1922-23	24-8-23
INDUSTRIAL.											
British-American Tobacco Co., Ld. (ord. / (5% cum. pref.	£		£5¼	£5¼	66)	18,000,000; 4,500,000	£1; £1	a £3,531,846; c £2,251,649	Sept.	Final Ord. 1922-23, 9% (mkg. 25%) free of I/T	11-1-24
China Im. & Ex. Lumber Co., Ld.	T	350				5,000	T100	a T290,406; b T300,000; c T2,100,000	Feb.	T8, 1923-24	31-5-24
China Sugar Refining Co., Ld.	H $	410				20,000	H $100	a H $40,763; b H $600,000; c H1,200,000	Dec.	H $40, 1923	31-3-24
Gordon & Co., Ltd.	T	25			37)	6,000	T25	a T22,319; c T140,015		Div. 10% & Bonus 2½% 1923-24	15-4-24
Green Island Cement Co., Ld.	H $	20½ (6 new)	(5½	19*		400,000	H $7.50	a H $93,347; c H $1,050,000	Dec.	Final H $1.50 (mkg. H $2, 1923)	4-3-24
Maatschappij, &c., in Langkat	T	7½ (comb. T17)	(comb. T)	(comb. T15½)		250,000	Gs.10	a (Loss)T158,433; c T190,164	Oct.	T0.60, 1918-19	30-3-20
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ld.	T	4½				250,000	T5	a T35,698; c T300,000	Dec.	T0.60, 1923	[illegible]
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ld.	T	5½			9)	600,000	T5	a (Loss)T174,689	Dec.	....	....
Major Brothers, Ld.	T	6			10)	6,000	T20	a T6,941; c T70,000	Dec.	....	....
John Richards & Co., Ld.	T	10			11)	25,000	T10	a T3,130; c T30,000	Dec.	10%, 1921	24-6-2.
Shanghai Gas Co., Ld.	T	42½			1)	24,000	T50	a T21,325; b T50,000; c T655,231	Dec.	T4.00, 1923	11-4-24
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ld.	T	152			19)	56,000	£20	a T24,475; b T75,000; c T1 770,985	Dec.	Interim 10/- (at Exchg. 3/3½), 1924	31-7-24
STORES.											
American Drug Co.	M $	40			44)	10,000	M $100	a (Loss)M$221,195; M$75,500	Dec.	....	....
Hall & Holtz, Ld.	$	5½			16)	28,000	$20	a T7,895; c T104,299	Feb.	$2, 1917-18	1-5-18
J. Llewellyn & Co., Ld.	$	30				1,700	$60	a $7,993; c $26,000	Dec.	$6, 1922	12-5-23
S. Moutrie & Co., Ld.	$	50			17)	10,000	$50	a $12,581; c $392,000	Mar.	Final $2 & Bonus $4 (mkg. $9, 1923-24)	6-6-24
Weeks & Co., Ld.	$	6			60)	80,000	$20	a (Loss) $5,367; c $206,141	Feb.	$1.60, 1922-23	3-5-23
Lane, Crawford & Co., Ld.	$	97	100		1)	2,500	$100	a $7,918; b $20,000; c $250 000		$10, 1923-24	23-5-24
MISCELLANEOUS.											
Culty Dairy Co., Ld.	T	11½				10,000	T10	a Loss)T26,956; c T119,293	Oct.	T0.60, 1921-22	30-12-23
S'hai Electric Construction Co. Ld., "B" London	T; £1	17	16	£2:17:6		40,000	£1	a £17,022; c £114,315	Dec.	Final 1923, 8% (Coupon 26) less I/T at 4/7½d. in £	2-6-24; 1-2-24
S'hai Horse Bazaar & Motor Co., Ld.	T	50				5,400	T50	a T21,118; c T220,000		T5, 1923	10-4-24
Shanghai Mercury, Ld.	T	25				3 000	T50		Apr.	T1 50 1913-14	31-3-15
Shanghai Mutual Telephone Co., Ld.	T	70			49)	40,000	T50	a T10,557; b T70,000; c T956,357	Mar.	T4.50, 1923-24	3-6-24
Oriental Press (L'Imprimerie Francaise)	$	100				940	$100	a $109,513; b $9,000; c [illegible] 101	Mar.	$10 1922-23	5-7-23

For all Dollar shares quoted on the Shanghai Stock Exchange the Exchange rate is fixed at 75.

REFERENCES.

a Carried forward at last Ann. Genl. Meeting.
b Dividend Equalization Reserve.
c General and Other Reserves.
d Uncalled liability £6 per sh.
e „ „ £10 „
f „ „ H $150 „
g „ „ H $200 „
h „ „ H $ 30 „
i „ „ Tls. 25 „
u Working Account 1923
v Working Account 1922
w Working Account 1921
† Registered; or Bearer (Idem. "B").
†† Issued Capital: 7% Cum. Pref. 24,461 shares; Ordinary 16,270 shares.

‡ Debentures Issues also
‡‡ Subject to Estate Managers' Commissions
* Subject to E. P. D. and Corpn. Tax.
** Contingent liability for Interest on 12% Cum. Pref. Shares of Tls. 9,162

1—14,000 sh' unis'd.
2—70,411 „
3—5,000
4—4,500 „
5—19,182 „
6—160,000 „
7—10,761 „
8—10,000 „

§—350,000 shares now being offered for subscription

9—16,470 sh. unis'd.
10—500 „
11—15,200 „
12—50,000 „
13—1,387 „
14—3,063 „
15—100,000 „
16—1,662 „
17—3,832 „
18—5,580 „
19—183,330 „
20—15,000 „
21—100,000
22—2,620
23—5 000 „
24—70,810 „
25—125,000 „

26—60,000 sh' unis'd.
27—8,121 „
28—200,000 „
29—4,083 „
30—2,000 „
31—4,000 „
32—50,000 „
33—250,000 „
34—102,570 „
35—200 „
36—189 000 „
37—1,443 „
39—7,696 „
42—290,000 „
43—1,000 „
(Not to be issued for less than 950 ea.)
44—1,672 sh' unis'd

47—500 sh. unis'd
48—100,000 „
49—5,644 „
50—5,178 „
54—40,000 „
55—59,000 „
56—10,634,856 „
57—5,000,000 „
60—16,000 „
61—240,000 „
62—401,050 „
63—15,000 „
64—600,000 „
65—200,000 „
66—1,953,930 „
67—66,007 „
69—128,500 „

In order to ensure accuracy of the above details, Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested to notify Messrs. J. P. Bisset & Co. of any alterations, errors or omissions.

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MUNICIPAL GAZETTE NEWS

Volunteer Corps.

Headquarters.—Lieutenant G. E. Mitchell, from Reserve of Officers, to be Captain, dated September 20.

2nd Lieutenant G. A. Buyers, Headquarters, to be Lieutenant, dated September 20.

Italian Company.—F. De Marchi Gherini (late Captain Bersaglieri M. G.'s) to be Captain, dated September 18.

American Troop.—1st Sergeant H. Gulick, American Troop, to be 2nd Lieutenant.

Re-organization of Italian Company.—Upon the application of N. U. Comm. G. de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, the Italian Company of the Volunteer Corps, which was recently disbanded, has now been re-organized and its offer of service has been accepted by the Council.

Change of Company Designation.—On the request of members of "A" Company, British, and the recommendation of the Commandant, the Council has sanctioned an application by the Officer Commanding the Company that the Company should revert to its former designation, viz., "A" Company (The Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles), omitting the word "British," and that the Company be opened to recruitment from suitable persons of non-British nationality.

Electricity Department.

COMPARATIVE TABLE FOR THE HALF-YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1924.

	1923.	1924.
Total K.W. connected for Lighting, Fans and Heating	33,830	37,026
K.W. connected during the half year — Lighting and Fans	1,432	1,420
Premises connected during the half year	1,524	1,477
Motors — horse-power connected to date	87,817	101,070
Units generated	150,416,552	183,623,217
Units sold and accounted for	135,022,267	166,651,242
Ratio between units generated and sold and accounted for %	89.765	90.757
Units sold, total	124,782,505	154,072,679
Private Lighting	13,397,738	14,349,954
Heating	1,357,358	1,596,918
Power	106,059,669	133,896,351
Public and Private Street Lighting	983,459	1,254,884
Traction	3,014,281	3,103,572
Units used at Stations, etc., and other accounted for units	10,239,762	12,578,563

Public Health Report for August.

VITAL STATISTICS.

The Foreign death-rate is below, the Chinese slightly above, the mean average for August.

COMMUNICABLE DISEASES.

SMALLPOX, TYPHUS FEVER.—No cases reported.

RELAPSING FEVER.—One Chinese case was notified.

INFLUENZA.—Three Chinese deaths were attributed to this disease. No Foreign cases were reported.

ENTERIC FEVER.—Information was received of 9 Foreign cases of Typhoid fever and one of Paratyphoid fever within Settlement limits. Five were Japanese, two Indians, one Filipino, and one a non-resident British seaman. Six were fatal, but the apparently high mortality is due to imperfect notification, as the death certificate was the only notice sent to this office in five cases. The case of Paratyphoid fever was an Indian. This patient, and three of the four notified cases of Typhoid fever had never been inoculated. No information on this point was received in the other notified case.

AMOEBIC DYSENTERY. — Three Foreign cases were notified, and, in addition to these, there was one fatal foreign case: a non-resident.

BACILLARY DYSENTERY.—Nine resident Foreign cases, and two non-resident, were notified. Eight were British, two Indian and one Norwegian. There were no deaths. Eight were due to the Shiga strain of the bacillus and three to the Flexner strain. There were other cases of which no notification was sent.

CHOLERA.—27 Chinese cases were reported, but many of these were diagnosed on clinical grounds only. Seven were confirmed by Laboratory examination, of which only two were from within Settlement limits. Of the 27 reported, ten were residents. Two Chinese deaths were attributed to Cholera within the Settlement, but in one of these the Laboratory examination was negative, and of the other none was made. As Cholera was evidently not prevalent, and negative results had been obtained in many cases clinically resembling cholera, these two were returned as deaths from Acute Diarrhoea.

There were no Foreign deaths attributed to Cholera this month, and no Foreign cases were confirmed by Laboratory examination. Two were notified, (one from the French Settlement), but laboratory examination was negative in both cases.

DIPHTHERIA.—One Foreign case was notified within Settlement limits.

SCARLET FEVER.—Two Chinese cases within Settlement limits were notified. There were no Foreign cases.

TUBERCULOSIS. — Three resident and two non-resident cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis were reported among the Foreign community. There were three Foreign deaths among residents, and four others who had lived outside the Settlement.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

September and October are the months in which Amœbic Dysentery is most prevalent. Amœbic Dysentery differs radically from Bacillary Dysentery, (and from almost every other disease), in the mode of infection. Infection cannot be contracted from the patient while he is suffering from the acute attack; for the so-called 'vegetative' form of amœba, which causes the acute symptoms, is very delicate, and cannot pass alive through the stomach. But when the patient begins to recover from the attack the amœbæ assume another form, and produce enormous numbers of 'cysts.' These cysts are very resistant, and when food infected with them is eaten, they develop into the cyst-forming type of amœbæ in their new host.

These new amœbæ in turn produce thousands of cysts, and so the infection is passed on. The great majority of infected persons never suffer from any symptoms, but they continue to spread the infection for years. They become what are known as 'healthy carriers,' and such 'carriers' are the chief source of infection. But under certain climatic conditions the cyst-forming amœbæ may change back into the 'vegetative' forms, penetrate the tissues and give rise to an attack of amœbic dysentery. The conditions favourable to this change are damp heat with a wide daily variation of temperature: the conditions which lead to 'getting a chill.' If this is avoided, the amœba is practically harmless. This fact probably explains the great reputation of the 'cholera belt' in tropical countries.

FOOD, DAIRIES AND MARKETS DIVISION.

SHANGHAI WATERWORKS WATER SUPPLY.—The usual high standard of purification was maintained, and no local contamination was found anywhere during the month.

ICE-CREAMS.—92 samples were examined, of which at least 67 per cent. were up to standard, and over 20 per cent. were of the first class. From foreign shops and hotels the first-class samples were over 30 per cent. of the number examined, although most of the sampling was done in shops which had already produced unsatisfactory samples. The standard of the Chinese shops was not far behind that of the foreign shops. Unfortunately the examination was complicated by a number of indeterminate results. A standardising bacteriological test must itself be constantly checked and re-standardised to make sure that the results are trustworthy. Early in the month it became evident, from the behaviour of the control tests, that further checks had become necessary before a sample could be condemned with certainty on the results of the test alone. Consequently a number of samples which had given apparently poor results were regarded as doubtful, and fresh samples taken, some of which were found satisfactory by the more elaborate examination. It is probable that the actual number of satisfactory samples was nearly 90 per cent. of the whole. In most cases where an undoubtedly bad result was obtained, some grossly insanitary condition was found. There can be no doubt that the quality of the product in all the better-class establishments has been excellent.

MILK.—122 samples were analysed, of which 115 were up to standard. From 3, a large proportion of the cream had been removed: one was watered and three others were of doubtful purity. The licensees of these dairies are habitual offenders, who are not deterred from the practice by the fine imposed. One has been fined $100 thrice in the last three months. The dairy will be closed at the end of the current quarter.

ICE.—Seven specimens were examined, of which one was unsatisfactory. It was found that the filter had never been cleaned since the plant was installed.

AERATED WATERS.—Eleven specimens were examined: one was not satisfactory, but further samples of the same product were found free from any objectionable contamination. The rest were of very good quality.

MARKETS AND FOODSHOPS.—Over 16,000 pounds of bad fruit and vegetables, cut melon, etc., were confiscated and destroyed.

GENERAL.

THE CARRIER PROBLEM.—One of the two Chinese reported as having died of Cholera was employed in a Chinese restaurant. Eleven of the other employees in this restaurant voluntarily submitted to examination and from one of these an organism was isolated which gave the reactions of the 'El Tor' strain of cholera. This, though not the usual type in Shanghai, is generally considered to be a true cholera vibrio. Though the evidence is not complete, as the original patient was not examined, it is possible that this was an example of what is known as a 'contact-carrier.' These occur in most diseases, but in Cholera and Diphtheria they greatly outnumber the actual cases of the disease, and it is by them that infection is commonly conveyed to the food-supply, and especially to milk. The great majority of milk-borne epidemics have been traced to carriers. It is rare to find a man suffering from an acute attack of Cholera at work in a dairy. The infection is introduced by those who, living in close contact with such a patient, become infected and harbour the organism for a few days without themselves developing the disease. In some cholera epidemics such 'contact-carriers' have been found to out-number the actual cases of cholera by six to one. Unlike the carriers of Amœbic Dysentery, they remain infectious for a few days only; but during that time they are very dangerous.

LAUNDRIES AND TAILORS SHOPS.—A survey of the Tailors' shops in the Western District showed that most of them were in a very unsatisfactory state, in spite of the ministrations of the Guild. The walls & floors were filthy, and in nearly all bugs were found in the crevices of the work-tables. These conditions have already been remedied to a great extent, but much remains to be done. There has been very little opposition.

The 80 shops in the Northern District (wrongly reported last month as 37), are maintaining their standard. Of the licensed laundries outside the Settlement beyond the Western District, two only are up to the standard required inside the Settlement; the others are taking advantage of their situation to evade their obligations under the license conditions. A number of residents have asked for reports on the condition of the laundries they patronize; and when these are situated outside the Settlement it is certainly advisable to do so.

MOSQUITOES.—2,626 larvae from all parts of the Settlement were examined and no Anopheles were found among them. The 'mosquito fish' introduced in the Spring have multiplied well, and have been very effective in ridding the ponds, where they have been placed, of mosquito larvae.

COFFIN-DUMPING.—At the request of this Department, the Chinese authorities removed over 100 coffins and exposed corpses from the Kiaochow Road area during the month.

COMPANY MEETINGS

SHANGHAI PAHANG RUBBER ESTATE

Annual General Meeting

The eleventh annual meeting of shareholders in the Shanghai Pahang Rubber Estates, Ld., was held on Thursday at the offices of the secretaries and general managers, Messrs. A. R. Burkill & Sons. Mr. M. Speelman presided, supported by Pere Sallou and Mr. A. W. Burkill, directors, and the attendance represented 32,350 shares.

The notice convening the meeting, and the auditor's report, having been read:

The Chairman said: Gentlemen: The planted area of the estate remains at 754 acres, the same as the previous year. During the year 277 acres were brought into the tapping round, but while the whole of the planted area is shown in the report as "Producing" several fields have not yet been opened up for tapping as it was not necessary to tap over the whole area to obtain our allowance. The felling of the new block of 162 acres adjoining Inverawe Division was completed in December last and in order to comply with the conditions of the grant, this area will require to be planted up by March 15, 1925.

The cost of production was slightly higher than the previous year, principally due to the reduced output brought about by restriction measures and to the fact that the weeding of the whole Estate has this year been charged to revenue, whereas last year the weeding of the 1917-1918 plantings was charged to capital.

The report contains very full information regarding the crop statistics and as regards the working of the estate, there is very little for me to comment upon. The estate is in an exceedingly well weeded condition and this augurs well for a reduction in weeding costs which were high owing to the abnormal weather conditions. The position as regards disease is normal and the trees for the most part are healthy and free from disease and bark renewals are ample and healthy. The labour position is easy and the health of the force throughout the year has been particularly good.

Prices throughout the year have had a downward tendency but thanks to a forward sale of 21 tons monthly during the first part of our financial year at a price of 66¾ cents per pound, the profit for the year compares very favourably with that of the previous year. The profit, after making the usual allowance for depreciation, amounts to Tls. 7,154.45 which, added to the amount of Tls. 8,459.18 brought forward from last year's accounts, leaves us with a total of Tls. 15,613.63 standing at credit of profit and loss account. With regard to the distribution of this amount, the Directors regret that owing to the undertain conditions prevailing, they are unable to recommend a dividend and feel sure that shareholders will agree that the present is no time to make any distribution of cash funds. If the present improvement is maintained, the Directors will give every consideration to the payment of a dividend at the first opportunity.

Forward sales of three tons monthly October/December at a price of 49 cents and two tons monthly January/December 1925 at a price of 50 cents per lb. f. o. b. have been made.

Mr. Birkemose, our manager, is away on a well-earned holiday and the estate is in charge of Mr. Horswill, and I would like to take this opportunity of expressing the Directors' appreciation of the good work done by both these gentlemen as well as that of Major G. Nevil Stevens, our visiting agent.

That is all I have to say, gentlemen, but if any shareholder has any questions to ask, I shall be pleased to answer to the best of my ability.

The following resolutions were formally carried:—

Proposed by Mr. Speelman, seconded by Mr. Burkill: That the report and accounts for the year ended June 30, 1924 as presented be accepted.

Proposed by Mr. Speelman, seconded by Mr. Burkill: That the amount at credit of Profit & Loss Account, viz: Tls. 15,613.63 be appropriated as follows:—

Write off:	Tls.
Building and Furniture	1,271.50
Rubber Factory and stores	2,657.33
Plant and Machinery	831.95
Wells and Water	543.42
Bullock and Carts	225.32
Carry forward	10,084.11
	Tls. 15,613.63

Proposed by Père Sallou and seconded by Mr. Speelman: That the appointment of Mr. A. W. Burkill as a Director of the Company be confimed.

Proposed by Mr. Burkill, seconded by Mr. E. A. Prince: That Père F. Sallou be re-elected a Director of the Company.

Proposed by Mr. E. A. Prince, and seconded by Père Sallou: That Messrs. Lowe, Bingham & Matthews be re-elected Auditors to the Company.

SHANGHAI KELANTAN RUBBER ESTATES, LD.

Liquidator's Report

A general meeting of the Shanghai Kelantan Rubber Estates, Ld. (in liquidation) was held at the offices of Messrs. Seth, Mancel & McLure on Wednesday, when the liquidator's report was presented to shareholders.

Mr. McLure, the liquidator, said: This meeting is called to comply with the provisions of the Companies Ordinances of Hongkong which require that in the event of a winding up continuing for more than one year, the liquidator shall summon a general meeting of the company at the end of the each year from the commencement of the winding-up, and shall lay before the meeting an account of his acts and dealings and of the conduct of the winding-up during the preceding year.

The receiver for the debenture holders has continued carrying on the estate as a going concern, and the liquidators, as such, have no transactions to record.

At the last general meeting accounts up to June 30, 1923, were submitted. The account now before you is for the period July 1, 1923, to June 30, 1924. The balance sheet and profit and loss account as at June 30, 1924, is now on the table for your inspection, and I shall be pleased to answer any questions thereon which you may wish to ask.

Mr. McClure also stated that any shareholder could obtain a copy of the accounts on application to the liquidator.

A small exhibition has been arranged in the King's Library of the British Museum of some of the earliest maps of the British Dominions. Besides the general interest pertaining to the history of discovery and of cartography, certain of the maps have an additional attraction from their delineating the first British settlements and, in some cases, giving the names of the settlers.

THE Dairy Farm, Ice and Cold Storage Co., Ld., in Hongkong has volunteered to come to Shanghai's rescue in the remote possibility of a serious shortage of food supplies. The company, says a Hongkong paper, have more than sufficient frozen meat to meet the requirements of the Colony and have offered to supply Shanghai from their surplus. No definite reply has yet been received and telegraphic correspondence is taking place regarding quotations.

IMPURE BLOOD
brings on Bad Legs, Abscesses, Ulcers, Glandular Swellings, Eczema, Boils, Pimples and Eruptions, Piles, Rheumatism, Gout. To obtain complete and lasting relief, the blood must be thoroughly cleansed. Clarke's Blood Mixture quickly expels the impurities, that is why so many lighting recoverers stand to it. credit.
Clarke's Blood Mixture
"Everybody's Blood Purifier"

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SHANGHAI NEWS

A NEW CHURCH IN SHANGHAI

Seventh Day Adventists: Jubilee of Foreign Missions: What They Have Done

The Seventh-day Adventists of Shanghai have just opened a new church on Range Road. The opening service was held at 10.30 a.m. on September 20. The land and buildings represent an expenditure of nearly Tls. 60,000. The seating capacity of the auditorium is about 500.

The opening of this new church happens to come just at the time when Seventh-day Adventist churches throughout the world are celebrating their jubilee year of foreign missionary endeavour. Fifty years ago, this September, the Seventh-day Adventists in America sent their first representative across the seas. The Rev. J.N. Andrews left at that time for Switzerland. The membership of the denomination in North America was then only 7.000, literature was being printed in English only, and but three small periodicals were being published. One training school was being conducted and the whole denominational investment was but $38,712.53, U.S. Currency, an amount insufficient to erect one such church property as has just been completed here in Shanghai 50 years later.

This denomination has had a remarkable growth. To-day it is carrying on work in 115 countries. The working force has continued to increase until in 1921, when the last complete statistical report was compiled, there were 14,389 evangelistic and institutional workers carrying forward their work in a total of 194 languages.

This church has laid much emphasis upon the importance of the printed page. From a beginning of one small publishing house 50 years ago, with an output of three periodicals and a few small books and pamphlets, this branch of denominational activity has grown to a total of 51 publishing houses and branches, which have a total investment in up-to-date machinery and other equipment of $4,221,575.72, U. S. Currency. 154 periodicals in 114 different languages are now being printed by these publishing houses. Their publishing house at 25 Ningkuo Road, Shanghai, has the distinction of publishing the most widely circulated religious magazine in all China, sending out more than 40,000 copies of this magazine a month.

A Growing Revenue.

Contributions for the work of the church have increased by leaps and bounds. During the 10 years from 1912 to 1922, the offerings of the church members for foreign missions totalled $17,583,760.91, U. S. Currency, while the contributions for all purposes during that decade amounted of $62,590,778.53, or a *per capita* of $39.86 each year. During the past three years nearly Tls. 400,000 a year has been appropriated to the work in China.

Sanitariums and hospitals have been established in the United States, England, Canada, South America, Australia, India, China, Japan, Korea, Norway, Sweden, and Africa. Each year more than 200,000 patients are treated. Dr. A. W. Truman, the medical secretary of the denomination, says that only shortage of funds prevents the establishment of many more such institutions in response to the urgent appeals which are coming from all sides.

It was in 1874, the year when the first representative was sent to a foreign country, that Seventh-day Adventists opened their first training school. To-day they are operating five colleges, six junior colleges, three seminaries, 53 academies, and 672 elementary schools, with a total enrolment of 22,600 students. These schools are scattered throughout the United States, in the African wilds, in the jungles of India, in Japan, Manchuria, South America, China, Europe, and Australia. Of these schools, China has one junior college, eight intermediate schools, and 93 primary schools, with an enrolment of 3,721 students. According to Prof. W. E. Howell, secretary of the Educational Department, "the aim of these schools is to develop the spiritual life, train for service to mankind, and equip for the practical duties of every day living."

Though work did not begin in Europe until just 50 years ago, it is now being carried on in every country in that continent. The latest figures indicate a membership of 67,500.

From China to Peru.

Such a remarkable work is being done for the Indians of Peru, Ecuador, and Bolivia that mention of it is constantly being made in the newspapers. A leading newspaper of Guayasuil, Ecuador, says that the efforts of the Adventists "are for the education and redemption of the Indian race, and that their activities include the teaching of the Indians to read and write and giving medical aid to the suffering, all of these services being absolutely gratis."

In speaking of the purpose of this denomination. C. K. Meyers, secretary of the Foreign Mission Board, says: "We are trying to hasten the work of God on earth. Fifty years ago we being in obscurity, poverty, and weakness, by sending out our first representative, and now, under the blessing of God, our missionaries are in nearly every land. Our work is known by the people of every land, and increasing support is yearly given by friends of our cause.

"With convictions born of a study of the sure word of prophecy, we have declared that the plan of God will be quickly consummated even in this generation."

H. O. SWARTOUT

THE WAR AND TRADE

Chinese Newspapers Badly Hit: No Lack of News but No Advertisements!

One effect of the war has been the dwindling size of the Chinese newspapers. While the news columns are of course dominated by war items, reports on other matters, though not lacking, have had to be condensed to save space for tidings of a mortal character. On the whole, "copy" in the news columns does not appear to have diminished much in quantity.

In respect of advertisements, a somewhat dismal tale has to be told. Even from the leading Chinese papers, many of the trade notices and other advertisements, it is noticeable, have suddenly disappeared. Perhaps with the exception of advertisements of patent medicines and cigarettes, and notices of theatrical performances, and various kinds of amusements, one may safely say that from one-fourth to one-third of the *bona-fide* trade advertisements usually appearing in the Chinese papers has been withdrawn as the result of the war.

Even the "*Shunpao*" and the "*Sinwanpao*," two leading Chinese papers, have reduced their daily issue to four sheets. They usually give the public five or six sheets a day and, in addition, the "*Shunpao*" used now and again to issue a supplement on some special subject as the "Automobile Supplement" or "Sunday Supplement."

Several other papers, including the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce," are now issuing only three sheets a day, when ordinarily they issued four sheets.

It is of course understood that by trade advertisements, we refer chiefly to those inserted by Chinese firms and merchants, mostly local, big foreign firms naturally not yet feeling the effect of the civil war to such an extent as to justify the withdrawal of their advertisements.

MR. Sheng Ping-chi, Manager of the Bank of Communications, who has been Chairman of the Chinese Banking Association of Shanghai for two years, handed the latter post over to Mr. Nyi Yuan-fu, the newly elected Chairman at noon on Thursday. Mr. Sheng made a felicitous speech, complimenting the Association on obtaining the services of such an able and experienced banker as Mr. Nyi to direct its affairs.

CHILD STREET HAWKERS

Russian School in Avenue Foch: How to Get the Children Off the Street

The little Russian School at 721 Avenue Foch is again on its feet, if not permanently at least for some months to come. This rescue from extinction through penury is the result of good work done and financial aid provided by "Rex" and other friends. That ever-ready benefactor of needy and deserving institutions, the Shanghai Race Club, has also handsomely helped with a subscription of $100, guaranteed monthly for six months.

But most of this money has been given on the understanding that the school shall take in the Russian child hawkers from the streets. And the school is ready to do so, the only difficulty now being how to shift the children out of the street into the school. This task is not so easy as it may seem. The poor mites who offer you chocolate, or whatever it is they carry in their trays, are too small and helpless to have any say in the matter themselves. Members of the School Committee and others have talked with the relatives and tried to persuade these people to take the children to the school; but the answer in every case is, "Find us work so that we need not be dependent on the children's earnings and then we will let them go."

Whilst sympathy may be felt for these adults their misfortune would seem no sound reason why little ones, five, six and seven years of age, should be forced to stand in the streets in all sorts of weather and at all hours of the day and night. At least one of these children is known to be in bad health. She has been already in hospital twice. Housed in the school she would have not only shelter, food and teaching, but also medical attention, for the health of the children is being cared for by Dr. Kazakoff, the school's President.

It is to be hoped that soon the Police will take a paternal hand in the matter, for hawking without licence is contrary to Municipal regulations, and official suggestion would carry far greater weight with the children's guardians than anything anyone else can say—unless it be the magistrate at the Mixed Court.

A visit to the school one evening this week proved well worth while. The children, at present 22 boys and eight girls, were at their evening meal when the visitors arrived, the meal consisting of dry bread and a cup of Horlick's Malted Milk, the latter a gift from Shanghai's local agent for this valuable food. But only a few bottles of "Horlick's" are left. In case anyone should wonder why the children are provided with such meagre diet it should be remembered that the school is being run on an estimated cost of $10 per month per head, this sum paying for rent, light, water, taxes, food, school utensils and exceedingly small stipends granted to one or two of the teachers.

Despite the poorness of their fare the 30 boys and girls looked well and cheerful—especially the latter. And their deportment was excellent, likewise their singing when they sang their grace after food. The director of the school, Mr. Schelkin, a University of Petrograd man, was formerly Chief Inspector of Schools throughout a vast area of Siberia terminating at Vladivostok. Now, perforce, he gives his services to this little Shanghai Russian school free. Mr. Shelkin showed us his small stock of copy books, pencils, etc. With 30 boarders and 12 day scholars to provide for—and later the child hawkers from the street when they come in—these supplies will not last long. A great need is slates and pencils, and if funds permit, a purchase of these will be made some day. But, unaccustomed to its newfound "affluence," the school feels that it must go slow, for the Race Club subscription is only guaranteed for six months—so far, although a few others are promised for a whole year.

On the first floor is the boys' dormitory, which also, when it has been swept and tidied, serves as a class room. The floor above is devoted to the girls and their mistress, who not only teaches them needlework but also mothers them in all other ways.

The outstanding features which strike the visitor are the strict clearliness everywhere and the extraordinary way in which it is found possible to make very little do. There are no mats on the floors, there are insufficient chairs, stools, bed coverings—just to name but a few things that strike the casual roving eye of a mere man. If any lady reader wishes to complete the list of "wants" let her go to look for herself. Visitors are always welcome at 721 Avenue Foch. The school's honorary treasurer is Mr. I. Vouich and his address is 10 Route Voyron; this for the information of kindly readers who may wish to send along contributions to help buy those much-needed slates and pencils and other things.

HOW THE SETTLEMENT IS RINGED ROUND

Every Entrance into Chinese Territory Barricaded with Barbed Wire

One of the most interesting expeditions to take at the present time is to drive round the boundaries of the Settlement. The average citizen is astonished at the thoroughness with which the border between Shanghai and Chapei and Paoshan, and on the French side, between the French Concession and the Chinese City, is barricaded.

Along Boundary Road every little alleyway leading into Chinese territory is blocked with barbed wire, carefully and scientifically threaded on the trestles. Sikh and Chinese police are on duty on this side to prevent anyone from passing in and out, whilst spare barbed wire is laid along the roads ready to put into use at a moment's notice.

The railway station presents an extraordinarily deserted appearance. The approaches are bare of human beings with the exception of one or two Chinese sentries who keep their guard in full marching order. A "North-China Daily News" representative, who happened to be in uniform (though without arms) was turned back, firmly though politely, by the sentry when he attempted to enter the station. It is interesting to note, however, that he was allowed to pass freely in other of the native territory, though both Settlement and Chinese city police were on duty on their respective sides of the barricades. American sailors, also, were to be seen wandering freely round the native quarter.

The French Concession is equally well guarded. Every bridge leading over Siccawei Creek has its guards of armed French marines or police. The smaller bridges have just plain barbed wire and a guard of two, or perhaps three men. The large bridges, however, have not only the barbed wire, but are littered up with stones and lumps of wood in such a way as to make them extremely difficult to negotiate. An armoured car is on duty near St. Catherine's Bridge, so that if soldiers were to attempt to cross the creek by means of sampans the car could be quickly on the scene.

PORTUGESE CRUISER'S ARRIVAL

A Detachment Landed

A detachment from the Portuguese gunboat Patria, which arrived a few days ago, landed last Friday afternoon to participate in the general scheme of defence of the Settlement.

The detachment is at present quartered at the Club Lusitano, where the sailors have received a warm welcome from the Portuguese community.

It is understood that the gunboat's arrival was in response to a wire to the Macao authorities from Mr. Casanova, the Portuguese Consul-General, to send a man-of-war to Shanghai.

A telegram has been received by the Admiral Line Pacific Steamship Co. from its head office, stating that the 160 Chinese students from Tsinghua and other colleges in China, who left Shanghai in the President Jefferson on August 23, have been permitted to land at Seattle. They proceeded to their various universities without encountering any difficulties under the new Immigration Law.

THE S.V.C. AND ITS WORK

How the Volunteers' Defence Duties and Hours on Guard are Arranged

The Shanghai Volunteer Corps still remains on duty, though in skeleton form, to protect the Settlement, and can be mobilized at full strength within the hour at any moment. The different units have been working steadily and hard during the last fortnight, and, as stated in Notes and Comments, the thanks of the community are due to them for all they have done and are doing.

At certain periods during the war the whole Corps has been on duty, almost to a man, standing at its posts and awaiting anxiously, and if the truth be told, for the most part hopefully, for developments. Each unit has been given a definite post on some section of the boundaries of the Settlement, linking up on each side either with another unit of the S. V. C. or with a landing party from one of the men-of-war in harbour. The men on the boundaries have been allotted to convenient billets wherever possible in the vicinity. Generally speaking, two-thirds of the unit has been off duty, but standing by in the billets, while the remainder is actually on patrol work or sentry-go at some salient point, such as the bridges over the Soochow Creek and the main roads leading into the Settlement. Reliefs are arranged in such a way that each man does two hours on and four hours off.

When the situation has not been so serious, and the imminence of danger to the Settlemnt less, 10 men from each unit have been required to stand by in billets during the day, and half the unit by night, thus allowing skeleton guards to be posted where required, and incidentally giving the police some relief from their extra duties.

Of the mounted units, the Light Horse and the American Troop have been used as patrol in the western district, while the Field Artillery Battery and the Machine Gunners have been held in reserve at the Race Course and Headquarters respectively.

On Wednesday a new order was issued requiring units to occupy their billets from 7 p.m. to 7 a.m. only, thus freeing every volunteer during the day.

The expense to which the ratepayers have been put in calling upon the Volunteer Corps for these duties amounts to providing them with food only. A capitation advance of, we believe, $3 per day is allowed for each man who is on duty, who takes all his meals in billets. Each unit at the present time is left to the tender mercies of its Quartermaster as far as arranging for meals is concerned: if that worthy is a good man for the post the men are in luck, if not . . . . . .

POLICE PATROLLING THE RIVER

Gang of Coolies Kidnapped for War Work Turned Back on Soochow Creek

The Shanghai Municipal Police, following the precedent established during the troubles in 1913, now have taken over the duty of patrolling the river in the neighbourhood of the Soochow Creek, using a launch on which there flies the Municipality's flag. Apparently one of the chief purposes is to put a stop to the transportation up the creek of impressed coolies. Very shortly after the patrol had been established a large lighter came along in charge of a Chinese police inspector, with over 50 hapless coolies on board, all pressgang victims. This lighter was stopped by the police launch and turned back, despite all the threats of the Chinese inspector. He then lodged a complaint with another service over which a foreigner presides, but it is understood that he was politely and firmly told that unusual conditions existed and that as a consequence unusual precautions had to be taken and that if he cared to argue with superior force he must assume the responsibility himself.

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FIERCE FIRE ON THE EDMORE

Serious Outbreak While Lying at Dollar Wharf: Great Damage Inflicted

Fire was discovered in the No. 4 hold of the Admiral Line str. Edmore, while moored at the Dollar Wharf on Tuesday afternoon, which required the attention of half-a-dozen fire fighting units to extinguish. The flames, first noticed by a member of the crew, were seen at 1.30 o'clock and immediately the call of fire was despatched to the wharf office and the municipal brigades notified. In the meanwhile the crew of the Edmore under the leadership of Captain Johnson turned to with the ship's equipment and streams were directed at the seat of the trouble, which appeared to be between decks. Mr. F. Palmer, superintendent of the Dollar interests at Pootung, got out the dock apparatus, and, handicapped as they were by the absence of the water tower, which it will be remembered fell down several weeks ago, the staff used pumps to get water from the river.

Attracted to the scene by the fire, the American sailors from the U. S. destroyer 345 brought that ship's equipment into action; the crew, under the active command of Cmdr. Kimmel, worked the entire afternoon assisting the work and doing invaluable service.

Owing to the distance from Shanghai it was some time before the fire float Hu Ning, with Captain Longworth, Assistant Harbour Master, commanding, arrived, while the Shanghai Fire Brigade under Chief Officer Pett, suffered a similar handicap.

Danger from Fuel Oil.

The combined forces, however, had no easy matter of the fight and the situation of the flames, tween decks and near the engine room bulkhead, made the battle all the more stern. A further danger existed in the proximity of the fuel oil, no less than 6,000 barrels, and the intense heat bore very hardly on the men who struggled to keep the flames from the tanks below.

Though the firemen poured water from a dozen nozzles into the mass of smoking and burning cargo, little result appeared to come of their efforts and at one time it was thought best to move the Edmore into the stream away from the wharf, but as soon as the firemen slackened at all, preparatory to the move, the flames burst out more strongly, and at last it was thought best to continue where the vessel was tied up, until the greater danger had passed. Though the sides of the ship in many places were red hot, a force of men worked to cut through the steel plates, which operation permitted water to be centred upon the flames directly. This accomplished, the fire was got under control to a greater degree and shortly after 6 p.m. it was felt that the worst was over. At. 7.30 o'clock Chief Officer Pett gave the order for the Shanghai Brigade to return to the Settlement, while the Customs float left about the same hour.

While directing the lines from a point below, Sub-officer J. G. Shaw was struck in the eye by a nozzle that got free and was swinging and he had to be removed to hospital. The wound is a bad one but there is no danger of his losing the sight of the left eye.

The cargo at the seat of the fire appears to have been mainly lumber and other general stuff, while below in the hold were stored 2,400 bags of flour and dunnage, the most of which has been ruined by the water and fire. At a late hour on Tuesday officials of the company could not state the amount of the damage done to the cargo, while marine surveyors could not approach the vessel to ascertain what will be required to repair the ship, which had been towed into the river. It is understood that the refrigeration plant has been entirely wrecked.

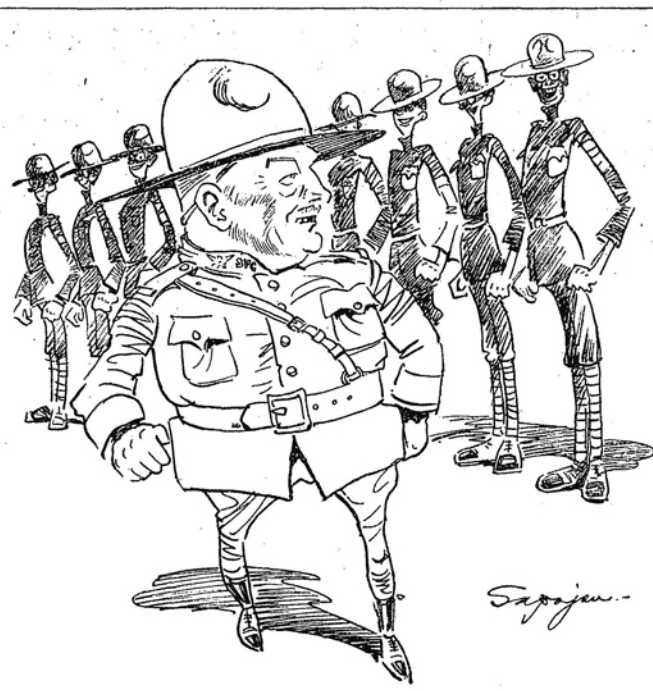
One rather fortunate point about the fire may be mentioned. Had the ship got to sea—she was due to leave at 3 p. m., and was waiting for the tide, when the flames were noticed—it is questionable whether the crew could have managed the trouble alone. The Edmore has been unlucky of late. On a recent trip from America, while in a storm in the Japan Sea, she hit a reef, and fears were entertained in Shanghai for several days for the safety of both crew and vessel.

Splendid Work by St. Sampson and St. Aubin

At the time the Shanghai Tug & Lighter Company received a call for assistance—1.57 p.m.,—the St. Sampson and St. Aubin were at their customary moorings below Pootung Point. The call for help was passed by telephone to the tugs at a fraction before two o'clock, and within three minutes from the time of receipt of the message the tugs had left their moorings and were on their way to the Edmore at the Dollar Wharf. When the tugs arrived at the Edmore at 2.17 p.m. a U.S. destroyer had already gone alongside to tender what help it could. Without any delay, the St. Sampson and St. Aubin brought to bear on the fire powerful jets of water from four 2 in. hoses, and also had available, for immediate use, two portable Drysdale pumps to be used for flooding the vessel if necessary. The fire-float Hu-ning arrived shortly after the St. Sampson and St. Aubin, and the Municipal Fire Brigade under Chief Officer Pett came soon afterwards.

The St. Sampson and St. Aubin continued with the other fire-fighting units in attacking the fire. At 2.55 p.m. the St. Sampson left the Edmore to find a berth for that vessel, as it was considered dangerous that she should stay at the wharf. She returned to the assistance of the St. Aubin and the fire-floats, and work went on without cessation—except for a short period to allow of the American destroyer coming from the side of the Edmore, till 4.30 p.m. when the fire was more or less under control. At 5.5 p.m. the Edmore was towed from the dock and taken by the two tugs to a mooring opposite the Kiangnan Arsenal, where she was tied up, with the fire practically extinguished, by 6.30 p.m.

THE "Blue Lantern," which is approaching its first anniversary, has some attractive features for September. The Ku Klux Klan having figured largely in American politics of late and in a distinctly attenuated though to Shanghai no less interesting local form, the article by L. M. Cramer gives a good idea of the history of Klan. In this issue will be found two translations of Chinese poetry by Moon Kuan, a young Chinese who went to America when he was 15 and apparently has now discarded his Muse for motion-pictures. The specimens published are English versions of two poems of the eighth century A. D. and are admirably paraphrased. There is much other entertaining matter of the light fiction order which will no doubt find a large circle of appreciative Shanghai readers.



"AND FOR THE LAND'S SAKE, BOYS, DON'T CALL ME 'CAP'"
Captain Olson addresses the American Co., S.V.C., prior to inspection by the Colonel

ARMED ROBBERS ACTIVE

Three Raids and Two Victims in Hospital—Week-end Toll

Three armed robberies occurred during the week-end. On Saturday morning a couple of thieves visited an exchange shop in Seward Road and got away with $383, of which $120 belonged to an unfortunate customer who unluckily was in the shop at the time.

Two Chinese were seriously wounded in a similar affair which occurred at an exchange shop in Alabaster Road. Here $75 was collected, and when the robbers had departed, an assistant ran along the alleyway blowing a police whistle. He was shot at by one of the robbers who had remained "on guard" while the affair was in progress, and sustained wounds in the jaw and left arm. Police now on the scene gave chase and the robbers made a dash for Chapei. On the way, one of them fired at a police constable, missed him, and hit a Chinese walking along near Thibet Road bridge, the bullet striking the man in the head. The three culprits escaped over the boundary.

The third raid took place in Sinza Road, where four men visited a compradore's house and demanded $5,000. They were told there was no money in the house, but managed to find $268, and with this they walked off. One shot was fired, but no danage was done.

WEDDING

Hutchison—Parker

A very pretty wedding was solemnized at the Church of the Sacred Heart on Saturday afternoon, when Miss Mabel Lilian Parker, daughter of the late Mr. W. L. Parker of the Chinese Maritime Customs and Mrs. Parker, was married to Mr. William Hutchinson, Jr., of Shanghai. The bride, who was given away by Mr. M. Stefanis, looked charming in a buffet Spanish lace dress trimmed with orange blossoms. The bridal bouquet was of white carnations. The bridesmaid, Miss Agnes Anderson, wore a handsome dress of lavendar georgette and white poke bonnet, and carried a bouquet of pink carnations. The two little flower-girls were dressed in frilled yellow georgette. Mr. Hutchinson was supported by Mr. Claude Taylor as best man.

The reception took place at the home of the bridegroom, 35, Tongshan Road, where a large gathering of friends wished Mr. and Mrs. Hutchinson all happiness. Mr. Taylor proposed the toast of the bride, to which the groom suitably responded. The beautiful selection of presents on view testified to the popularity of the happy young couple.

"A" CO., S.V.C. AGAIN OPEN TO ALL

A Reversion to the Old Title of Mih-ho-loong Rifles: Italian Company Re-organized

It will be noted with satisfaction that there are signs in this week's Municipal Gazette of the S.V.C. gaining some much-needed numerical strength. There have been complaints that men of certain nationalities—particularly Scandinavians—were unable to find places in any of the S.V.C. infantry units, but "A" Company once more is to extend hospitable arms to all comers, provided of course that they are men who will worthily uphold the proud traditions of the Mih-ho-loongs. The official notification follows:—

"On the request of members of "A" Company, British, and the recommendation of the Commandant, the Council has sanctioned an application by the Officer Commandnig the Company that the Company should revert to its former designation, viz., "A" Company (the Mih-Ho-Loong Rifles), omitting the word "British," and that the Company be opened to recruitment from suitable persons of non-British nationality."

Another pleasing item of news is the following:—

"Upon the application of N. U. Comm. G de Rossi, Consul-General for Italy, the Italian Company of the Volunteer Corps, which was recently disbanded, has now been re-organized and its offer of service has been accepted by the Council."

Unofficially we understand that the Italian Company either has, or shortly will have, approximately 40 men, and if that is so no one will be able to say that the Italian community is not doing its bit, for that must be a very big percentage of the eligible men. The Italians have made a speedy and highly creditable recovery from their Volunteer slump and it is to hoped that never again will they find it necessary to embark upon a campaign of intensive recruiting.

Again unofficially, it is known that a determined attempt is being made to find ways and means of bringing together all the Scandinavians, and possibly also the Dutch, to form in combination an additional S.V.C. unit. This would remove one cause of argument of long standing and one can believe that the unit would be very strong and efficient.

MR. C. P. Yin, Managing Director of the Shanghai-Nanking Railway, is reported to have submitted his resignation to the Ministry of Communications.

ECHO OF NEWSPAPER OFFICE SUICIDE

Deceased Girl's Mother's Fresh Appeal for Justice: Dr. Tong on Bail?

Dr. F. C. Tong, formerly connected with the "Shanghai Journal of Commerce" who was arrested and imprisoned in connexion with the suicide of Miss Hsi Shan-chen, a clerk employed in the office of the "Journal", has been released on bail, according to the Chinese press. Tong was also suspected of being involved in Bolshevik propaganda, with the result that shortly after his conviction and incarceration in an ordinary gaol, he was removed to the Defence Commissioner's yamên at Lunghua.

It is reported by the local Chinese newspapers that the mother of the deceased Miss Hsi has again "appealed for justice" to the Tungkingshan Association. She first expressed gratitude for assistance previously received from the Association, which led to the conviction and sentence of defendant to a term of imprisonment. Judgment also went against him in a civil suit, the Court ordering him to return the money fraudulently obtained from her daughter. The petitioner points out that neither the criminal or civil judgments could be executed before Tong was removed to the yamên of the Military Commissioner. Both judgments have remained in abeyance and the injustice she and her daughter suffered has continued unavenged. As she has learnt from the press that Tong has been released on bail, she prays her fellow-townsmen to complete the kind work which they undertook before in compassion of her helpless condtion.

WHY OPERATE FOR PILES?

Pain, Swelling and Inflammation Quickly Banished by Zam-Buk.

Those rescued from the weakening agony of Piles by Zam-Buk are best able to describe the marvellous soothing and healing of this great herbal balm. Besides its instant allaying of the burning, itching irritation, Zam-Buk relieves congestion and checks the bleeding. All swelling, soreness and inflammation vanish and the piles themselves gradually disappear where Zam-Buk is persisted with.

Mr. W. A. Coe, of Ixworth, Suffolk, England, writes:—"During the thirteen years I was in the British Navy I suffered terrible torture through piles. They were at their worst the three years I was on the China and Indies stations and the surgeon had to operate. The result wasn't a success and, when discharged from the Navy, I was still suffering from the old complaint. Then I heard about the great healing power of Zam-Buk and sent for a box.

"I derived such instant relief from Zam-Buk that I needed no persuasion to continue the treatment. Gradually the inflammation and shooting pains become less troublesome and the burning irritation passed away altogether. Now, thanks to Zam-Buk, the piles have been completely banished."

Zam-Buk is of the highest standard of purity both in a medicinal and religious sense. It is a precious balm prepared from rare herbal extracts of marvellous curative virtue in all such skin diseases as ringworm, eczema, prickly heat, Dhobie's itch, bad legs, ulcers, boils, abscesses and swellings, foot troubles, cuts, bruises, burns, scalds, insect bites, and other injuries.

Medicine dealers and dispensaries everywhere sell Zam-Buk, by post from agents: Messrs. Wakefield & Co. (China), Ltd., Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

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CORRESPONDENCE

"THE UNIQUENESS OF MISSIONARIES"

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I am one of those missionaries who read Mr. Peffer's article in your issue of August 30 on "The Uniqueness of Missionaries" with great "interest and enjoyment" as you expected "both missionaries and their opponents" would do.

It is always interesting and beneficial to try to see ourselves as others see us, and although we missionaries may feel sometimes that our critics do not quite understand all our circumstances, yet many of us learn useful lessons from their criticisms, and are therefore grateful for their help.

Mr. Peffer, it seems to me, has written very kindly on behalf of the missionaries and with great insight, but when he speaks of "Missionaries and business men remaining strangers and mutually hostile," and says that "wherever they are they belong to different worlds," I cannot but feel that his experience (though unfortunately perhaps quite true in some cases) has been limited and rather one-sided. I feel also that he is speaking of a condition that was more prevalent 20 years ago than now, and I would like to say something about the friendliness and goodwill between missionaries and non-missionaries in many parts of China, and of the many kindnesses shown by the latter to the former.

For This Relief.

Even 35 years ago when I first came to China some of the merchants were our best friends, and several of the very same still remain so. They have not only given us financial help, but have gone out of their way to show hospitality—to put their launches at our disposal, to send us newspapers and magazines, to attend our school sports and prize-givings, and to give voluntary help in teaching music and English, or in organizing Boy Scouts in our schools. There are pastimes and amusements in which, because of the late hours at which they are held, if for no other reason, our non-missionary friends would themselves not expect us to take a share, for they know that our work begins at a very early morning hour and that it would suffer if we did not live a somewhat restricted life.

It is not surprising that some of the adverse criticism of missionaries has been made "in the smoking-room and as deck gossip," and this is probably due to two reasons. The first of these Mr. Peffer gives when he says of non-missionaries that "not one in 20 has ever had an unbroken hour's conversation with a missionary, or made the smallest first-hand observation of his work." It does, at least, seem a pity that the Englishman who generally prides himself upon fair play should condemn in so wholesale a manner a class of workers about whom he has so little first-hand knowledge: and would it not be fairer if he made it his business to become personally better acquainted before allowing himself to pronounce judgment? When he has been willing to give time frankly to discuss missions with a missionary his preconceived ideas have often changed, and he has not only altered his opinion, but has put his hand into his pocket and helped the worker whom he once adversely criticized, to carry on his work.

The financial help given by members of the British Chambers of Commerce to many Mission Institutions may not be generally known, nor the fact that, at the annual meeting of the Associated Chambers, when passing the recommendation that the balance of the British share of the Boxer Indemnity should be used for educational work, the feeling of a large majority of the members was that missionaries should be allowed a very considerable say in how the money should be apportioned.

Let Bygones Go.

The second reason for the adverse criticism is that we deserve it. We have often made ourselves objectionable to the merchant, less, however, I hope, now, than in years gone by. I remember, on the steamer which first brought me to China, the constant hymn-singing on the public deck, without any consideration as to whether it was annoying others, and how the non-missionaries were expected to take an interest in, and attend the missionary meetings on board, though it was considered quite wrong for the missionary to attend concerts given by the non-missionary passengers.

Such an atmosphere of lack of sympathy and social intercourse rarely, I believe, exists now. And we would ask the non-missionary to forget the past and to walk over the bridge that now spans the gulf, more frequently.

In the paragraph headed:—"Missionary Religion," Mr. Peffer says, "it is this that has much to do with the wall that separates the missionary and his non-missionary conational." This partly comes from no attempt being made to try to understand each other's view-point. The missionary, far from appearing very saintly to the non-missionary often appears very irreverent, though he is far from thinking that he does. I remember how irreverent much of the hymn singing, the exclamations of "Hallelujah, Praise the Lord," (in place of a silent thanksgiving) and even the disputes over the reading of the Bible (for it could not be called study) were to me, a missionary, many years ago. But now one believes that it was a great deal due to temperament and habit, and tries to understand the deep sincerity of one's fellow missionaries.

I am glad that Mr. Peffer wrote his feelings so frankly about missionaries' prayers, the "Brother Smith" type is equally trying to many missionaries at first, but is it not possible to learn to appreciate and be able to join in both kinds of prayer, though still perhaps feeling that they are not necessarily equally suitable for all groups of worshippers. Mr. Peffer expresses his dislike of being egotistical, but the offerer of the prayer mentioned deserved no implication of egotism, as he was not praying for his own furlough but for that of the sojourner within his gates.

Live and Let Live.

Temperament, habit, the psychology of our varied minds are responsible for many of the barriers between us, but after all are we not rather foolish to think so much of the method of approach to the King of Kings, so long as we do really see Him? One man may feel more at home catching a sight of King George from a ten-guinea reserved seat, than he would from a lamp post while another would prefer a lamp-post, but I doubt if the heart of the man in the ten-guinea seat would be any more aglow than that of the one who had as near a view from the lamp-post.

If only we would have more of the spirit of "live and let live" and keep our eyes straight on the goal for which all Christians are aiming, namely, our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, how many of the present day controversies would cease, and differences pale in the Light of His Glory.

Episcopalian and non-conformist, modernist and fundamentalist, high church and low would all try to be more sympathetic with one another, and try to find out the numerous points upon which they do agree, rather than constantly dwell upon those about which they differ.

All sides of a truth should be appreciated, but is it not a foretaste of that land" where sects no more abide," and the greatest proof of what we so often sing, "O God, how wonderful Thou are," when any of His children find that they can meet Him in both a Methodist or Baptist Prayer Meeting—in an Anglo-Catholic or Protestant Service, or during the celebration of the Roman Mass.

I am, etc.,
A. MISSIONARY.

Up Country, Sept. 12, 1924.

HAVE WE A BIBLE OF AUTHORITY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Mr. Rowland, in his letter which you published on the 15th, holds that "the solution of the controversy between Fundamentalist and Modernist lies in a clear apprehension of the seat of spiritual authority," and further that, although some depend for infallible spiritual authority upon the Pope, others upon the Bible and others again upon their own judgment, nevertheless, the human mind was never made to be sustained by infallibles.

This idea is fundamentally wrong, absolutely and entirely wrong, for in case the human mind was ever meant to be sustained by anything then it must have been by TRUTH, Divine Truth—which is infallible.

As, however, infallible Truth can only be contradicted by error, it follows that (in this instance) the Truth is to be found either in:—

(a) The Pope's definition of the Bible (and Tradition), or in

(b) The definition of the Bible by someone who relies upon his own judgment.

(a) Why this definition must be the prerogative of the Pope was thoroughly explained in your correspondence columns during the controversy about "the primacy of Peter."

(b) As individuals who rely upon their own judgment, for definition of the truths contained in the Bible, arrive at contradictory results, it stands to reason that the Bible was not meant to be defined in that way, for the Divine Inspirer of the Bible cannot have given to mankind the Truth for the purpose of leading them into error.

I am, etc.,
PAUL.

Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent Paul shows considerable hardihood when he writes in your columns claiming that the authority of scripture rests on the Pope's definition of its meaning. On page 8, of the same issue of your journal in which Paul's letter appears, this paragraph is found: "One such 'Golden Age' existed in Provence before the bright and happy land, where the poorest peasant had his chicken in the pot and his cup of wine, ('the water blushed to see her Lord'), was ravaged and ruined for centuries by the, so-called, Crusade against the Albigenses." "Kill and let God find out his own," was the slogan of the Papal Legate in that horrible war, which was really the kind of thing we call "big business" in these latter days—for the cash which enabled the brutal warriors of Northern France to undertake the adventure was provided by merchant money-lenders on the understanding that they were to be repaid (with interest) from the looting of the richest countryside in Europe. "Ecrasez l'infame," cried Voltaire in a later age, but there was no appeal against the triple-crowned tyrant in the far off days when a beautiful edific of civilization was thus wantonly destroyed.

The terrible atrocity described in these lines was the result of the Pope's definition of the meaning of scripture. Paul will have to turn back the wheels of time many centuries before men will again permit themselves to be enthralled by a blind ecclesiasticism.

Wherein lay the authority of scripture when it was first delivered by the lips of our Lord to the peasants of Gallilee? It lay in the hearts and consciousnesses of the hearers. It is there that its authority is still. "If any man willeth to do his will," said Jesus, "he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God." He shall know without the intervention of Pope or priest. The Master says so.

I am, etc.,
JOHN.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent John in to-day's paper on the subject Have we a Bible of Authority says in his last paragraph—If any man willeth to do His will," said Jesus, he shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God. Will John tell the wayfaring man how he is going to judge or even define?

I will give him a concrete case:—There is within a short distance of where I am penning this a camp of military men (marines, etc.,) of a certain nation and in Shanghai we have a Y. M. Christian Association who pose as and advertise as a kind of organization whose object is to given spiritual help, or need, or advice, to the class of men encamped, and through giving this out publicly naturally they gather in quite a large amount of money from well wishers. Yesterday it was payday for the boys and it was also the Sabbath Day; this fact or both facts (the former no doubt predominating) was no doubt the uppermost thought of those controlling the Association because ere the pay roll had been got through a motor car came along containing several packages under the supervision of a foreign official assisted by some Chinese who were tabulated as of the no-loafer class and they immediately commenced to load up a table and exhibit their various wares for sale. It was the Sabbath, I am forced to reiterate. I did not price the "Excellentes" brand of cigar or the elaborately scented toilet soap, but my mind did wander back to my boyhood days when my mother taught me the The Commandments and endeavoured to show me that there was really something in the future if I did my best to keep them. The Seventh Day is the Sabbath of the Lord Thy God in it thou shalt do no manner of work, etc. That is over 50 years ago but I still remember and I wondered what she would have said had she been able to read her son's thoughts or even heard him speak his mother's tongue when he was in contact with a body of men posing as Christians and by so posing raking in money from charitable *posessing* Christians blatantly turning the Sabbath into a commercial opportunity. May I ask John—Is the advertised doctrine of the Shanghai Y. M. C. Association as shown above a doctrine of God or a branch of ? (The query is mine. S. D.)

I understand a clergyman came along and preached the doctrine of Christ in the evening. It is a pity Christ could not have been one of the audience. Surely He could have again quoted His former saying re merchandise with justification.

I am, etc.,
SEATON DELAVAL.

Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In answer to Seaton Delaval, the canteen in question was not established on the initiative of the Y.M.C.A., but as the result of a suggestion made by a member of the U.S. Navy. Any charge of commercialism is, therefore, believed to be ill founded.

The enlisted personnel of the U.S. landing force have sincerely appreciated the unfailing service of the Y.M.C.A. day and night—seven days out of the week.

Very sincerely yours,
T. P. RIDDLE.
Chaplain, U.S. Navy.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Mr. Seaton Delaval quotes again, in to-day's paper, the saying of Jesus, "If any man willeth to do his will be shall know of the doctrine whether it be of God" and asks me to "tell the wayfaring man how he is to decide or even to judge." But that is exactly what Jesus was doing when He said the words quoted above. They were a challenge to the people to whom he spoke and are equally a challenge to Mr. Seaton Delaval and to me. The only reply I need to make is to ask Mr. Delaval to try the formula. Note how easy it is. Jesus did not say "if any man doeth his will." That is, perhaps, true too but what is said here is "if any man willeth"—that is, is willing. If he has a sincere desire to do God's will his doubts will vanish and he will have an ever growing and keener perception of what that will is, as he keeps on endeavouring to do it. That surely is plain enough and the saying is not mine but that of the greatest teacher the world ever knew. The proof of the pudding is in the eating of it. Try it. Most of the difficulties men find in the Bible are purely speculative. Were there two writers of the book of Isaiah? Did Moses write the Pentateuch or was it written over by a later editor? Was Jonah an historical person or is the story an allegory?

These may be interesting questions for theologians to argue about, but they do not concern the every-day conduct of "the wayfaring man" one iota. Has Mr. Delaval ever heard the story of the Bishop who met a tipsy collier in a railway carriage? "Ha," said the jovial one, "you are a Bishop: can you tell me the way to heaven?" "Nothing easier," was the reply, "turn to the right and keep straight on."

As for the other part of Mr. Delaval's letter I will leave that to the Y.M.C.A. but would like him to think of a Chinese proverb which says, "Let every man sweep the snow from his own doorstep and he need not worry about the frost on his neighbour's tiles.

I am, etc.,
JOHN.

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

SHANGHAI SEVENTY YEARS AGO

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Amongst the many very interesting articles in your 60th anniversary issue there is one entitled "Shanghai Seventy Years Ago" which seems to require a supplementary note. Mr. Isaac Mason states that the author of the curious and instructive diary which he has unearthed and reproduced was "a Student Interpreter, James Mongan by name, of whose later career we know nothing."

Mr. Mason is inclined to suspect that he was a Scotchman from one of the entries which noted the payment of a tip of $1 to a Chinese!

James Mongan was one of a batch of three young Irishmen who went out to China in the Consular Service in the year 1854. The other two were Robert Hart (afterwards Sir Robert) and Mr. P. J. Hughes, subsequently Consul-General in Shanghai. Mongan was a native of Cork and had a distinguished career in the Queen's College there before going to China. His last post was Consul in Tientsin which he held for a number of years. He retired about the end of the seventies and died shortly afterwards.

The aspersion, therefore, that he was a Scotchman is quite unfounded and the evidence on which it was based is insufficient to justify the suspicion, for it must be remembered that Mongan was probably receiving some $70 or $80 a month at the time and the parting with one of them may have seemed important enough even to an improvident Irishman to record in his diary.

I am, etc.,
J. N. JORDAN.

Folkstone, Aug. 21, 1924.

P.S. I have written from memory and without personal knowledge as my arrival in China coincided with Mongan's departure. But the Consular Service in China is a long-lived institution and there must be at least half-a-dozen of its former members still living who date back to the sixties and who served for years with Mongan in China.

J. N. J.

PORTUGUESE REVOLUTION

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your correspondent's assertion that the overthrow of the monarchy in Portugal came about largely through the determined efforts of a few leaders is amusing.

Will your correspondent kindly inform me how he would like to be subject to political and religious intolerance such as that which animated the old *régime* in my land?

The Portuguese Revolution came, not so much on account of leaders, but because of the people. The latter were fed up with kings and queens, tyranny and inquisition, and would have overthrown the monarchy all the same, sooner or later, leaders or no leaders.

The spirit which inspired the revolt that relieved my country of the Spanish yoke nearly three centuries before also inspired the *Revolucão de 5 de Outubro de 1910.*

That the Republic has not accomplished all it had undertaken to fulfil does not reflect on our people or their ideals. Our leaders are only to blame.

Whatever the malcontents may say, the Republic is to stay, for we are through for ever with the monarchical farce that had been enacted up to *4 de Outubro de 1910.* We have had enough mockery and camouflage.

Hoping you will excuse my encroaching on your columns,

I am, etc.,
A PORTUGUESE.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

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CONVENTIONAL CANT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On all sides, hypocrisy assails us in some form or other, in this country, where "there ain't no ten commandments" and recent newspaper references to gambling have prompted me to compile the following animadversion. I do not write as one under the spell of this "vice," which has absolutely no attraction for me, although I have been a race-horse owner. I always ran my horses for the love of the sport, and neither backed them nor took any intercst in the ring or the tote. I have never risked one cent on the wheel.

The strongest motive with all mankind, after the more sordid necessities are provided for, is excitement. Man, with his craving for strong emotions, will assuredly find means of gratifying them, and, for this reason, gambling will continue and be always with us, in one form or other. Also, all conditions of life being more or less disquieted, either with the cares of gaining or of keeping money, it is but natural that mankind should be allured by the idea of utilizing the chance of an easy and quick way to riches.

Regulation is, without doubt, the wisest possible course, so that those who indulge in games of chance shall do so under the fairest conditions. Surely wise regulation is far more salutary, alike from a financial and a moral point of view, than the unthinking policy of drastic suppression which, as experience teaches, has ever been powerless to extirpate gambling, for all the efforts made during the last hundred years or more have left speculation and gambling in various forms still flourishing. Mr. Sarjeant Ballantyne, the eminent barrister, in his reminiscences wrote concerning the gambling tables at Homburg, the once prosperous resort:

"A serious lady of my acquaintance called it a feast of Satan; but the attendants upon the banquet were so decently clad, and conducted themselves so quietly, and looked altogether so very respectable, that it was difficult to take them for that gentleman's satellites. Still, the word of the moralist went forth; Homburg was purified, and gambling driven into holes and corners where there is no supervision to prevent the worst frauds, or else it has a decent coat put on, and is called speculation."

Without treating with disrespect the conscientious scruples of any class, it may be observed that there is a great deal of hypocrisy in the attitude adopted towards the race-course and the card-table, by those who regard with the greatest toleration, speculation on the Stock Exchange. In England, lotteries are illegal. Yet, a method has been devised by which all classes of the community may court fortune or ruin in the freest manner, without gambling on card games (which would attract attention and be unsuitable for those who object to notoriety), or entering on turf speculations, (still more unpleasantly conspicuous in their method). It has been declared by those who can speak with authority that, at the worst gambling hells in the bad old times of the Georges, fortunes (and, what is worse, not fortunes alone, but competencies and pittances) could not be more readily squandered than by the various forms of speculation in stocks now made of easy access and convenient procedure for all classes of people —for men, for women, and even for those who are little more than children.

Speculation on the Stock Exchange has, of course, been always a recognized method of gambling. In such speculation as in the system invitingly offered to all classes, there has been often very little money behind compared with the amount actually supposed to have been invested in the various transactions. (The word "supposed" is used in an entirely conventional sense, for in Stock Exchange speculation, nothing is supposed to be actually invested, though such and such amounts of stocks are named as bought and sold.) A speculator need be prepared only to pay the difference between the value of the stock he is suppose to have bought or sold at the beginning of the time-bargain, and its diminished or increased value when the time expires. Thus, a man shall nominally buy ten thousand pounds in certain stocks at say, £9,927 which, at the end of the time for which the shares are supposed to have been bought, shall be worth only £9,811; in that case, apart from brokerage or commission, he loses £116 on the transaction. Or, if he had sold stock at £9,927 nominally (not really possessing any such amount), and its value rose to £10,033 at the time for which the bargain was entered on, then he would lose £106.

It is only (as a rule), some such proportion as this of the large sum bought or sold that he will actually lose if unfortunate, or gain, if he has luck, on a transaction which has such imposing dimensions. The system, however, by which gambling in stocks is now made accessible to all is more inviting than the system of time-bargains. By the time-bargain system, a man could not tell how much he was risking, any more than he could tell how much he might gain.

To quote once more the above-mentioned legal authority.—

"I wonder if Monsieur Blanc in his splendid palaces and his refaits and zeros has broken more hearts and disseminated more ruin than that scrupulously washed and dressed gentleman whom, on Sunday, you may see walking so decorously to church, who occupies two dirty rooms in Throgmorton Street, and is a shareholder in that mighty gambling house, the Stock Exchange. Before bidding adieu to Homburg, it is only right to say that everything was conducted with perfect fairness. No imputation to the contrary has ever been suggested. Everyone knew, or might have known the chances secured to the tables." (Alas! can the same be said of racing or the Stock Exchang?)

He proceeds on the subject of Monaco:—

"Lately, a movement has been got up by certain English sojourners, to procure the expulsion of rouge et noir and roulette. A friend of mine, who possesses a very beautiful villa in the neighbourhood, was solicited the other day, by another resident, to sign a memorial for this purpose, but as he considered that those who did not like it, might keep away, and that it was pure impertinence to interfere with the arrangements of a foreign place, he absolutely declined. His friend exhausted every argument upon the score of morals, without avail, and making a last effort, pointed out how much it would increase the value of their property! I should he very sorry to treat with disrespect the conscientious scruples of any class, and, if pressure comes from the natives of a country, to abolish an institution that ought to be treated with consideration; but really, the opinions of foreigners, who might find plenty of improprieties in their own countries, are, in my humble judgment, worthy not only of no attention, but are generally the outcomings of self-interest, and signal examples of impertinence and conceit."

So spoke this high legal authority.

The modern English view of gambling is a confused one, the card-tables and the race-course being bitterly denounced, whilst speculation in stocks and shares is considered an entirely legitimate method of attempting to make money. As a matter of fact, in a great number of instances, this amounts merely to backing stock to either rise or fall in value. Outside brokers exist who do not always actually buy or sell any shares at all, but simply-as-it-were, allow the clients to bet with them on a selected stock rising or falling in price. These are, to all purpose and effect, mere bookmakers, though, for some unknown reason, their calling is not regarded with the same odium which is readily affixed to members of the Ring. This may account for the well-known fact that a large portion of the *clientele* of the "bucket-shops" are members of the clergy who, allured by glowing advertisements and specious circulars, are induced to part with their money in the hope of making a fortune. The wildest of wild caf schemes have always attracted this portion of the community, some of whom would not tolerate a sweep or raffle at a bazaar. It is, also, a curious anomaly that journals of such unimpeachable morality as the "Times" are guilty of encouraging betting by the publication of the latest odds. Speculation on the Stock Exchange, gambling generally, and betting on the Turf are exactly similar from the point of view of the moralist; there is no difference among all three. On one occasion, it was stated in the House of Commons that 90 per cent. of the business of the London Stock Exchange was of a gambling description, and represented only purchases made with a view to a rise in prices.

Devotees of the simpler forms of gambling, such as are to be procured at the card-table and on the race-course are often criticized by people who are themselves under the sway of other modes of tempting fortune. But all speculation, whether it be in cotton or rice, stocks and shares, race-horses or cards, not forgetting the elusive exchange, is in essence the same,—its main feature being merely the desire to obtain "something for nothing." All conditions of life being more or less disquieted either with the care of gaining or of keeping money, it is but natural that mankind should be allured by the idea of discovering and utilizing an easy and quick road to riches. In the vast majority of cases, this prospect of speedy wealth is nothing but a delusive mirage, as tempting as the "philosopher's stone." Indeed, the votaries of chance, in a great measure resemble the alchemists of old, who were ever seeking, but never found, a method of producing untold gold. So convinced were these searchers of the possibility of eventually discovering the secret of manufacturing riches, that they laughed even at successful gamblers, deeming them to be mere drudges and sluggards on the golden road.

It has been observed that race-clubs cast a jealous eye on gambling, as those who are sufficiently intelligent to calculate the odds readily see that they have a better chance of winning at the tables than on the turf. At the races, not only is a charge made for admission, and a large percentage deducted from all winnings, "for the upkeep of the Club, etc., but one runs the risk of the vagaries of a "temperamental" jockey and a "temperamental" horse—the owners, of course being above the suspicion of arranging matters to suit their book! Without let or hindrance, women, children and office-boys are tempted to risk their money, or that of others on the totalisator, whereas, in properly conducted gaming clubs, the odds are certain, a limit is put on the play, and young people and those who are known to be undesirable are not permitted to take part.

O tempora! O mores! O hypocrisy! Until the crack of doom, certain "vices" will exist, and the wise legislator admits the impossibility of their total suppression, and so looks for a means of regulation, and if possible, uses them as a means to a good end. In the Straits Settlements and the Federated Malay States and Hongkong, the "Government Monopolies" which control the liquor and opium traffic, produce a revenue which contributes immensely to a reduction of taxes,—a great relief to the people. What are known as Opium and Gambling Farms have been a large source of income to the Government, and only hypocrisy prevents other forms of irrepressible vice from being wisely regulated and controlled.

As before observed, the spirit of gambling is inherent in mankind,—himself the victim of life's chance—and its existence cannot be stifled by those who, to quote old Omar, are "swollen with Hypocrisy's Black Must."

I am, etc.,
VERITAS.

Shanghai, Sept. 14, 1924.

A KENNEL CLUB

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the columns of your newspaper several weeks ago there was published an article headed "Kennel Club for Shanghai" or something to that effect.

I am a new comer to this part of the world and have only been in this country for about four months but from the short experience in the country and especially within easy reach of Shanghai it has occurred to me that the above suggestion was an excellent one. It was suggested that an experienced veterinary surgeon should be engaged from home to look after the kennels and have a house of his own to live in.

I am living in a fairly healthy part of Zahkow on a hill where we have several dogs, and it would be an easy matter, under ordinary circumstances, to send a dog to Shanghai for treatment supposing one got ill. I am sure that lovers of dogs will agree with me that in circumstances where a dog needs the attention of a vet, no trouble is too great to get that dog well and not see it pining away from want of proper care and treatment for it.

I do not know what has been done in the past as regards the number of diseased dogs one sees in the towns in China. It stands to reason that a great number of deaths are caused through the dogs carrying lice, etc., with them, and if it was allowed, it would be the duty of the vet to have a system whereby these dogs would be collected and disposed of.

The writer has just lost a spaniel puppy and as it had a very good nose for sporting purposes, and he would, if it was possible, like to get another young spaniel in its place. He would prefer a spaniel but would consider any other "sporting dog" such as a pointer, retriever or setter providing the price not too exhorbitant.

If any of the readers of your paper have any "sporting dogs" to dispose of, I would be very glad to correspond with them through the medium of your paper. I hope this letter will find a place in the columns of your paper, it might help to stir up an added interest on the subject with which this letter deals; although the political situation at present might somewhat dampen it.

I am, etc.,
A DOG LOVER.

Zahkow, Sept. 21, 1924.

A STUDY OF THE PUBLIC GARDENS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—The article by "A Gentleman Beachcomber" which appeared yesterday in the correspondence column of your valuable paper is of tragic interest to other unfortunates similarly situated, and who trust that now it has been drawn to their notice their fellow countrymen will do their utmost to find employment for them.

British firms when possible should employ Britishers only. Also give local men a chance before going to the expense of bringing new men out from Home. Again during these hard times, it should be a case of one man one job. There is considerable ill feeling amongst my fellow unfortunates to think that a man who is in receipt of a large salary from one institution should also hold the position of manager of another. This man is said to be in the fortunate position of being in sufficient funds to enable him to retire to his native country at any time.

Live and let live.

I am, etc.,
UNFORUNATE.

God's Clear Sky, Sept. 19, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—On perusal of your paper of the 16th instant, I could not help but admire the open letter by "Unemployed Britisher." Although I am not a resident of Shanghai it has not taken me very long to realize that what he has written is perfectly true. His is a letter that is straight from the shoulder and which should find its mark amongst "Taipans" who are looking for men, that evidently never failed the Old Country when the call came 10 years ago.

Good luck to you, Britisher, and a prosperous future.

Enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
EX-OFFICER OF "99."

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Since the letter of "Unemployed Britisher" appeared in your correspondence columns, I have been waiting for a protest to be raised against its contents by some fair-minded Englishman. But no such response came.

In perusing the first part of the letter, I thought I had to do with a noble valiant knight *"sans peur et sans reproche."* As such he is expected to stand up for his former comrades, the Russians, but what do I see? He even envies the few of them, who have "crept" into positions!

First of all, I think, the Allies ought never to forget that the Russians have lost millions of their people, that their country is devastated and their families are ruined through the Great War they fought together.

After the breakdown of the Russian armies through the Bolsheviks, there still remained many who fought against the traitors. The Allies supported them, but, from reasons unknown to me they were left to their fate in a critical moment. The remainder of the armies fought their way through the country under terrible sufferings. Now, I thought, that Russia's former Allies would do all in their might to help these soldiers, who so faithfully since the beginning of the War had stuck to the common cause. I thought at least, that America, a country, which has suffered no pecuniary loss through the war would open her doors to these heroes and help them to find a living. But no, I was mistaken. Small countries, like Serbia and Czecho-Slovakia, have done all they were able to do. But those soldiers, who have had the bad luck to come to China, have the reward for their loyalty in being looked down upon as pariahs.

That the appearance and the behaviour of some of these refugees in the streets of Shanghai deserve contempt, I won't deny; but who of us knowing their fate has the moral right of condemning them?

But now let us turn to the few of them, who have been impudent enough to "creep" into positions in this "International Settlement." It is no wonder, that even well educated Russians, who had lost all were forced to accept any position for any remuneration offered them. That the salaries were reduced, I believe is not a fault of theirs.

Yes "Unemployed Britisher" the Russians must be turned out, that you may have the opportunity of entering the S.V.C., or still better a Russian Corps ought to be formed in order that your valuable life might be spared for teaching the world unselfishness!

The above is written strictly in answer to the letter of "Unemployed Britisher." It means not that I do not appreciate the assistance given to the refugees by many Shanghai people.

Their kindness will never be forgotten!

Hoping you will find space in your esteemed paper and enclosing my card,

I am, etc.,
A LOVER OF RUSSIA.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1924.

THE INVISIBLE MARSHAL

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In reading your paper of Monday, September 22, I came across an article written by H. L. Pearce in which he stated that none of the correspondents at present covering the field on the Kiangsu side of the lines had interviewed Marshal Chi. Quoting from Mr. Pearce's article he says:—

" . . . No one ever saw him. One hardy fellow indeed claimed to have done so—but he was an American."

In view of the fact that he definitely stated that no one had ever seen Marshal Chi insofar as an interview was concerned, his following, remark that "one party indeed claimed to have seen him—but that he was an American" can have but one meaning, and as an American reader of the "North-China Daily News" I think it only fair to ask for a public apology and withdrawal of this insulting, slurring and uncalled-for remark.

As an American I can consider the source and let it go, but knowing that this paper is read by Chinese with whom the American people are doing business, the remark contained in the above article can certainly do no good to the moral standing of the American community in China. Unfortunately there are a few Americans in China whose moral integrity is not beyond reproach, but it is certainly safe to say that the proportion is no larger than for the same class of Britons.

It is more than likely that this article was published before being passed by the Editor and that it does not truly picture the attitude of the N.-C. D. N., re Americans, and consequently I feel certain you will publish the necessary apology in order to put to right any misapprehension which your Chinese readers may have arrived at in regars to the integrity of American merchants in China.

I am, etc.,
R. E. MANDERS.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1924.

We will certainly withdraw and apologize if our correspondent wishes, though really we think he takes the matter a little seriously. The whole article was in light vein, and no insult was meant.—Ed.

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WOUNDED CHINESE SOLDIERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—When reading the correspondence in the Municipal Gazette this morning between the Red Cross and the Council, one matter seemed to the writer as not having been given sufficient attention. I refer to what is to become of the many wounded soldiers brought into the Settlements for treatment after they are discharged? I have been told that the policy adopted by the Military is to send the more slightly wounded men, who will probably be of further use in the Army, to Woosung, but the more seriously injured, and therefore of little potential value as soldiers, into the Shanghai hospitals. It has also been stated that the Red Cross or other hospitals are not receiving a cent from the military or other authorities towards the cost of treatment and keep of the patients. Not only so but the soldier's pay ceases when he is wounded. Many of these poor chaps will, we hope, recover. If I understand the Council's decision aright, these men when well can be discharged from hospital only they must not wear uniform. What then are they to do?

We read to-day in your valued paper of the good work of the police, in rounding up a number of bad characters and putting them over the border. What is to become of these northern soldiers, far from home and many with no homes at all, stranded without money or friends in Shanghai? Is there not a great danger that they will drift into bad ways and become perhaps a menace to the Settlements, for here there are many opportunities for such and many worthless people who will be glad of such recruits? May we not look forward to an increase of bandits, robbers, thieves and beggars?

Some who know a little about these matters feel that it was a wrong policy on the part of the Councils to allow even wounded soldiers within the Settlements, and I for one am glad that our senior hospital has decided that it cannot take any in. For these are not local men, both sides largely using Shantung and Chihli men who have been recruited in the districts where flood and famine have made life hard and where men are glad to do anything for a living. It is known that for some months past Gen. Lu has been sending his Chêkiang soldiers to the more distant parts of the province and calling in his northern soldiers to Hangchow, knowing probably that Chêkiang and Kiangsu men would not willingly fight against one another—they are too much akin.

Again I ask what is to become of these men when discharged from our local hospitals? If the war is prolonged, there are likely to be a large number and we have more than enough unemployed and unemployables here already. Of course a wounded soldier is to be pitied and helped anywhere and the Red Cross work is in every way most praiseworthy, but *there is abundance of accommodation outside the Settlement limits*—hospitals, godowns, etc., owned by Chinese, and any amount of vacant land upon which hospital huts could be quickly erected with funds supplied by those responsible for the war if they would only do so. Why then should the foreign Settlements be burdened with the care of the wounded who in every other civilized country are looked after by the Military Authorities? It may become a very serious problem for Shanghai and I feel that the Councils ought to give the matter their most earnest consideration.

I am, etc.,
RATEPAYER.

Shanghai, Sept. 18, 1924.

HANGCHOW COUP D'ETAT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—A friend of mine in a recent letter to me quoted among other things:—"An idle brain is the workshop of the devil." This I suppose was also in the mind of Hsia Chao, the Chief of the Constabulary of Chêkiang, who is reported to have successfully organized the *coup d'état* at Hangchow immediately after the tempting offer made by Marshal Chi of Nanking of one million dollars for the capture of Hangchow and he acted at once with advantage.

Now the question is:—Who is going to get the "whole cheese?" Hsia Chao alone or are there others with him in the soup?

I am inclined to believe that the cheese will be cut into several parts and the division will be made strictly *à la mode Chinoise*. As "money talks," may one asume that as an outcome of the share—if there be any—of the spoils, another petty jealousy will be the cause of a fresh fight altogether, taking also into account the important appointment of the Tuchunship of Chêkiang?

In writing this, of course, I assume that Hsia Chao and his confederates will side with Kiangsu. I may be wrong. It is a question of "wait and see."

Enclosing my card.

I am, etc.,
YVIDISH LEVENTIS.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

RECOGNITION VERSUS RESPONSIBILITY

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Ever since his recognition by the World Powers, Tsao Kun, in spite of strong opposition from all parts of the Republic, has after all had an opportunity of sitting in a Presidential chair—a chair for the man of letters but not at all for an ignorant militarist.

Taking advantage of the honourable recognition by the Powers and in co-operation with the President, Wu Pei-fu, the Loyang Dictator, has been busily making arrangements for purchasing large quantities of ammunitions from foreign countries with a view to exercising his despotic attitude as well as expanding his militaristic sphere of influence over the whole country, under cover of carrying out the President's scheme towards the unification of China.

In a word, such a monarchical plan as is being utilized by Tsao Kun and Wu Pei-fu does not in any way represent the will of the people, nor does it win their recognition as a whole; but on the contrary, it helps to add more fuel to the flame, as evidenced by the existing civil war in China.

As it is generally known that Wu Pei-fu is wise enough to incite the Military Governor of one province to attack the other, with the assurance that "decorations of high order," etc., will be awarded for such illegal undertaking.

Under these circumstances, it is in the nick of time that the Powers should announce their cancellation of the recognition of the Tsao Kun Government, and let the sons of Young China fight for a democratic government—a lawful government by the people and for the people.

As stated in a local paper this morning that a certain Power, under the pretext of the decline in trade, is prepared to file claim against the Chinese Government, it is, however, imperative that the Power in question should gloriously hold itself responsible for its undue recognition of the Tsao Kun Government.

I am, etc.,
LIANG WAI-YIN.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

A CHINESE VIEW OF THE SETTLEMENT

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Certain foreigners are suggesting in sarcasm that if the Chinese really desire the abolition of the extraterritorial rights of foreigners in China the present time is a fitting moment for such a discussion. To my mind the challenge is not unfair, and that, as a matter of fact, the present situation makes the occasion an auspicious one for the presentation of the Chinese side of the case. I will of course admit that the foreigner also has a side which can be strongly presented at any time.

The flocking of refugees to Shanghai is an argument in favour of abolishing foreign concessions in China, for it calls attention to the chaos in the nation, a chaos at least partly caused by the foreigners' extraterritorial rights. On what arguments do I base this statement?

In the first place the foreign concession is a breeding place for plotting. Civil war in China is not unlikely so long as selfish and unscrupulous malcontents can use a foreign treaty port as their unmolested headquarters. The foreigners' extraterritoriality then is a generating place for trouble, for it gives protection to trouble-makers.

Secondly, the existence of the foreign concession has a demoralizing effect on government in China because it is a continual temptation to Chinese officialdom to be dishonest and unfaithful. A Chinese official can squeeze and steal until he is discovered, and then run in safety with his booty, free to squander it on automobiles and sing-song girls. He finds immunity from prosecution within the foreign settlement. We read that Tsao Kun, for example, has moved some of his wives to his mansion in Tientsin, and that he is himself ready to move down whenever Peking seems safe no longer. In other countries as well, wouldn't the existence of a few cities in which crooks and plotters were exempt from the demands of justice have a demoralizing effect?

Thirdly, the foreign concession is a source of turmoil in China because the wealth of the community makes it a bone of contention among military leaders. Much of this wealth was stolen from the Chinese people. The chief cause of the present war is a desire on the part of different provincial officials to control the rich prize, Shanghai. It is said, and no doubt with truth, there are 25 Chinese in Shanghai each of whom could cash a check for ten million dollars or more. Militarists make war to see who shall supervise a community which has gathered such wealth. And much of this money would be distributed and invested throughout the nation instead of being piled up in Shanghai banks were it not protected by foreign extraterritoriality.

During the present trouble I have moved from Chapei to the International Settlement for safety. I feel justified in doing this, for since the danger to my life and property comes partly as a result of the existence of the foreign settlement, as I have tried to prove, the settlement owes me certain protection. To prove how firmly I believe this I am quite willing and desirous that foreign settlements in China be abolished, and that next time there be no place in which I can benefit from the power of foreign protection. For when the foreign settlements no longer harbour political plotters and war-makers no longer demoralize the government by holding out a place of immunity to dishonest officials, and no longer glitter as a tempting prize in the eyes of military leaders, there will be less occasion for danger to the citizen of China.

I am, etc.,
Y. E. H.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1924.

GUARDED CHAPEI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Owing to maintaining peace of the Settlement, foreign mariners are landed to guard at its boundary only, but the Japanese mariners have found their ways to some roads in Chapei where are the Chinese territories. No matter how emergent it may be, we, Chinese, need no foreign protection in our territories. Will Japanese have regards for the treaty? If Japanese people in Chapei think of danger, they can remove to the settlements. Please remember that even Japanese Government could not protect our emigrants during the earthquake.

Thanking for the space,

I am, etc.,
CHENG PING CHEW.

Chapei, Shanghai,
Sept. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Referring to the criticism made in the correspondence columns in to-day's issue of your paper by a Chinese gentleman, Mr. Cheng Ping-chew, of the presence of the Japanese marines outside the boundary of the Settlement to protect not only Japanese but also people of other nationalities, including Chinese, I feel it my duty to inform your correspondent that the allotment of districts which are to be guarded by the Japanese marines has been decided upon by the Consular Body after going through the proper formalities, that is to say, after an official notice has been given to the Chinese Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Shanghai.

There can be no ground for Mr. Cheng Ping-chew to express this complaint when he knows the fact, and I think he does, that all the people residing in the district guarded by the Japanese marines are quite satisfied with the manner in which the peace-preserving marines are daily performing their duties without getting into any trouble at all with the Chinese citizens or anybody else. On the contrary, all these people are leading a very peaceful life and as a matter of fact, they are expressing their gratitude to the Japanese landing force there, rather than objecting to their presence.

By way of convincing your correspondent, Mr. Cheng, of the entire justification, so far as the existing disquieting situation between Kiangsu and Chêkiang is concerned, of the presence of the Japanese marines in the district in question, it may be appropriate to state here that, the decision arrived at by the Consular Body here is, so far as I am given to understand, that allied landing forces and the Shanghai Volunteer Corps are to guard the Settlements as well as the thickly foreign-populated districts adjacent thereto.

While I have not the least intention to walk on the thin ice by referring to the all-important question of extraterritoriality in this country, it may be, at this juncture, advisable to point out to my Chinese friends that it would be well and good for them to remember that so long as argument, reversing the cause and effect, prevails among the young generation of China, there will be no end to civil-wars in this country, much less the abolition of the extraterritoriality. Please remember, Mr. Cheng, that it is not by turning your cold shoulders on well-wishers and friends of your country but by your acting in co-operation with them and receiving their whole-hearted sympathy that you may, in the long run be enabled to accomplish your cherished objects.

I am, etc.,
IKEYASU.

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

WAR SECRETS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I have noticed with surprise and regret the constant publication of particulars as to the lines held by the Chêkiang forces, the position and calibre of the artillery and other things that their enemy wants to know. Every one desires the war to come to a conclusion in the quickest possible way, but the foreign press need not hasten it by locating every gun belonging to an army that has its back up against the wall.

Marshal Lu has no authority over "foreign correspondents," but his hints on the danger of letting them go forward seem to be quite lost in his politeness. Surely your readers can subsist without knowing the location of dumps and guns and will not question the enterprise of your correspondents if they show some of the restraint which was so serious a requirement in the Great War.

I am, etc.,
A. N. R.

Shanghai, Sept. 20, 1924.

TRADE AND THE WAR

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—There can be very little doubt that foreigners and Chinese alike are viewing the present stagnation in trade very seriously. Since hostilities broke out about a month ago practically every line of commerce has been at a standstill and offices throughout Shanghai have been able to produce so little for the employees to do that in many cases it has gone as far as "Well, one of us had better be here I suppose," sort of thing.

How long is such a pitiable state of affairs going to last?

Is it possible that even a war, particularly in a country the size of China, can be allowed to paralyze trade so completely for an indefinite period?

Are there not ways and means whereby the wheels of commerce can be set going again or must we sit down and be content to wait until China's war lords have ended their campaigns to their own satisfaction?

At the moment there are many important trade centres absolutely untouched by the war and it is more than rumoured that such centres are not only ready to do business, but have orders to execute, if only financial facilities were easier to obtain. That they are not easier is entirely due to the attitude of the native banks who seem to have declared an indefinite moratorium and to have refused to assist business in any shape or form.

Admittedly, under such conditions as the present, finance becomes a serious problem, but in the European War it was solved to a great extent and trade, though handicapped in every conceivable way, carried on from beginning to end.

In the present crisis there seems so far to have been little, if any, concerted effort made to attempt to get things going again. It cannot be expected at once, or probably at any time while the war lasts, to assume "pre-war" proportions (such as they were), but once started the prospects are more in favour of a gradual increase in volume than otherwise, for a spark of confidence, once alight, would be difficult to extinguish.

From the point of view of commerce a good deal of the blame for the present hopeless state of affairs can, with justice, be laid at the doors of the native banks and it would therefore seem that they must be deal with first—their difficulties being best known by the foreign banks, the assistance of the latter, either in conference alone or in any way which might be considered most advisable, must be obtanied before anything further can be done. Should efforts in this direction be attended by some amount of success, the means whereby the rest of the machinery might be set in motion should not be very difficult to secure as it is inconceivable that both the foreign and Chinese business communities, being at the present thoroughly hard hit by the state of stagnation, are going to neglect any opportunity that holds out prospect of getting back to work again.

It must be recognized, however, that in the event of the forces of commerce being actively mobilized in an attempt to improve matters, too much cannot be expected, because there *is* a war: but on the other hand stagnation such as the present is surely unwarranted until the whole country is raging with strife and all shipping has thereby become completely paralyzed. As long as connexion between the various ports, coastal and up-river, remains practically uninterfered with, there seems little reason why business, on restricted lines, should not be carried on.

Hoping in the interests of all those employed (or rather—at the present moment unemployed) in making a living out of China, that this letter may not have been written quite in vain.

I am, etc.,
CONCERNED.

Shanghai, Sept. 21, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

Sir,—Foreign and Chinese merchants would be most grateful to you if you would take up the matter referred to in the letter signed "Concerned" in your issue of to-day. No other subject more important. Something must be done to save the situation. All your business readers look specially to the trade side of the question. Apathy will end in ruin. Foreign and native banks, the general Chambers of Commerce, foreign and native should be stirred up. Matters could be adjusted.

SUBSCRIBER.

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

CHINA AND BOLSHEVISM

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—All this inspiring palaver that the Chinese people is immune from Bolshevism is tommy-rot.

Long before Lenin was a babe in arms, Bolshevism, under one guise or another, was already known in the Flowery Kingdom, for the aftermath of each war brought its crop of "Red" stuff, though modified to suit the patrician taste of the Sons of Han.

I repeat, all this inspiring palaver about Celestial immunity from Soviet contagion is bunk. If in doubt, I beg to refer you to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, the undaunted leader of the mythical crusades against the "North."

I am, etc.,
ANTI-CAMOUFLAGE.

Shanghai, Sept. 19, 1924.

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NEW VIEWS FOR OLD

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—I wish to thank you Mr. Editor for your exceedingly fair "Leader" on my article of August 12 last.

I confess, however, that your arguments have not convinced me, that I was wrong in writing, as I did.

Re the murder of the Russian Imperial Family and the arguments I submitted defending my opinion, that H. M. the King was just as right in shaking hands with the Bolshevik delegates presented at Court, as I would be in shaking hands with a German even if my brother had been killed by Germans during the late War, you maintain, that the two cases are far from similar. In the first instance defenceless people were butchered in cold blood. I give in that they were. But thousands of equally innocent people men, women and children were murdered by Chistian soldiers and sailors in cold blood without trial and with no chances of defending themselves,—*i.e.*, air raids, bombing or shelling of defenceless towns, torpedoing of ships (merchants ships) and wholesale executions without the semblance of a trial by the occupation authorities in Belgium and France.

I will go further and say that the murderers of the Imperial Family were *not Bolsheviks*. That is rather a bold assertion? Perhaps. The Bolsheviks were the executioners only and compared with the executioners of Louis XVI and his consort this execution was less barbarous. They were unexpectedly shot, whilst the French Royal Family had to stand the insults of a mob for days and weeks and this to be followed by execution in public. Who were the murderers of the Imperial Russian Family then? I will tell you. Some of them are still alive. I mean those soulless, despotic, cruel Ministers, who for years and years right up to the first Russian Revolution fooled the Tsar and prevented him from granting the Russian people their freedom. Read a book by the former French tutor to the Imperial Children, amongst others. The Ministers who for years made the Tsar an unwilling and at times unknowing tool in intrigues and deportations. The late Very Reverend Dean Rasputin is another of the moral murderers.

We shake hands with the French and they executed their King and Queen also for the sins of the Royal entourage and for the sins committed by the King's forefathers.

You point out that in the French Revolution the bourgeois were not molested to the same extent as the bourgeois in Russia have been. To this argument I wish to say that in those days the word bourgeois did not mean what it means to-day. There were in France practically only two classes then the Aristocracy and the Proletariat. Between those there were the Priests and the Officers.

Nowadays the bourgeoisie is composed of doctors, teachers, engineers, etc., not forgetting merchants and factory owners, profiteers, etc. I mean there is a whole new class. We may add Government officials too.

Certainly the French Republicans could not prosecute a class which virtually did not exist.

Now for some of your anti-Bolshevistic argument. I shudder to think that you still believe in the nursery tales sent out by various propaganda agencies in the early days of Bolshevism re the cancellation of marriage. That is a most abominable lie. Had that been the case, thousands of unhappy married men would have gone to Russia long ago in order to get rid of their "Maggies."

I am sure Comrade Trotsky is not going to allow me to run away with his wife or *vice versâ*.

You then touch on the question of religion. Yes the Bolsheviks have to their *credit* dealt radically with the corrupt, superstitious Russian Orthodox Church. The masses of Russia were for centuries deliberately kept in spiritual and mental darkness by the "Holy" Russian Church. They were driven in herds to some daily ritual, which was meant to consecrate their servitude and drug any uneasy stirring of inquiry, ambition or revolt. Amongst other useful thing they were taught (like Oliver Twist when on reduced rations) to pray for their benefactors (who were their oppressors) and in that dark long night of the Russian Church the rest of the "Christian World" was for years waiting to see a Reformer like Martin Luther arise from within its walls. I happen to know that some did arise, but they were quickly finished off.

The result of the grip of the Russian Church on the Masses of Russia has been that up to the year of Grace 1917 probably only 10 per cent. of the Russian people could claim to be civilized, *i.e.*, read and write. The Holy Orthodox Russian Church had till then accomplished what it set out to do at the bidding of its Masters, to keep the Russian people down.

Is it a wonder that people like Lenin and his *coufrères* being as we all admit geniuses in a way (and in many ways) should say: "If we want to raise the Russian people from their present mental darkness, we must reform the Church in such a way that we make it a 'living one' for those who need superstition, but as far as possible we will try to see that the children are not contaminated with its superstitious teachings?"

I have not, Sir, read the book you recommend me on "The Persecution of the Russian Church." I have read any number of propaganda books though and I shall probably miss nothing if this particular book escapes my weather eye.

Who are the most backward people of Europe? The Catholics, *nota bene*, in countries only where the Church has its Power. Priest-ridden countries like Russia of Tsaristic days, Portugal, Spain, Italy and Greece, etc., are below the standard of England, Denmark and Germany, etc.

If your children, Sir, do something which is no good for them like chewing gum, then you cut it out. So did the Bolshevisk with the Russian Orthodox Church. They have stolen Church property you say. Well, Sir, from whom did that property come? The Russian people *n'est ce pas?* I shod no tears over that. To my mind Trotsky or the late Lenin must have been reading the Bible. Probably they are as disgusted as I am with the present Church of Christ. When Christ left this world He left no will to probate. He left a loin cloth and a crown of thorns, His outer garments the soldiers threw dice for.

Christ and His disciples had no palaces to live in. Christ did not, like the Archbishop of Canterbury, have a seat in the House of Lords and a salary of £10,000 a year. His disciples had no villas on Mount Karmel like Mokanshan or Kuling, nor had they bathing places like Peitaiho or Tsingtao. Christ could personally sit down at the same table as prostitutes and receive them. He did not belong to the "Moral Wellfare League," which demonstrates its hypocrisy by stoning the women out of town instead of helping them by taking them by the hand and looking after them in the homes of its members and procuring domestic situations for them in the old country. But, Sir, times have changed since then.

To continue the *post mortem* on your leader I also wish to say that you seem to be labouring under the impression that whereas I have no friends or even acquaintances amongst the Bolsheviks my information re internal affairs in Russia is not worth a penny, as you are quite sure, that the "Whites" did not give me my information. No, Sir, my information is neither from Red nor White sources. But from our own countrymen, honest men, who can tell the truth and from various members of other non-Russian nationalities. They all say: "Leave the Russian Republic or confederation of Republics alone and the Bolsheviks will play the game to us." They tell me that during the Allied intervention and Allied blockade the only people who suffered were the Russian common people, but not the Commissars. Trotsky, Zinovief, Litvinov and Co. still had their ham and eggs for breakfast and pork and beans for tiffin.

In concluding your article you say, that even if the Bolshies are succeeded by some other Government, it is not certain that said Government will pay their debts. Very likely. Still there is nothing like being an optimist. I wager, that even the Bolsheviks will pay if they are treated "like we would others should treat us." And here again I come to the sole and only reason for writing this and my previous letter. Let us give Russia a chance. Whether we like her present form of Government or not do let us remember, that we have a responsibility to our unemployed, which is greater than our responsibility to the murderers of the Tsar, who are behind all the intrigues against the Russian people. Our unemployed want work. Russia wants goods. You can no more sell goods to a man you are daily abusing than you can to a nation receiving the same treatment. By backing the Russian Imperialist we are backing the wrong horse. During the intervention we found what stuff the Imperiaists were made of. To find that probably cost us: £100 Million. (If not more).

And as this is going to be my final article on "New Views for Old" I wish to repeat what I said in my last article: "Do not extend any further help to the Russian deadbeats at Shanghai; 90 per cent. of them would sooner have one square meal a day without work than three meals and work. They are no danger to the Soviet Republic and the minute Shanghai people stop supporting them, they will go home. Helping the children is quite another thing which I beg to recommend most sincerely.

To ensure a new world order the only remedies I can think of are

1. The abolition by law of all religions containing superstition (this includes the Christian of course).

2. State enforced birth control (which can only be made possible, when religions are abolished).

3. The nationalization of essential industries and the confiscation of the fortunes of the idle rich.

Re birth control; one of the greatest reasons why men fight is, because the world is seemingly not big enough to hold them all. Exactly the same takes place in animal life.

As we are more civilized now than some hundred years ago would it not be better for all concerned to limit the birth of children thus doing away with slum life and wars? You save the mothers too.

I could write a lot on this very humanitarian measure but probably I have already exceeded my privelege.

I assure you this is my last letter. It serves no useful purpose to prolong the discussion. I hope ere long that the politicians at home will drop their hypocrisy and the newspapers as well.

The politicians feed us on lies, because they know we would sooner be told what we like to hear than being told the truth and it is more profitable to the newspaper (I am speaking of home papers now) to dope its readers with their favourite fictions than to give them the cold douche of realities.

I am, etc.,
J. C. E. RYE.

Tsingkou, Sept. 13, 1924.

P.S. I have been away from here for exactly one month hence the reason for not answering before.

CHINA'S ANARCHY AND THE S. V. C.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Your editorial this morning on the opium situation in China has a very interesting bearing on the complaints made by two of your correspondents against an unnamed taipan discouraging his staff from joining the S.V.C.

Without knowing who the taipan particularly referred to is (I dare say he has many confederates in this crime) he has my sympathy, if his protest has been made in the proper quarter I should add, wholeheartedly.

During the Great War, at least one large firm circularized throughout their staff a statement signed by a high government official to the effect that these men could best serve the interest of their country by sticking to their various posts and maintaining the standing of their firm. If in such a war such a statement could pass unchallenged, why all this resentment against a man who has the moral courage to make a common sense protest against the disruption, or even inconvenience, of his business by the squabbles of two organized bandit hordes, which differs in no whit from the thousand other squabbles in the various provinces during the past 10 years except in its proximity to this Settlement.

Ten years ago opium was grown in China only in isolated places far from the highways need by the foreigner and a certain amount of secrecy was employed in its production and use; to-day, in the interior it is grown wherever there is suitable soil. Ten years from now we may see it flourishing on the borders of the Settlement. Ten years ago bandit outrages were restricted to small villages and even the isolated foreigner was not interfered with, to-day we find two organized bands of brigands fighting for the privilege of impoing military taxation on the Chinese merchants on the borders of Shanghai. Ten years from now the looting of Chapei will be as common as the looting of Ichang.

In the early days of the foreign invasion of China a few men of exceptional intelligence equipped with a few gunboats and a remarkable foresight succeeded in forcing upon this country treaties which made it possible for foreigners to reside here and do business with a reasonable sense of security. No country was at that time in a position to give her people out here the support that the least of them could render to-day, but our predecessors had one great advantage, there was no Wellington Koo in London or Washington or Paris and public opinion of Chinese affairs in those countries was largely moulded by by men who were familiar with conditions in this country.

I wonder if your correspondents who were so indignant at having a taipan object to his office staff being depleted, realize that for one-tenth the cost of the mobilization recently held in the U.S.A. 10 trained soldiers could have been supplied to relieve each member of the S.V.C. and that these men could have been allowed to return to their offices where they could best serve the interest of their country, this Settlement and foreign trade in general.

In a few weeks at most, a few more generals with healthy accounts in foreign banks will retire to the security of Japan or some foreign settlement, a few more thousand bandits deprived of their leaders will be sent adrift to pillage the country, starve or join the new order and the S.V.C. will be relieved from duty. But as surely as this war is a financial success for its promoters, their activities will increase as fast as the Race Clubs and we will have more and more wars.

The S.V.C. is and always will be a most essential unit for the emergency protection of this Settlement, but there is no practical reason why it should ever be required to function as anything but an emergency unit. They could easily have been relieved in less than 48 hours.

Last Sunday morning I saw a handful of my fellow countrymen being instructed in the rudiments of warfare. A commendable enterprise no doubt but what is really needed is to instruct a few men to act as missionaries to Europe and America so to educate public opinion in these countries that the paid propagandists of the bandit leaders of China would be unable to deprive us of the real protection to which we are justly entitled.

I am, etc.,
G. W. C.

Shanghai, Sept. 22, 1924.

SHANGHAI SLACKERS

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Does it not seem incredible to you the number of young men in Shanghai who appear to be absolutely indifferent to the dangers that threaten the Settlement?

Our Consul-General in peace times has often spoken of the great importance of all Britishers being Volunteers, and one expected that at least they would join up when needed, but nothing of the sort has happened, they are content to let older men do their work.

All last week-end the guns could be heard distinctly day and night, and yet how many young men were at the races last Saturday, I wonder, and are at the "Palais de Dance" and other resorts of that class, every night absolutely indifferent to the fact that as time goes on the danger to the Settlement will increase.

It seems to me it is high time the girls of Shanghai took the matter in their hands and urged their tennis and dancing partners to join up—perhaps a few white feathers distributed among them might be of some use! My husband is a keen Volunteer and is doing his bit with the rest of them in spite of being urgently needed in his office, and he would not be the man he is in my eyes if he was not eager to do his share, but it makes my blood boil to see all these young men about the place doing nothing at such a time as this. They cannot in their wildest moments imagine they are indispensable in their offices, so why do they not join up? Is it "cold feet" or do they think their firms would have to close down without their valuable assistance?

If the worst happened and a defeated Chinese army broke through the defence round the Settlement, would these young men hide their precious skins under their beds? It would be interesting to know.

I am, etc.,
A VOLUNTEER'S WIFE.

Shanghai, Sept. 23, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Apropos "Volunteer's Wife's" letter in your issue of to-day on the subject of Shanghai Slackers.

All right-minded people have, I am sure, every admiration for the S.V.C. and the service they are rendering to the community, but one does not expect wives to write and advertise their husbands as heroes before they have had a chance to be heroic.

Does this Volunteer's wife understand that the S.V.C. are not open to take enlistments for temporary periods during the prospect of trouble and this alone prevents very many ex-Service men from joining. Men who would gladly stand alongside this lady's heroic husband while trouble exists but have no desire to do the Play-Soldier stuff afterwards.

Men who did service without camp beds, mattresses, meals at the Kalee Hotel and the opportunity to run home for a bath and a change frequently.

Men who went through Hall and have earned the right to live.

In this lady's indiscriminate folly she would get togther the women and hand white feathers to such as these. Shame! and if she is British, Greater Shame.

Just a word about the patrons of the Palais De Danse and such resorts. They are not all young, a good many are middle-aged and not a few are married. I know, I have been there.

Finally I would assure the lady that if Ex-Service men are really wanted, history will repeat itself. They will fight.

I am, etc.,
EX-ARTILLERY.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—"Volunteer's Wife" is right in that there must be a number of men in town who are making paltry excuses for not joining the S.V.C. In times of danger, some men believe that absence of body is better than presence of mind.

It is known, however, that some 200 ex-Service men, who for reasons good and otherwise will not join the S.V.C., have turned in their names to the Commandant and are ready and eager to do their bit in the defence of the Settlements. It would be wise therefore for "Volunteer's Wife" and her lady friends to be careful in passing out the white feather; they may strike a snag and find they are dealing with an individual who knows little about "cold feet."

There is nothing to tell the public that these men, without uniform, are fighting men of experience and awaiting the word for action. Rather than await the crisis, why not get them together now and form an ex-Services Company, for duration only. A distinguishing band round their arm would suffice or let them wear their old uniforms if they have them, with some mark to distinguish their actual rank in the newly formed company. Some of the men who have sent in their names have received no reply from the Council or intimation of the possibility of their being called on. There are many men keen to assist who at the same time do not wish to play at soldiers all the year round and obey the routine of the S.V.C. with its drills and so on, stuff that is stale to them.

I am, etc.,
WARM TOES.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

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POULTRY FANCYING IN SHANGHAI

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—May I request the favour of your columns to reproduce a part of a letter just received from the "Feathered World, 9 Arundel Street, London, which reads as follows:

'We are always pleased to hear from Fanciers from far-away and we should be glad to know if there is a poultry Society with you and if so if you can give us the name and address of the Secretary."

As I am not aware of any such Society existing in Shanghai, I would appreciate very much any information that could be given by readers of your esteemed paper who are interesting themselves in poultry.

Thanking you for the space,

I am, etc.,
A FANCIER.

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

THE "RECORDER" AND FORCE

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—In the article "'The Recorder' on War, Force and the Like," in to-day's issue, we rather think Rev. T. B. Grafton takes too much for granted. From the first paragraph it is evident that "The Recorder" is the "pacifist" referred to in the first line. In the fifth paragraph we read, "The 'Recorder' rather reluctantly, it seems, admits that 'as a last resort the policeman would be justified in using force.'" If Mr. Grafton will re-read the editorial he will see that we were quoting from Kirby Page in "The Christian Century," not necessarily identifying ourselves with his position but nothing the remarkable divergence of standpoint among Christian people and the fact that the solution seems far distant.

The "Chinese Recorder" is an organ for the discussion of all questions affecting missionary effort in China, and it endeavours to study the various points of view held by the body it represents. If it misrepresents the point of view of its constituency the correspondence columns are always open to criticism of its articles, or the policy of "The Recorder" as indicated in the editorials. In the next issue (August) A. N. R. discussed the very topic Mr. Grafton now writes about in your columns, showing very emphatically that he was "quite unconvinced by Mr. Kirby Page's argument."

In Mr. Grafton's last paragraph reference is made to extraterritoriality. In the July number which has so upset Mr. Grafton there is an article by G. G. Warren which says that whilst he longs for the abolition of extrality he recognizes there is a right and a wrong way of abolishing it; that the matter cannot be accomplished until there is a just law and a just administration.

Whilst the "Recorder" is out for Peace and considers war un-Christian and a relic of barbarism, it has not formulated any definite policy so far as the use of force is concerned. The editorial referred to arose out of the "Copec" report. This weird word which gathers up "Conference on Christian Politics, Economics and Citizenship," also stands for the application of the laws of Jesus Christ to the whole of human life.

We fail to appreciate the force of Mr. Grafton's remarks in the second last paragraph with regard to uniting "man and brute in a bond of brotherhood." Any policy the "Recorder" has is along the line of the ultimate substitution of moral suasion for brute force. Much progress has been made along this line,—wives are no longer carried off by physcial force; parents have more constraining methods than force in bringing up their children (except as a last resort); in penology considerable advance has been made since Charles Reade wrote "It's Never Too Late to Mend," and surely in the matter of war, we are advancing to a time when there will be bonds of brotherhood that will leave the brute away in the dim past.

I am, etc.,
GILBERT McINTOSH.
Acting Editor of the "Chinese Recorder."

Shanghai, Sept. 25, 1924.

WHY WILFULLY?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS."

SIR,—Recently I purchased a copy of "Miscellanea," by Nigel Van Biene, a collection of verse from local newspapers.

I found pleasure in reading these pleasant little verses and enjoyed them, save one, and to that I took strong exception.

The poem was entitled "The Cenotaph," and ran to four lines which I take the liberty of quoting here:

"The simple pride of your strong graven stone
"Saw the homage a loyal people paid,
"Great monument, we would that you had known
"How your dead were wilfully betrayed."

Britain's Liberty of Action

The message and aim of the poem are justified, but I cannot calmly accept that word "wilfully." It does not seem appropriate—nay, it is untrue.

Our dead were betrayed, I will not deny that, but not wilfully, unless, of course, that author has a different aim in view and a different meaning to the poem, I am somewhat in the dark regarding it.

I should like to hear the opinion of some of your readers and whether they take exception to the word or can attach an unconsidered vista where I have not exactly comprehended.

I am, etc.,
"EX-SERVICE MAN."

Shanghai, Sept. 24, 1924.

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LAW REPORTS

ALLEGED DANGEROUS DRIVING

Summons that Failed

C. P. Rakusen was summoned on Monday before Mr. G. W. King for having driven his car dangerously, passed another car in motion proceeding in the same direction, and used an open exhaust, in Nanking Road at 9.30 on the morning of the 13th instant.

The complainant, Mr. F. Schlobohm, was not present when the case was called on and, on the telephone, promised to attend in half an hour, but did not do so.

Defendant said it was probable he would not come at all, and added that there was a certain amount of maliciousness in the prosecution. He asked that the case be dismissed.

In the circumstances Mr. E. T. Maitland, who appeared for the police, offered no evidence, Mr. Schlobohm being prosecutor, and the case was dismissed.

Mr. Rakusen was then fined $2 for having no rear light attached to his car in Nanking Road on the evening of the 10th instant.

A conviction was entered against Mr. R. Gordon, and he was ordered to pay costs, for a similar offence.

THE FLAG INCIDENT

Fresh Charge of Molesting Young Woman against Indian

Feroz Khan, who was before Mr. G. W. King a few days ago for stealing a flag from the British Consulate, appeared in court again on Monday, this time charged with assaulting a young lady in the Public Gardens on Sunday morning.

Complainant told the court that as she was passing the defendant, who was occupying one of the seats, he got up and grabbed her by the arm. A policeman was called and Feroz was arrested.

Defendant was remanded for another examination as to his mental condition.

$1,600,000 CASE DISMISSED

In the case of the former treasurer of the International Finance & Exchange Company, Inc., who brought a suit in the U. S. Court for China for the appointment of a receiver, Mr. H. D. Rodger, on behalf of the defendant, moved to dismiss the plaintiff's petition.

In his argument Mr. Rodger pointed out to the Court that the only relief prayed in the plaintiff's bill that the Court appoint a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the corporation; no specific claim was made by the plaintiff. Mr. Rodger cited a number of authorities for the defendant in support of the motion. Counsel stated that a parallel case had been decided by the 9th Circuit Court of Appeal, which is the Appeal Court in this jurisdiction.

The Judge—

"In the absence of a statute enlarging its powers, a court of equity has no jurisdiction at the suit of a stockholder or other private person to dissolve a corporation, or to appoint a receiver to control the corporation, the effect of which will be to dissolve it."

The case of Pearce v. Sutherland et al. and also the case Brietson Mfg. Co. v. Close, et al. were referred to as being directly in point.

Counsel for plaintiff submitted that the Court must find that the plaintiff did not state sufficient facts in his bill to constitute a cause of action. Further that the bill asked for the appointment of a receiver to take charge of the affairs of the corporation as the primary and ultimate relief and as such it was beyond the jurisdiction of the court to grant the same for the reason that this remedy was an ancillary and incidental relief to be granted only for the purpose of preserving the corpus of the corporation pending decision in an original suit. At the conclusion of the argument the Court made the order that the plaintiffs bill for the appointment of a receiver be dismissed without prejudice.

AMERICAN COMPANY'S AFFAIRS

Motion for Appointment of Receiver Fails: Alleged Mismanagement of Funds

At the U. S. Court last Friday, Judge Purdy heard a motion by the International Finance & Exchange Corporation, Inc., that a bill filed by Mr. Louis Martel, a former director, asking for the appointment of a receiver to investigate the present affairs of the company, be dismissed. "Mismanagement" of the company's affair was alleged.

Mr. F. J. Schuhl, in support of the motion, said defendants had no legal right to sue the corporation or to demand the appointment of a receiver, as plaintiff was not at the time of the filing of the bill an officer, director, shareholder or creditor of the Corporation. In the bill it was not alleged that the Corporation had been dissolved or was insolvent or in immediate danger of being so.

The motion also stated that the bill contained insufficient facts to constitute a valid cause for action of equity.

Mr. Fox, opposing the motion, argued that in the circumstances the Court was the only place of appeal and the appointment of a receiver was the only adequate remedy.

Judge Purdy said the only allegations were that certain sums of money had never been accounted for by the Corporation. The Corporation had issued shares in respect of these sums and therefore might be financially injured. It might be more than the affair was worth for the receiver to investigate this matter. On the other hand the receiver might not be able to find out anything at all. The motion of dismissal would be granted.

U. S. COURT NOT A STAR CHAMBER

Judge's Refusal to Suppress Reports of Divorce Cases: The Dolan Suit

In the United States Court for China, on Thursday, before Judge M. H. Purdy, Mrs. Alice Dolan petitioned for a divorce from her husband, J. S. Dolan. Major C. P. Holcomb appeared for the plaintiff and Mr. F. J. Schuhl for the defendant.

Plaintiff stated that she was married to the defendant in Tientsin on February 19, 1923. Immediately after the marriage, defendant began to behave cruelly towards her and one night, in Peking, he struck her whilst she was in bed, bruising her eye. She went out and slept in the amah's room.

"My husband was cruel at other times, too," stated plaintiff. "Every month of my married life I was unhappy, every day, every week. His language was mostly foul. He called me foul names many times."

In January this year, she continued, they went one day to the Astor House Hotel and she asked defendant to dance with her. He refused and called her a very bad name. Accordingly she left the hotel and went home. A few minutes later the defendant came in, pulled all her clothes off, beat her and pulled her hair. The result was that she had to be medically attended. Since then they had lived in the same house, but entirely separately and she had not seen him to speak to for four months.

Plaintiff's amah corroborated the story of the assault in Peking.

Mr. Schuhl said that he did not intend to call evidence for the defence.

Major Holcomb asked if the court would request the newspapers not to publish details of the case, adding that a similar request to the press was made by the Judge's predecessor. Counsel thought that the publication of such cases was not good for the name of the community.

His Honour refused to take such action, saying that, if people wanted their names kept out of the papers, the best thing for them to do was to keep out of court. He did not want it to appear that anything taking place in his court was a matter of secrecy. He did not want the newspapers or anybody else to consider it a Star Chamber proceeding.

In giving judgment, his Honour said that he considered the evidence unsatisfactory. There was a general denial of the charges made, but the case practically was one of default. Plaintiff undoubtedly suffered a great deal of anguish, pain and trouble, but he was not entirely satisfied with the evidence put forward. He wanted to feel that when he granted a divorce there was on record in the court sufficient to justify his action. From what had been said it was clear that these two people could not get along together and in this instance he would grant a divorce.

$4,700 BANK THEFT

Two Years for P. & O. Bank Shroff: Threatening Letter to Compradore

For removing a cash box containing $4,700 and sending a threatening letter to the compradore of the P. & O. Bank, a shroff employed by the bank was at the Mixed Court last Friday sentenced to two years' imprisonment.

Det.-Sgt. Tinkler stated that accused had admitted taking the cash box from the safe and also having placed the letter in the safe. The letter was similar to a number of others received by the Compradore during the last two years. Mr. Zee, the Compradore of the P. & O. Bank, the officer explained, lived in the French Concession, and in connexion with one threatening letter a number of armed men were placed round his door. Since then his son and he had been permitted by the French and International police to carry arms.

The accused had stated that two other men Wong Tuh-sung and Sung Tsang-foo were also concerned in the affair. The second mentioned had received the money from him and the first had given him the key of the safe. He also stated that Wong wrote the letter. He would not admit, however, that he took the impression of the keys and added that he gave all the money away.

The complainant, Mr. Zee, also gave evidence stating that at 9.30 on the 11th a report was brought to him that $4,700 was missing from his safe. On inspection the letter was found. They could not see any marks to indicate that force had been used. The accused was the only person sleeping on the premises. Witness did not think the accused had anything to do with the case as he had been working in the Bank for two years. The handwriting of the letter did not resemble that of the accused.

In answer to the Court, the accused said that he put the letter in the safe to keep blame away from the chief accountant.

Mr. Preston, defending, asked the Court be as lenient as possible.

The Assessor, after pronouncing the sentence, added that the Magistrate wished him to say that the Bank could take civil proceedings against accused to recover the money.

JUDGMENT for Tls. 280 and $50 costs was given against E.M. Mark in the Supreme Court on Monday, in respect of rent due for a house in Route Mayen. Judgment was also given against H.E. Whiddett for Tls. 88.20, taxes due. Mr. E.T. Maitland, appearing for the Municipal Council, (Mr. G. W. King) ruled that the (Mr. G.W. King) ruled that the Council was only entitled to court costs.

BY the provisions of the China Order-in-Council, 1917, the Registrar of H. M. Supreme Court, in the absence of both Judges, has the powers of an Assistant Judge, with a few exceptions. In this capacity, Mr. G. W. King occupied the Bench last Friday in order to deal with the case of Harbak Singh, a well educated Indian newspaper editor, who, on conviction for the publication of seditious literature, was sentenced to two months' imprisonment and ordered to find two sureties for his good behaviour, with the alternative of deportation. Having failed to find the sureties, he was brought up at the expiration of the sentence and the deportation order was confirmed.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES

LAWN TENNIS

Men's Doubles Championship

The final round of the Men's Doubles Championship was played on the lawn of the Majestic Hotel on Wednesday afternoon between Messrs. W. Mansel-Smith and J. L. Wade and Messrs. F. Hisae and S. Noguchi, and eventually resulted in a victory for Messrs. Mansel-Smith and Wade, just before darkness would have made further play impossible, by three sets to one—6-4, 9-11, 6-3, 6-1. There was a large attendance of spectators, more particularly in the later stages of the match and during the first three sets excitement was intense. The Japanese pair had a good hope of victory until the conclusion of the third set, but in the fourth set they went to pieces and won only the sixth game.

The opening set was well contested throughout. The Japanese were the first to find their form, in spite of the fact that the first game went against them. Several games went to one or more deuces and it was not until the score had been called 5—3 in favour of the Englishmen that Wade won the set on his service. The second set was a battle royal and 20 games had to be played before the issue was decided. Mansel-Smith and Wade won the first two games, but at the end of the eighth the score was four all, there being several excellent rallies after deuce had been called. Noguchi lost the next game on his service, as did Mansel-Smith on his, and then came a footfault by Hisae in one set and a double fault by Mansel-Smith. Six all was called, seven all, eight all and nine all, and then the Japanese took the last two games and won the set 11—9. In the third set play was just as even, in the earlier games, except that Noguchi's service was not so strong, whereas Wade was frequently up at the net and put in some telling smashes and cross-cuts. Games were quickly concluded, without any lengthy rallies, but after reaching 3—4 the Japanese fell away and their opponents took the set by six games to three. By this time the light was failing and it was found necessary to call for a set of new balls. In this, the final set, the Japanese were plainly tiring and lost five games in succession, Wade, from superior energy commanding the situation. Hisae won the sixth game on his service, but the Englishmen took the seventh and thus won the set (6—1) and the rubber.

The winners were undoubtedly the better pair on the general run of play, but the Japanese put up a stolid defence and were particularly clever in their fore-arm drives and low service. In lobbing also, chiefly from back of the court recoveries, they compared well with their opponents. Noguchi volleyed well and his service in the earlier stages of the game was distinctly good, whilst he made many good drives which, just skimming the top of the net, were difficult to return. Mansel-Smith and Wade had, as usual, a perfect understanding with each other, and when one was not there to take a lob or to volley, the other was. Neither was in his best form in the first set, but both improved as the game progressed. Mansel-Smith was weak at the net throughout and missed several easy smashes, perhaps through over-eagerness; in back play, however, he was always reliable and his height enabled him easily to volley the other side's lobs. It was not until the middle of the match that Wade was seen at his best. Then, following up his service, or returns, he came up to the net with every confidence, and though making some mistakes, generally smashed with confidence and made some pretty placings across the court. These, with Mansel-Smith's drives down the centre of the court were the deciding features of the match.

THE WORLD'S SCULLING CHAMPIONSHIP

Sydney, Sept. 20.

Paddon to-day won the world's sculling championship by 12 lengths.

The championship was decided on the Woodburn Course, on the Richmond river, the distance being 3½ miles. Paddon was the favourite. The betting was 4 to 1 on Major Goodsell who looked like giving the champion a hard go, but the race became a procession after Major Goodsell, inside of a quarter mile, dug his scull deep into the water. It fell out of the boat and when he recovered it, he lost 10 seconds.

Paddon's time was 17 minutes 7 seconds, which constitutes a record for the course.—Reuter.

TOKYO, Sept. 23.—If sufficient public subscriptions are forthcoming, for which purpose a publicity campaign is being instituted, the Imperial Civilian Aviation Association announces that it will organize a world-flight to London in 1925.—Reuter's Pacific Service.

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FOREIGN TELEGRAMS

LEAGUE'S SCHEME OF DISARMAMENT

Imporant Arbitration Treaty Announced Between Italy and Switzerland

Geneva, Sept. 19.

The disarmament sub-committee held a prolonged sitting to-day and is expected to conclude to-morrow The ensemble of the work on penalties and disarmament has been completed, whilst the question of arbitration is still being examined.

The date of the assembling of the disarmament conference has been fixed, though it has not been stated. There is reason to believe that it will not take place before the spring.

It is explained that ratification of the protocol must precede the issue of invitations to the conference, to which all States will be invited. The protocol does not contain any infringement of the Covenant of the League, while members not signing the protocol will still remain members of the League.

Lord Parmoor, interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency at the close of the sitting, remarked: "We are now in fair waters. Things are going all right."

Later.

After seven days of committee discussions, chiefly on the subject of disarmament, the plenary sittings of the Assembly of the League of Nations resumed to-day.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 20.

Signor Salandra (Italy) announced in the Assembly of the League of Nations that an Italo-Swiss Treaty of General Arbitration was signed in Rome to-day. He said that it was the most extensive treaty of conciliation and peace yet concluded, providing for the pacific settlement of all conflicts without exception (cheers).

M. Motta, the Swiss Presidents of the Assembly, was visibly moved as he explained that all differences would be submitted to the International Court of Justice after other means of conciliation failed.

China's Desire for a Seat on the Council.

In pursuance of a resolution of the Chinese House of Representatives, the Chinese Government has telegraphed from Peking to the Chinese delegation to the League of Nations instructing it to press the re-election of China to a seat on the Council of the League. The telegram points out that of the six non-permanent seats on the Council four go to Europe, two to South America and none to Asia, and that Parliament has further decided that China should withdraw from the League of Nations if she is not re-elected.—Reuter.

THE SECURITY PACT

Difficulties in Drafting Suitable Agreement: Small Nations Uneasy

London, Sept. 21.

A Geneva telegram dwells upon the difficulties in the drafting of the Security Pact. It says that it is now generally felt that the Pact when it comes to be submitted to the Assembly will be far less sweeping than was hoped after the speeches of Mr. Ramsay MacDonald and M. Herriot at Geneva. The small Delegations are uneasy and declare that Britain and France are running the show. They are dissatisfied with the Benes project. The opposition of the British Dominions to it also is causing great anxiety in League circles. It seems impossible that the project can be introduced before the beginning of October.—Reuter.

Dr. Nansen's Sudden Departure.

Geneva, Sept. 21.

There has been much comment on the sudden departure of Dr. Nansen for Germany in the middle of the work of the Assembly. It is not believed that Dr. Nansen has been entrusted with the mission of trying to induce Germany to apply for admission into the League, but that he is acting entirely on his own responsibility. The wisdom of continuing to press Germany to enter the League is questioned here.—Reuter.

Geographical Divisions and Representation

Geneva, Sept. 22.

The Assembly of the League of Nations to-day adopted the proposal of the Chinese delegates that in the selection of the six non-permanent members of the Council the geographical divisions of the world and ethnical groups should be considered.

The Assembly also adopted the report of the Mandates Commission and a report dealing with slavery.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 22.

The "*Journal des Debats*," alluding to Asia's increasing importance, writes that it is essential that China remains in the League of Nations.—Reuter.

Provisional Text of Agreements as to Arbitration and Disarmament

Geneva, Sept. 22.

The provisional text of the arbitration and disarmament protocol, which is subject to modification, has been published.

Article 1 amends Article XII of the Covenant of the League of Nations. It forbids a member of the League to engage in warfare with another member, excepting in the case of resistance to acts of aggression, or when acting with the consent of the League.

Article V defines an aggressor as a country refusing to submit a dispute to pacific settlement, or to conform with a judicial ruling, an arbitral award or the unanimous decision of the Council.

The Hague Court will be the arbitrator when international law is involved, while upon the Council devolves the responsibility of deciding whether an act of war is illegally committed and of applying appropriate sanctions.

Non-Members of League

Another article, which is not numbered, authorises an invitation to be issued to a non-member nation to submit to the provisions of the protocol when engaged in a dispute with a signatory of the protocol.

The question of the economic and financial sanctions to be inflicted on the wrong-doer shall, under Article VII, be decided by the economic and financial organizations of the League.

Article VIII requires signatories to give the Council in advance undertakings regarding the extent of military, naval and air forces that they are able to bring into action immediately, in order to enforce the provisions of the protocol.

While signatories may provide the whole or any part of their military, naval and air forces to assist a victim of aggression, all the costs of the operations shall be imposed on the aggressor.

A Time Limit

Unless the majority of the permanent members of the Council and 10 other members ratify the protocol by May 1, 1925, invitations to the disarmament conference shall be cancelled.

The protocol will not take effect until the disarmament scheme is adopted. In the meantime, the Council will draft a programme for disarmament, which shall be communicated to the Powers at least two months before the conference meets. The protocol will also lapse if the conference disarmament scheme is not carried out within a period to be fixed by the conference, while any member of the conference not conforming with the disarmament scheme within the time limit will be excluded from the benefits of the protocol.

The appendix stipulates that differences with regard to the protocol shall be submitted to the International Court of Justice.

Great Britain's Reservation

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The draft arbitration protocol was discussed by the Armaments Committee of the League of Nations yesterday evening, when Mr. Arthur Henderson (Britain) made important reservations as regards the use of the British Fleet, which, he declared, must retain entire liberty of action.

Mr. Henderson said that the British Government were of the opinion that it was inconceivable that the British Empire would make war again the Covenant or against the protocol. Therefore they only envisaged the case in which the Empire would be engaged in warlike operations on behalf of the Covenant with the approval of the League. The Government were sure that in such a case it would be necessary and desirable, in the general interest as well as Britain's particular interest, that the British Fleet should be able to operate with the freedom required to secure the rapid success and termination of the sanctions.

The British Government therefore proposed the reservation that disputes, arising from a warlike operation undertaken by the British Empire to support the League, should not be referred to the Permanent Court for settlement. The reservation did not appear to limit in any way the value of what the League was doing. Nobody desired that the Permanent Court should become a body controlling military operations, and therefore the British Government believed in safeguarding the liberty of action of the British Fleet, which, above all, must be safeguarded. They were not action contrary to the general interests of the nations of the world.

The Destruction of War.

Dr. Benes, reporting on the discussions of the sub-committee, declared that the protocol did not overstep the frame of the Covenant in the matter of sanctions. The signatories of the protocol undertook nothing new in that connexion though their obligations would become more precise and more efficacious.

The agreement reached by the sub-committee had resulted in the elaboration of a system leading to the goal of destruction of war. Their responsibility was grave but in spite of difficulties he hoped that the discussions of the Third Committee and, afterwards, of the Assembly and, finally, the acts of the Governments, when it came to the question of signatures, would not cause disappointment to the millions of human beings who were looking to Geneva with one and only one word—Peace—on their lips.

The discussion was then adjourned.—Reuter.

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The Assembly to-day unanimously adopted the Committee's resolution in favour of basing the proposed Institute of Intellectual Co-operation in Paris, in spite of the opposition of the Australian Labour leader, Mr. Charlton, who contended that Geneva and not Paris should be the seat of the Institute, as, otherwise, the Institute would depend partly on the French Parliament and not on the League.—Reuter.

Japan's Doubtful Attitude: British Forces not to be at Free Disposal of League

Geneva, Sept. 23.

The First Committee discussed the arbitration and disarmament draft protocol to-day.

Mr. Adatchi (Japan) explained that he was obliged to reserve his attitude, owing to the non-receipt of definite instructions from Tokyo.

It is freely stated in League circles that Japan generally does not favour the protocol, especially the clauses dealing with arbitration and sanctions.

Mr. Arthur Henderson's precise statement dispelled the misgivings as regards the use of the British Fleet. A further point of Mr. Henderson's declaration deserves special mention. Referring to the part the Council of the League of Nations may be called upon to play in the matter of sanctions, Mr. Henderson declared that there was no idea and never had been any idea of placing troops or ships at the disposal of the Council to use as it thought fit. There was no intention whatever, he said, of converting the Council of the League into a Council of War and of imposing on it the burden of conducting military campaigns or naval operations.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A Colonial Office Advisory Committee has been appointed on the matter relating to the recruitment and training of officers for the agricultural departments of self-governing dependencies, of which Viscount Milner is Chairman and Lord Lovat Vice-Chairman.—Reuter.

GERMANY'S STATUS IN THE LEAGUE

A Claim for Admission only as Big Power: Reasons for the Application

Berlin, Sept. 23.

It is officially announced that Germany will shortly endeavour to enter the League of Nations on the footing of a big Power. The announcement was made at the close of the Cabinet meeting, presided over by President Ebert. After stating that the decision to secure entry into the League had been unanimous, it proceeds:—

"The Government's standpoint is prompted by the consideration that questions dealt with by the League of Nations, especially the protection of minorities, the regulation of conditions in the Saar, the question of general disarmament in connexion with the carrying out of military control and the paramount question of safety and peaceful co-operation of nations, can only be solved satisfactorily with Germany's collaboration, which could, of course, only be that of a Great Power on an equal footing with other nations."

Speaking at a reception to representatives of German Chambers of Commerce abroad, President Ebert emphasized that every German abroad was under an obligation to show by his conduct Germany was to-day justified in claiming the confidence which was necessary to alleviate the heavy task involved in the execution of the London Agreement. The fulfilment of her obligations necessitated Germany's re-participation in the world's trade.

Dr. Stresemann, the Foreign Minister, said that Germany had accepted the London Agreement in order to provide a sound basis of economic life. The co-operation of Germans abroad was necessary to enable Germany to shoulder her burdens.—Reuter.

France Not Concerned.

Paris, Sept. 23.

Well-informed circles deny the rumour that direct negotiations have been going on between Paris and Berlin concerning Germany's admission into the League of Nations. In that connexion, "*Le Matin*" says that M. Herriot received yesterday the British Ambassador and then consulted by telephone the French Delegation at Geneva, which conferred on the matter twice under the presidency of the ex-Premier, M. Briand.

A message from Geneva states that the Norwegian delegate, Dr. Nansen, questioned the French delegates as to their attitude in the event of Germany applying for admission into the League of Nations, and that M. Briand replied that the question concerned the Governments alone and an answer should be sought in Paris, London and Berlin. The ex-Premier added that there was no reason whatever to modify the view given to the League September 5 by M. Herriot, that the admission of Germany would have to be subject to the common rule, without any privilege or exception.—Reuter.

Memorandum Being Prepared

Berlin, Sept. 24.

The Foreign Office is drawing up a memorandum in which Germany's wishes and conditions for entry into the League of Nations will be laid down.

The memorandum will ask whether a permanent seat on the Council will be guaranteed and will expressly declare that Germany's entry will in no way denote re-affirmation of war guilt. It will seek information as regards the obligations undertaken by becoming a member, especially with reference to the question of transportation of foreign troops through Germany for the assistance of a neighbouring State attacked by a third nation.

Germany argues that such transportation would involve a breach of neutrality, especially in regard to Russia, which might lead to the latter retaliating against a defenceless Germany.

The memorandum will also deal with the occupation of the Ruhr and the question of colonial mandates.—Reuter.

ANTI-SOVIET REVOLT IN GEORGIA

Tiflis Captured by Reds: Immediate Butchery by Cheka on the Grand Scale

Paris, Sept. 20.

It is reported from Tiflis that the Soviet troops have entered the city after desperate fighting. At least 600 leading inhabitants were immediately executed by the Cheka, and hundreds of officials imprisoned. The revolutionary troops are falling back to the mountains in good order, from where it will be difficult to dislodge them, and a long guerilla warfare is probable.

The Azerbaijan revolt is progressing.

Later.

The Georgian Legation states that the Georgian insurgents are consolidating their positions in the mountains in eastern and western Georgia and the districts of Lechgum and Ratcha.—Reuter.

League of Nations' Lack of Action

Geneva, Sept. 21.

The Agenda Committee yesterday discussed the joint British, French and Belgian resolution inviting the Council of the League to watch attentively events in Georgia and to seize the opportunity to enable the country to return to a state of peace.

All the speakers expressed sympathy with the Georgian struggle for liberty, but General Freire d'Andrade (Portugal) and Mr. Hofmeyr (South Africa) expressed surprise that the resolution submitted was identical to one voted two years ago. They asked what the Council had done in the meantime, and suggested modifications in the text in order to conform with the new circumstances.

Eventually a sub-committee, comprising Professor Gilbert Murray (Britain), M. de Brouckere (Belgium), M. Albert (France), Count Bonin Longare (Italy) and Mr. Macdonald (Canada), was appointed to consider the question.

It is understood that the sub-committee intends to suggest that Russia mediation by States which have recognized both the Soviet and the independence of Georgia.

A Demand for Peace.

Later.

Three thousand citizens participated in a public demonstration yesterday in connexion with the "War against War" movement. A procession, carrying banners declaring that only working would ensure the peace of the world and demanding that the Governments and the League should intervene with regard to Georgia, marched to the Communal Hall. There was a lively scene outside, Communists shouting "Down with Georgia" and clamouring for the removal of a banner relating to Georgia. After the tumult, M. Paul Boncour, Mr. Charlton, M. La Fontaine and Italian and German delegates made speeches urging support of the League's peace efforts. Mr Charlton expressed faith in the League's work and pleaded for the support of the workers of the world.

A resolution was adopted protesting against the piling up of armaments and demanding development of arbitration.—Reuter.

The Sovereignty of the Soviet.

Moscow, Sept. 21.

In an interview with a representative of the Rosta News Agency, M. Chicherin complained that Imperialistic countries were conducting a general offensive against the Soviet and that they were using the League of Nations in that connexion. He declared that the joint resolution of the British, French and Belgian Delegations at Geneva was a flagrant case of interference in the internal affairs of the Soviet, inasmuch as Georgia was a free and voluntary associate of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. M. Chicherin said that the League of Nations had passed over silently the events in India, Syria, the Sudan and China, but was only too ready to pass resolutions hostile to the sovereignty of the Soviet.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 21.

A telegram to the Georgian Legation states that in the districts of Zougdidi and Senaki and along

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the river Kodor thousands of insurgents have held up an advance of the Soviet troops, with which Communist detachments organized outside Georgia are fighting.—Reuter.

SOVIET FRONTIERS IN CENTRAL ASIA

Two Republics to Be Formed According to Distribution of Nationalities

Moscow, Sept. 24.

An official news agency publishes particulars of a scheme for the readjustment of the frontiers of Turkestan, Bokhara and Kharasm to accord with the real distribution of nationalities.

According to the scheme, the territories will be formed into two republics, Turkmenistan and Usbekistan, as members of the Soviet Republics. It is declared that the scheme is very popular with Soviet Central Asian nationalities.

The news agency adds that the Kurultai Congress at Bokhara has decided to become a member of the Soviet and has approved the proposed re-demarcation by which the Usbeks inhabiting the Bokhara will be merged into the newly-constituted Usbekistan and the Turcomans into Turkmenistan.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE TREATY

Lancashire Cotton Industry's Demand for Equal Terms with Other Nations

London, Sept. 18.

The British Government recently considered the question of the conclusion of an Anglo-German commercial treaty in view of the forthcoming termination of the arrangement under the Treaty of Versailles whereby the Allies received most favoured nation treatment from Germany.

Certain tentative proposals have been made through the British Embassy in Berlin and Board of Trade experts will shortly proceed to Berlin to hold preliminary conversations with German experts, preparatory to the conclusion of a definite treaty subsequently.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 24.

An influential deputation representative of Lancashire cotton interests waited on the Prime Minister to-day in connexion with the negotiation of an Anglo-German commercial treaty.

The deputation demanded that Britain should obtain equal treatment with other nations on German markets. Several spokesmen singled out the advantages already conferred on France, notably Alsace, exports from which country to Germany were not taxed.

Mr. Ramsay MacDonald promised that the industry would be kept informed and consulted in the course of the negotiations.—Reuter.

Negotiations Broken Off.

Berlin, Sept. 24.

Reuter learns that the negotiations which have been proceeding between British and German officials for the past three days with a view to the drafting of a commercial agreement have broken down in consequence of the inability of the negotiators to discover a common basis of agreement.

Strict secrecy has been maintained by both sides, but the reason for the breakdown is stated to be mainly the refusal of the Germans to make concessions respecting the taxation of British goods exported to Germany; which will be subjected to practically prohibitive duties under the new German tariff now in course of preparation.

Mr. Henry Fountain, the Principal Assistant Secretary of the Board of Trade, who was the British negotiator, will return to London to-morrow. Lord d'Abernon, the British Ambassador, will also leave for home to-morrow after seeing Dr. Streseman, the Foreign Minister.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Squadron-Leader MacLaren arrived here today.—Reuter.

PARIS, September 22.—According to a despatch received from Smyrna there are 20 dead, 20 injured and 25 missing as the result of a fire in a cinema.—Reuter.

OPPOSITION TO THE RUSSIAN TREATY

Mr. Asquith's Condemnation: "Crude Experiments in Nursery Diplomacy"

London, Sept. 18.

Viscount Grey, speaking at Edinburgh to-day, voiced the official Liberal attitude towards the Anglo-Russian Treaty. He denounced it as a fake and a great blot, a great mistake of British foreign policy. The House of Commons should accept no responsibility for the Treaty.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 21.

Mr. Asquith has added his voice to the condemnation of the Russian Treaty, in the course of a letter to a correspondent in which he especially condemns the projected loan as unprecedented in British history, while the Treaty generally settles nothing, but leaves the whole future to a chapter of accidents. Mr. Asquith expresses the opinion that the relations between Britain and Russia cannot be put into business-like lines or secured by adequate safeguards by "crude experiments in nursery diplomacy."

Commander Kenworthy, M.P. for Kingston-upon-Hull, in a speech in Hull said that Mr. Wheatley, the Minister of Health, had told him that the Russian loan would be of £30,000,000 spread over a period of five years.—Reuter.

Claims for Compensation.

Moscow, Sept. 21.

The Council of the People's Commissaries has appointed MM. Preobrajensky, Goichbarg and Reingold members of the commissions provided for under the Anglo-Soviet Treaty to examine the claims of British nationals for compensation for loss or injury.—Reuter.

Government Disappointed by Mr. Asquith's Expression of Opinion

London, Sept. 22.

Mr. Asquith's letter to a correspondent in which he condemns the Russian Treaty has dashed the hopes of Government circles that the Liberals would tacitly support the existing text of the Anglo-Russian Treaty while seeking to amend unacceptable provisions; but no representative Liberals interviewed today, believed that the situation would result in an immediate general election.

The Liberals hope that the Government will revise their elaborate plan of the Russian settlement before the issue reaches a crucial stage in the House of Commons. It is suggested that the Government resume the Anglo-Soviet negotiations as a solution of the *impasse*.—Reuter.

The Bolsheviks' Queer Code of Honour: Cancellation of Debts a Basic Principle

Moscow, Sept. 23.

In an article in the "*Pravda*," the well-known Russian economist, M. Miliutine, dealing with the Anglo-Russian Treaty, says that cancellation of the debts of former Governments is one of the basic principles of the Soviet social system and any demand for a settlement of them represents an attempt to modify that system amounting to interference in the internal affairs of Russia, which the Treaty specifically forbids.

M. Miliutine contends that the British Government, by guaranteeing a loan only in principle, made no economic compensation for the most important concessions by the Soviet. He concludes that the advantages of the Treaty are problematical, and that the time has come to break off completely all negotiations connected with the claims of British financiers.—Reuter.

CASUALTIES AT KOHAT

Simla, Sept. 18.

In the Legislative Assembly today Mr. D. de S. Bray, the Foreign secretary, stated that the number of casualties resulting from the disturbances in Kohat on September 9 and 10 totalled 11 Moslems and 20 Hindus killed and 23 Moslems, 86 Hindus and 6 police injured.—Reuter.

FRANCE AND SOVIET

The Reds Want Everything and Give Nothing

Moscow, Sept. 20.

The "Izvestia," in an editorial commenting on the preparations of the French Government to settle Franco-Russian relations, declares that the Soviet Government requires unreserved recognition, and the French Government must not expect any sacrifice whatsoever in exchange for recognition. The Russian Government will not agree to preliminary negotiations for the benefit of private creditors.

In conclusion the newspaper warns France that any attempt to exclude Georgia from recognition will be regarded as a hostile act.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 20.

M. Herriot decided to constitute a commission to study modalities for resumption of relations between France and Russia.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND EGYPT

Zaghlul Pasha's Visit to London to Negotiate with Mr. MacDonald

Paris, Sept. 22.

The Egyptian Premier, Zaghlul Pasha, to-day left for London to negotiate with Mr. MacDonald regarding outstanding Anglo-Egyptian questions.

Interviewed by a representative of Reuter's Agency before departing, Zaghlul Pasha said that he hoped to dissipate the clouds with which the political situation was enshrouded.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 23.

Zaghlul Pasha, the Egyptian Premier, who left Paris to-day for London, said that his two months' stay in Paris had been most agreeable and profitable and expressed gratitude for the attentions paid to him by his French friends.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.

A picturesque demonstration took place at Victoria Station this afternoon on the occasion of the arrival of Zaghlul Pasha to confer with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald with a view to negotiations for a settlement of the Anglo-Egyptian question. The station approaches were lined with spectators. The platform was crowded with cheering Egyptians and Indians displaying green and white rosettes and flags, which are the new Egyptian colours.—Reuter.

GRAND DUKE'S CLAIM TO RUSSIAN THRONE

Hope of Support by Russian Army: Intent to Help the Peasant Population

Berlin, Sept. 23.

The Grand Duke Cyril, in a manifesto to the Russian people, assumes the vacant throne of Russia with the title of Tsar.

The "*Coburger Tageblatt*" learns that the Grand Duke does not intend officially to inform the Foreign Powers at present of his assumption of the Russian throne, and that he will continue to reside in Germany.

The manifesto dwells on the sufferings of the people of Russia—formerly the grain-producers of Europe. It declares that hope of foreign help would have been vain owing to the efforts of Communists to bring about a world revolution. He hopes that the Russian Army will speak the decisive word, whereby the people will arise and recall their legitimate ruler. The Grand Duke promises to restore the Church, to pardon those who have gone astray and to give the land to the peasants.—Reuter.

SOVIET'S NAVAL AMBITIONS

Riga, Sept. 23.

A despatch from Moscow states that the Soviet naval programme for the next four years comprises a Baltic Fleet of two light-cruisers, four torpedo-boats, seven submarines and three anti-submarine cutters; a Black Sea Fleet of one cruiser, eight torpedo-boats, 12 armoured cutters and six mine-sweepers; a Pacific Fleet of four gunboats, and an Arctic Fleet of two gunboats.—Reuter.

THE MILITARY RIOT IN HOLLAND

Sensational Reports Without Foundation: Discontent with Camp's Quarters

London, Sept. 24.

In view of the persistence of sensational reports of a mutiny of Dutch troops engaged in autumn exercises in South Holland, Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent states that it does not appear that anything of importance occurred.

There were some cases of drunkenness and also of discontent owing to the indequate camping arrangements. Many men suffered from rain pouring into their tents but, as a result of complaints, the men were quartered in houses. There was no mutiny, but there was some friction at Ede Camp at Gelderland as a reprisal for alleged highhanded action by the military police in arresting men for trifling deficiencies in regard to dress, etc. A number of the men beat a military policeman and smashed up the furniture of a police hutment, but a couple of the ringleaders were arrested and order was restored. The military police were reprimanded.—Reuter.

INDIAN COTTON DUTY ABOLISHED

More Money for Mill-Owners and Loss of Income to the Government

Simla, Sept. 24.

The Legislative Assembly to-day, after a long discussion, accepted without a division a resolution in favour of the abolition of the cotton excise duty.

Indian members argued that the duty was vicious and had been imposed by the influence of Lancashire.

Sir Charles Innes, in a powerful speech, gave striking figures proving the prosperity of the cotton industry and maintained that no case had been proved for protection. He held that the abolition of the duty would place one and a half crores of rupees in the pockets of mill-owners and cause a loss to the Government. If the duty was removed he reserved the right to refer to the Tariff Board the question whether, in the interest of the consumer, the import duty on piece-goods should be lowered.—Reuter.

U. S. BUDGET AND NAVAL NECESSITIES

Secretary Wilbur's Interview with the President: Denial of Indiscreet Speeches

New York, Sept. 18.

The "New York World," in an editorial, says that if the recall of Secretary Wilbur was not due to the character of his speeches on the Pacific Coast as affirmed at the White House, it should have been.

The paper adds that only meagre reports of the speeches have reached the Atlantic Coast, but these intimate that Secretary Wilbur has been talking for a big navy in the best style of "jingo," all directed, of course, at Japan, without the slightest provocation.

President Coolidge cannot afford to have his administration identified with truculent bluster of this kind but, the paper accepts, he seems be indifferent.—Reuter's American Service.

Washington, Sept. 20.

Secretary Wilbur to-day visited the white House.

After seeing President Coolidge, Mr. Wilbur announced that the President had suggested the appointment of a special board to investigate the relative importance of air, submarine and surface craft in the Navy with a view to an adjustment of the Budget.

Secretary Wilber denied that his recent speeches on the Pacific coast had been mentioned during the interview with President Coolidge, and declared that his remarks had been misrepresented by the newspapers. He asserted that his remarks were conciliatory towards Japan and that he had not said that they were antagonistic peoples in the Pacific, but only that they were of opposing civilizations.—Reuter's American Service.

LA FOLLETTE'S CAMPAIGN OPINION

Presidential Election Thought to Be Very Open

New York, Sept. 20.

The Progressive candidate for the Presidency, Senator La Follette, was enthusiastically received on the occasion of the opening of his campaign in the East here.

Only half of the 14,000 seats in Madison Square Garden were free; the others were sold at between 55 cents to $2.20. There were only a few empty seats. A crowd of 8,000 outside listened through amplifiers. The speech was also broadcasted.

The result of the presidential election is at present regarded as a very open question.—Reuter's American Service.

THE MOROCCO REVOLT

Spain Resolved to Fight on: Troops Reinforced

Marrid, Sept. 19.

An official *communiqué* reports that an attempt to relieve a post at Gorgues was fiercely resisted by the enemy. Operations will be continued.

To-day a Spanish aeroplane was shot down and caught fire. Both the occupants, a captain and a sergeant, were killed.—Reuter.

Paris, Sept. 19.

Interviewed by the Madrid correspondent of "*Le Journal*," a high military authority strongly denied the reports of negotiations between Spain and Abdel Krim on the basis of the terms proposed by the Riffis last year. He declared that the army would not agree to the humiliation of a peace dependent on the evacuation of Tetuan, which would amount to the betrayal of international agreements, and lead to a revolution in Spain.—Reuter.

A Spanish Advance

Madrid, Sept. 24.

Official despatches from Morocco show that the Spanish advance with the object of relieving Sheshuan, where a Spanish garrison of 3,000 is invested, has begun. General Frimo de Rivera has reorganized the Expeditionary Force of 40,000 men, which recently reinforced the Army of 80,000 already in Morocco.

Aeroplanes are preceding the troops, distributing manifestoes threatening that rebels will be severely punished and promising that loyal tribes will be rewarded.—Reuter.

TRANSPORT IS TRADE

British Government's Plans to Develop inter-Imperial Communications

London, Sept. 19.

At a luncheon conference at the Transport Institute at Wembley today, Mr. H. Gosling, the Minister of Transport, proposing the toast, "Imperial transport," said that the Government had to build up our old Empire often on new methods; and it was important to remember that we could not hope to develop trade unless we first developed transport. The Government were fully alive to the importance of bringing back transport accommodation to the highest point of efficiency. The Government were devoting large sums and were going to devote still larger sums to it. They should provide roads and transport facilities because they were needed, and such schemes would absorb many of the unemployed.—Reuter.

FILENE PEACE PRIZE

Essays on What to Do for Prosperity of Europe

London, Sept. 19.

The names of the winners of the £2,000 in prizes in the British Empire Section of the Filene Peace Award Competition, for the best essays on how to restore peace and prosperity in Europe by international cooperation, are announced.

The first place has been taken by Ireland; while England secures 26 prizes; Scotland, Canada and New Zealand two each and South Africa and Tasmania one each.

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Mr. Bolton Waller, of Bray, County Wicklow, who is the winner of the first prize, has been awarded £1,000. Miss Freda White, London, won the second prize of £250; and Mr. Norman Angell the third of £100. The four winners of the £50 awards include Major Gladstone Murray of British Columbia; the ten winners of £25 include Mr. Horace Belshaw, of Timaru, New Zealand, and Professor Condliffe of Christchurch, New Zealand; while the twenty winners of £10 include Mr. William Edgar, of the Labour Department, Ottawa; the Rev. Ramsden, Balmforth, Capetown; and Mr. L. F. Giblin, Hobart, Tasmania.—Reuter.

RUBBER RESTRICTION

A Comparison Between Increase in Price and Cost of Production

London, Sept. 22.

Discussing the rubber restriction, the "Times" contends that the benefit of the higher price following on the improved statistical position, at the present time goes largely to the non-restricting producer. The restricting companies' costs rise as production decreases. The rise in costs in some cases is appreciably greater then the increase in price obtained, while the Dutch Indies and other outside producers have been enabled to sell increasing crops at higher prices at the same time effecting a reduction in costs.

The real issue between the restrictionists and the anti-restrictionists is whether the advantage to the restricting producers will, in the long run, be commensurate with the sacrifices.—Reuter

London, Sept. 22.

Claiming that the rubber export restriction scheme in Malaya and Ceylon has amply justified itself, the "Financial Times" says that the persistent campaign to wreck restriction in the beginning must be regarded with something more than mere suspicion; as certain large American consumers are known to be desirous of acquiring a substantial stake in the rubber production of British Malaya, Ceylon and elsewhere. They are aware that if rubber can be brought well below one shilling large areas will inevitably fall into their hands at practically their own price. This can only be achieved by wrecking restriction, but there is not the ghost of a chance for this childish scheme.—Reuter.

THE MISSING BOOKS OF LIVY

Professor Fusco's Retraction of Previous Statements as to his Discovery

Rome, Sept. 18.

The mystery of the missing books of Livy has finally been cleared up by the report, accompanied by a signed statement of Professor Martino Fusco, presented to the Minister of Education by the Inspector-General of State Archives, who has returned from Naples.

The report says that while examining the State archives at Naples, Professor Martino Fusco found a document dated December 23, 1332, which was already well-known, in which King Robert of Anjou ordered a payment to the scribe Paolino for the transcription of the 10 books of Livy on the Macedonian war. Professor Fusco, not being versed in mediæval documents, thought that the Paolino copy was not restricted to the 10 known books, but referred to a complete text of Livy's works. The Professor continued his researches, in the meantime lightly assuring his friends that he had found all the missing codices and had already begun the transliteration of the second ten.

Professor Fusco's statement admits that he followed a false scent, and formally retracts all his previous statements about the lost books.

The Minister of Education does not doubt the bona fides of the statement, but intends to watch developments with a view, if necessary, to preserving the State rights to the treasure trove.—Reuter.

MORE HINDU-MOHAMMEDAN RELIGIOUS RIOTS

Military Authorities in Control

Simla, Sept. 23.

Three persons were killed and 43 injured in a riot which took place between Hindus and Mohammedans at Shahjahanpur in the United Provinces on the occasion of a Moslem religious procession on Sunday.

The authorities quickly got the situation in hand. A curfew order has been enforced, and gatherings of over five persons forbidden. Mounted police are patrolling the streets.—Reuter.

GUN-RUNNING TO RUSSIA

Accused Released on Bail

London, Sept. 20.

The man Attfield, Sen., who, with his son Captain Cecil Attfield, was charged with exporting arms to Russia, was to-day released from Brixton jail. They had been imprisoned since July 24, having been unable to furnish the £10,000 bail fixed in each case by the Judge in Chambers upon their re-arrest by the Customs authorities after the Police Court charges of gun-running against them had been withdrawn.

Yesterday bail was reduced to £2,000 for Attfield, Sen., but the application of the son was refused.—Reuter.

EARTHQUAKE IN ASIA MI.

37 Villages Destroyed

London, Sept. 20.

Thirty-seven out of forty-nine villages on the banks of the river Arras in the vilayet of Erzerum are reported to have been destroyed as the result of earthquake shocks, which still continue.

Many casualties are reported.—Reuter.

DUTCH AIR SERVICE

Flight from Holland to the East Indies

The Hague, Sept. 22.

The Dutch Air Service has organized a flight from Holland to the East Indies. The flight will start on October 1. A Fokker monoplane with a Rolls-Royce engine will be used. M. Thomassen Van Der Hoop, the pilot, will be accompanied by Lieutenant Poelman. It is intended to make the flight in 20 stages, the shortest of which will be 266 miles and the longest 625. The first stop will be at Prague.—Reuter.

MR. COBHAM'S FLIGHT TO TANGIER

Three Thousand Miles in 55 Hours

London, Sept. 20.

A great flight was made by the British airman, Mr. Alan Cobham, from Croydon to Tangier. He accomplished the distance of 1,300 miles in 14 hours including a half-hour stop at Madrid.—Reuter.

Madrid, Sept. 21.

Some anxiety is felt in connexion with the non-return of the airman, Mr. Alan Cobham, from Tangier Mr. Cobham flew from Croydon to Tangier and intended to return to London viâ Madrid immediately. The local aviation authorities are in telegraphic communication with Tangier.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 21.

The airman, Mr. Alan Cobham, has returned to London viâ Toulon and Toulouse. He did not call at Madrid owing to fog. He was absent from London for 55 hours, during which time he flew 3,000 miles, including crossing the Pyrenees.—Reuter.

RUGBY FOOTBALL AT HOME

London, Sept. 18.

At Camborne to-day the "All Blacks" defeated the Cornwall Rugby Football team by 29 points to 0.—Reuter.

SEA ROUTE TO NORTH SIBERIA REOPENED

A Record Round Trip

London, Sept. 22.

The sea route to North-Siberia discovered by the famous Captain Wiggins in the eighties has been successfully re-opened by three British ships chartered by the Arcos Steamship Company as against for the Soviet Government. One of these ships, the Leonid Krassin, arrived in London from the Yenisei river with a cargo of timber after a record voyage of 47 for the round trip.—Reuter.

SUBMARINE CABLING

German Professor's Claim of Super-Speed Transmission

Berlin, Sept. 23.

Professor Wagner, President of the Berlin Telegraphic Technical Institute, claims that he has discovered a method of trans-oceanic cabling of 1,000 letters per minute, as compared with the present maximum of 200. It is intended to construct cables between Germany and the United States on Professor Wagner's system.—Reuter.

FRENCH DUTY ON GERMAN GOODS

Berlin Much Incensed

Berlin, Sept. 23.

France's imposition of a 26 per cent. levy on all German goods imported direct or through a third country has been received very unfavourably in commercial and Government circles. It is declared that the latter regard it as an unfriendly act which will prejudice the execution of the Dawes Agreement.—Reuter.

FRENCH EVACUATION OF THE RUHR

Proceeding Slowly

Mayence, Sept. 19.

According to the *"Frankfurter zeitung"* the French troops have evacuated a part of the Dortmund region, and have begun to evacuate the Limburganderlahn district near Wiesbaden.—Reuter.

Cologne, Sept. 20.

There has been little progress in the French evacuation of the Ruhr and of the bridgeheads during the week. The actual occupied area has not diminished though sundry villages have been evacuated and some prohibitions relaxed or withdrawn including the ordinance prohibiting the passage of empty barges to Holland. Rhine shipping is now unrestricted.—Reuter.

BRITISH CHINA FLEET

Full Complement of Submarines

London, Sept. 19.

The Admiralty has decided to complete to the full complement during the current financial year the submarines in reserve on the China station. Additional crews are being sent to Hongkong early in October.—Reuter.

RUBBER FIRM'S FAILUME

New York, Sept. 23.

The Federal Court has appointed receivers for the Hodgeman Rubber Company, one of the oldest rubber manufacturing concerns.—Reuter's American Service.

WEMBLEY NEXT YEAR TOO

London, Sept. 19.

According to a member of the Empire Exhibition Executive, there is now no possible doubt that Wembley will carry on next year.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 23.

November 1 is fixed for the closing date of the Wembley Exhibition. The question of reopening next year is still open.—Reuter.

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN CANADA

Syosset, Sept. 22.

The Prince of Wales left for Canada to-day. The entire town bade farewell to the Prince at the station.

His Royal Highness made a statement expressing real regret at leaving the United States, thanking the President and his fellow-citizens for offering him the right hand of good fellowship and hoping that some day he would be able to make an extensive tour of the United States.—Reuter.

Ottawa, Sept. 23.

The Prince of Wales arrived at Ottawa to-day. The Prince was welcomed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Mackenzie King, and other representatives of the Government and by an enthusiastic crowd.—Reuter's American Service.

FRENCH TARIFF ON GERMAN GOODS

Paris, Sept. 20.

The Government have decided to impose a 26 per cent. tax from October 1, on all German goods imported direct, or through a third country.—Reuter.

REPORTED ASSASSINATION OF BULGARIAN KING

London, Sept. 24.

The Milan correspondent of the "Daily News" states that, according to a Belgrade newspaper, King Boris of Bulgaria has been assassinated.—Reuter.

London, Sept. 24.

The Bulgarian Legations in London and other capitals deny the report of the assassination of King Boris, who is alive and well at Varna.—Reuter.

SEA-PLANE DISASTER AT FELIXTOWE

London, Sept. 20.

The question of sending a British seaplane to take part in the race for the Schneider Cup at Baltimore may have to be reconsidered in consequence of an accident to the Air Ministry's high-speed research seaplane, built by the Gloucestershire Aircraft Company and fitted with a Napier-Lion engine.

On a preliminary trial at Felixtone, after a promising flight, the seaplane sank in the harbour owing to an apparent failure of the undercarriage. The pilot was rescued.—Reuter.

LOCATELLI FORCED TO LEAVE N. YORK

New York, Sept. 19.

Signor Locatelli sailed to-day for Italy on the liner Guiliocesare owing to threats. He was accompanied to the pier by a score of police, and said his goodbyes on the ship in the stateroom with curtains drawn and surrounded by detectives.—Reuter's American Service.

WRANGEL ISLAND AGAIN RUSSIAN PROPERTY

London, Sept. 18.

The hoisting of the Soviet flag on Wrangel Island does not perturb British diplomatic circles, which point out that, during the negotiations preceding the signature of the Anglo-Russian Treaty, the Russians were told that the Island would again become Russian property.—Reuter.

EGYPTIAN COTTON MARKET

Cairo, Sept. 18.

Replying to a deputation urging Government intervention in the cotton market owing to declining values, the Minister of Agriculture has promised that the Government will intervene as a purchaser in the spot and futures markets if necessary to the extent of 2,000,000 kantars.—Reuter.

OIL STEAMER ON FIRE

Rangoon, Sept. 19.

An oil tank steamer at Syriam, of 2,000,000 gallons capacity, belonging to the Burmah Oil Company, Ld., was struck by lighting this morning. It contained crude oil, which is still burning.—Reuter.

THE PUNJAB FLOODS

Simla, Sept. 18.

The floods in Bharatpur Province, in the Punjab, are subsiding, but one-third of Bharatpur city had been destroyed. Some loss of life has occurred and heavy losses of cattle. The damage is estimated at over £1,000,000.—Reuter.

TRADE COMMISSION TO VISIT RUSSIA

London, Sept. 24.

The new General Council of the Trade Union Congress at its first meeting in London to-day decided to appoint a special commission to visit Russia and investigate industrial, social and political conditions. The commission includes Mr. Herbert Smith, the President of the Miners' Federation, Mr. John Bromley of the Federation of Locomotive Engineers, and Mr. A. A. Purcell, M.P., and Mr. Ben Tillett, M.P.—Reuter.

COVENT GARDEN STRIKE ALMOST ENDED

London, Sept. 24.

The Executive of the Transport Workers' Union has decided not to extend the Covent Garden strike and to instruct the strikers to resume work forthwith.—Reuter.

THE FRENCH BUDGET

Paris, Sept. 24.

At a Cabinet meeting to-day, the Finance Minister announced that the Budget for 1925 would be completely balanced. It would comprise all the permanent expenses of the State, which would be covered solely by taxes and the normal resources of the Budget.—Reuter.

SATURDAY'S TELEGRAMS

TURKISH INVASION OF IRAQ

British Government's Protest to League of Nations: Flagrant Breach of Faith

London, Sept. 25.

A serious situation has arisen in connexion with the Anglo-Turkish dispute as regards the sovereignty of the Mosul vilayet in Mesopotamia. This is one of the questions on which no amicable settlement had been reached at the time of the signature of the Treaty of Lausanne, and was reserved for a subsequent negotiation with the provision of ultimate reference to the League of Nations if necessary.

The Turkish Government, in spite of the application of this provision, last week presented a note to Britain complaining of alleged movements of British troops on the Turco-Iraq frontier.

A message from Geneva shows that Lord Parmoor created a sensation to-day by reading the British reply, in which a strong protest was registered against the invasion of armed bodies inside the area administered by the British and also within the old administrative boundary of the Mosul vilayet. Bodies left behind showed that the invaders included Turkish regulars and evidence was available of Turkish disregard of the *status quo* at the time of the signature of the Lausanne Treaty. The police of Iraq and local levies had been forced to retire as recently as September 22 to Amadia.

Lord Parmoor said that the retirement was accompanied by a flight *en masse* of Assyrian Christians and a large number of Iraq tribesmen.

Lord Parmoor emphasized the Government's solemn protest before the League of Nations at the Treaty. Meanwhile, he stated, the British authorities at Iraq had been authorized to take all necessary action to pre-

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vent an invasion or infiltration of Turkish forces of a nature which would entail serious unrest and bloodshed.

Fethi Bey (Turkey), who followed Lord Parmoor, disputed the British view as regards the frontier, declaring that it assumed that the fate of Mosul was already decided in favour of Britain, which Turkey disputed.

Later.

With reference to the Mosul situation, it is officially learned in London that there have been two Turkish raids, in Iraq, one last week and one on September 22. British aeroplanes took part in repelling the invaders.—Reuter.

THE "TIMES'" VIEW OF DISTRACTED CHINA

Weakness of Having Recognized Peking: Need of Appeal to the New Spirit

London, Sept. 26.

Dealing with the question of intervention in "Distracted China," the "Times" says that it is unfortunate that it seemed necessary to maintain "the diplomatic fiction that the provisional Government in Peking is the Government of China." Inert submission to this conventional view, says the journal, is the weakest form of diplomacy. A fresh initiative is necessary.

Britain's best opportunity at the present moment, according to the paper, lies in a non-political appeal to the new spirit in China which is expanding independently of and despite the cruel party-war. Wise co-operation with the Chinese educational movement, such as the proper use of the Boxer Indemnity Fund, would be the most suitable aim for the best British effort, in the opinion of the journal, which says in conclusion that as long as British lives are not endangered, the welter of the tuchuns is not our concern.—Reuter.

ANGLO-GERMAN TRADE NEGOTIATIONS

Breakdown of Conversations not Regarded as Final: Position Unchanged

London, Sept. 25.

Reuter's Agency learns on good authority in London that the breakdown of the conversations in Berlin is not regarded as final. The conversations were of a preliminary character, to enable the respective representatives to prepare a full report on the possibilities of drawing up a final Anglo-German commercial treaty. Neither side had the authority to pledge its Government to any particular course.

Mr. H. Fountain, the Principal Assistant-Secretary of the Board of Trade, went to Berlin last Saturday merely to assist the British Embassy. The conversations began on Monday, and were not expected to last for more than three days at the outside.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 25.

The German Ministry of Trade resumed negotiations with Mr. Fountain this afternoon, but the position remains unchanged. Mr. Fountain will leave for home tomorrow.—Reuter.

TO FIGHT SOCIALISM

Winston Churchill Pleading for Conservative and Liberal Union

London, Sept. 26.

Newspapers are giving prominence to a speech made by Mr. Winston Churchill at a Unionist meeting in Edinburgh yesterday evening, at which the Earl of Balfour presided.

In his speech Mr. Winston Churchill pleaded for Liberal co-operation with the Conservatives against Socialism. He urged the utilization of the machinery of the Safeguarding of Industries Act in order to prevent British industries suffering from the restoration of Germany. The speaker hoped that Irishmen themselves would reach a settlement long before the Boundary Commission reported. In conclusion, he denounced the Russian Treaty as subsidising tyranny.—Reuter.

DISASTROUS FLOODS IN LENINGRAD

Serious Damage to Buildings But Little Loss of Life: People Warned in Time

Leningrad, Sept. 25.

Up to the present 19 deaths have occurred as a result of floods from the Neva, the most disastrous since the great floods in 1824. Serious damage has been done to factories, the electricity station, the central aqueduct, the telegraph office, the zoological gardens, the university, the customs house and the theatres.

The death roll is comparatively small owing to the people being warned in time to take refuge in the upper storeys of their houses.

Troops and firemen and the students' corps are participating in the salvage work. The electricity, telephone and telegraph services have been restored and a partial tramway service is running. The railway service is normal. Free food kitchens for children have been opened.—Reuter.

Sept. 26.

The first estimates of the damage to industrial premises due to the floods exceed 10,000,000 roubles. The damage to private property has not yet been estimated.

Martial law was proclaimed yesterday, but raised to-day as normal conditions have been restored.

The Soviet have issued a statement thanking the people for their courage and the help given to the authorities.—Reuter.

ANGLO-AMERICAN LIQUOR TREATY

Test Case in Federal District Court as to Preference to British Ships

New York, Sept. 25.

The Neptune Association, consisting of American deck officers, have filed a suit in the Federal District Court which will be heard on September 30 to test the constitutionality of the Anglo-American Liquor Treaty.

The suit requests the Court to compel the seizure of all liquor on board British ships regardless of the Treaty, which is described as a violation of the 18th Amendment and the Prohibition Act.

The complaint alleges that, in consequence of the fact that Cunard liners are allowed to carry liquor, passengers prefer to travel by these vessels between America and Britain instead of American vessels, where prohibition is enforced, and this makes the operation of American vessels unprofitable.—Reuter's American Service.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE OF NATIONS

French Press Comment on Her Demand for Assurances: a Dangerous Experiment

Paris, Sept. 25.

The papers, commenting on the question of Germany's entry into the League of Nations, state that, very far from giving the guarantees as required by the Covenant, Germany asks for them to be given her and will not apply to Geneva until she has received satisfactory assurances in that respect.

To bend the common law concerning admission into the League in favour of Germany, say the papers, would be a dangerous experiment. They add that the Allies should be firm in the matter.—Reuter.

Berlin, Sept. 26.

The Cabinet has approved the memorandum dealing with the admission of Germany into the League of Nations. A Note is being despatched to the Governments concerned through the respective German diplomats immediately.—Reuter.

AMERICAN GUBERNATORIAL CAMPAIGN

New York, Sept. 26.

The Gubernatorial campaign was nominally launched yesterday by the selection of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, the son of the ex-President, as Republican candidate for the Governorship of New York.—Reuter's American Service.

FROM THE FOUR WINDS

GOVERNORS IN THE COLONIES

The Costs of Vicarious Kingship: Who Will Occupy the Tasmanian Post?

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 19.

The refusal of Mr. James O' Gardy, M.P., to accept the Governorship of Tasmania on the ground of inadequate means has attracted widespread attention not merely because of the merits or demerits of this particular incident but because it raises a important question of principle. Hitherto a Dominion or Colonel Governship, except in Crown Colonies, has not carried with it a living wage, given of course the hitherto existing expections of hospitality in the Governor's house. So a post of the kind can be taken only by someone who has money of his own to add to the official salary. That is to say, such posts have, in a sense, been bought by their occupants. For a sum approximately ascertainable beforehand, each of these has bought, subject to Government approval or invitation, the satisfaction of being for a few years the keystone of a social arch, the nearest possible approach for a subject to being the constitutional king of some community overseas. At the same time there have been Colonial Governors who have tried to live upon their income just as there have been Lord Mayors of London who have tried to spend their official salary of £10,000 a year and no more. They have, I believe, accomplished the purpose at which they aimed, but the community has never forgotten it and their term of office has been associated with meanness. Other Governors have gone out thinking they could spend only a relatively small sum in addition to their salaries. They have speedily become disillusionied, and in most cases they have resigned. Australia has had two or three of these Governors within the last 20 years.

Should the System Be Changed?

There are plenty of Labour Members who would like to become Governors. I not know any one of them who would have sufficient money. Mr. W. S. Royce, who was recently offered the Governship of Tasmania, but died suddenly before he could take the position up, possessed large private means, but then he made his money as a railway contractor in South Africa and was not really a Labour Member at all. All the papers agree that the present situation is not a satisfactory one, and that the system must be changed. The difficulty is to know how to change it. The "Manchester Guardian" remarks: "The thing can be adjusted in either of two ways—by increasing the pay of Governors, or by making the standard of their official expenditure, especially on entertainment, more modest—or by a combination of these two expedients. What do the Dominions think?" We should very much like to know what the Dominions do think, but we shall be very much surprised if they have any useful contribution to make towards a solution of the problem. They are not likely to increase salaries and they are equally unlikely to expect less from a Governor than now. In fact, they may suggest that the Mother Country ought to put up the balance of the money needed. As the Governships, whoever fills them, are presumably exercised in the interests of the Mother Country as well the Dominions or Colonies.

Labour Candidates' Disabilities.

If we going to have a Governor at all, we had better have somebody who sets a standard of education and culture, and while, doubtless, there are very able men among the Labour Party I cannot imagine it providing any who would such requirements as I have mentioned. There are a few, of course, but they are not really Labour Members—they are such people as the Buxtons, Mr. Gillett, Mr. Mosley and a few others. All these are educated men, possessed of a considerable amount of culture and able to impress others. If the Mother Country ever provides the balance of the money needed, it may be taken as quite certain that she will exercise an increasing voice in the selection of the Governors. Some of the Colonies will then get a cold shock, because it is one thing to be a successful politician here and quite another to be the head of a State and a representative of the King elsewhere. No doubt there would then be a slump in Military and Naval Officers, who seem to be especially popular at the present moment, and preference would be given to Trades Union Secretaries, most of whom, while well-meaning and affable, are not fitted for any positions other than those they have occupied hitherto.

A Business Man.

The Overseas Territories, therefore, had better in their own interest keep in their hands the control of the choice of Governors. If they pay for them, they naturally select whom they want. If they let others pay for them, then I think they will soon find out that they have sold their birthright. On the other hand, some of them might do worse than look for Governors outside the immediate ranks of politicians in this country. There are plenty of first-class men over here, of good position, good education, broad views and ample means, who would not touch politics with a bargepole, but who would probably be attracted by a Governorship. A very little inquiry would soon discover a very good type of man untouched at the present time. The time has arrived to give politicians and aged Civil Servants a rest.

LACONIA'S NARROW ESCAPE

Two Anchors Lost: Struggle with Raging Mersey

Liverpool, Aug. 18.

The Cunard liner Laconia narrowly escaped going ashore off new Brighton during a strong squall which sprang up last night as she was being anchored in the Mersey.

After losing both her anchors she was able to pull round against the wind and heavy seas and reach the Liverpool landing stage.

The Laconia had disembarked her passengers earlier in the evening, and owing to bad weather conditions found it impossible to reach Huskisson Dock. Orders were consequently given to anchor in the river for the night.

"A 29-feet high tide was running," a member of the crew told me, "and the wind was whistling past at a great speed. We let one anchor go, and found it would not hold. We were carried down towards Seacombe almost broadside on at nearly five knots. Everyone was working desperately to weigh anchor, but the brakes would not act, and the ship was past Seacombe Ferry before we got the anchor in.

"The anchor was dropped again to obtain a fresh grip, but we were still drifting, and narrowly missed one or two boats in the river. Off Egremont Ferry our pin went west, the cable snapping

"The second anchor was dropped immediately, but we had been drifting further down stream all the time, and at 1 o'clock in the morning we were off New Brighton, and too close in to be safe.

"Fortunately the anchor did not break away until we got head-on in the stream, and we made for the Liverpool landing stage right away under our own steam.

"If we had been broadside on when our second anchor went we should have been lying up at New Brighton now, I am afraid."

SIMLA, Sept. 23.—The Legislative Assembly to-day by 71 votes to 40 passed the Bill repealing the Criminal Law Amendment Act enacted in 1908 to suppress anarchical crime in Bengal. Sir Alexander Muddiman, President of the Council of State, opposing, The Bill said that the times were difficult and abnormal. He pointed out that no stage would be left between ordinary law and martial law if the bill was passed.—Reuter.

POISON PERILS

Preventatives That Harm the Body

BY A STUDENT OF MEDICINE.

Millions of pounds are lost every year through the "going bad" of foodstuffs of one sort or another.

This colossal waste adds greatly to the expense of living, since the loss is usually made good from the pockets of the consumer. If we could preserve our food in transport, at the markets, and within our homes, we should benefit to an extent few of us at present realize.

Indeed, it is no exaggeration to say that food preservation is one of the supreme necessities of the present age of great cities and crowded populations.

The real battle is not about food preservation at all, but about the kinds and types of preservatives which may properly be used. The difficulty to be overcome lies in the fact that substances which kill the germs of putrefaction are also to some extent poisonous to the human body.

They are what is called "tissue poisons."

Boric Acid.

Thus the eater of chemically preserved foods is absorbing poisonous chemicals in small quantities. These may, or may not, injure him.

During the last week the use of one of these chemicals was condemned in strong terms by the experts now investigating this subject for the Government. They declared, in a published report, that formaldehyde which is used occasionally to preserve meat, is a body poison having a bad effect on the liver and kidneys, as well as on the stomach.

This preservative is not very frequently used. But other chemicals are employed daily in large quantities—notably boric acid.

There is a great deal of argument about the effects on the human system of this substance. The writer, for example, knows a man who becomes violently sick if he eats any food in which boric acid is present. He suffers also greatly from dyspepsia.

Other people appears to be able to take quite large quantities of the chemical without experiencing ill-effects. It is, however, possible that they also sustain damage, and that this damage gradually "adds up" until serious trouble occurs.

Safe Preservatives.

The truth is that we do not know exactly how much or how little damage boric acid is capable of inflicting.

Chemical preservatives of all kinds—and some half-dozen of them are in frequent use—are open to the same objection. We know they are poisonous, but we do not know how poisonous they are.

In the circumstances there is a clear case for getting rid of them, provided we can do this without at the same time leaving our food to the mercy of the destroying germs. Modern science, happily, is now supplying us with safer means of preservation.

These consist of cold storage in its newer applications, and of sterilization by heat.

The objection to both of these methods is that they are far less easy to apply than the chemical methods.

This fact, of course, accounts for the opposition offered by some shopkeepers to attempts to prohibit the use of chemical preservatives. Yet many of the larger and more enlightened firms are whole-heartedly in favour of such prohibition.

Ice Chests.

The food of the public, they believe, should be placed above all possible suspicion. It should be guarded jealously and saved from every form of adulteration.

Doctors are entirely of this opinion. The new knowledge we are gaining about food shows that it is vastly more important to human health than our fathers supposed. Even the very smallest quantities of chemicals contained in it are apt to have far-reaching and serious effects.

Cold storage plants, once installed, are not costly to maintain. Every market and every shop should possess them. Every household should own a domestic ice-chest.

In America these reforms have been carried out—with a very great saving to the nation and a real benefit to health.—"Sunday Chronicle."

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OUR SCOTTISH LETTER

More Fascinating Carlylean Biography: The Real Spirit of Modern Clanship

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Edinburgh, Aug. 13.

In a second instalment of what bids fair to be one of the standard works of Carlylean biography Mr. David Alec Wilson brings his hero from his marriage to Jane Welsh to a great landmark of his career—the publication of "The French Revolution." Whatever may be objected to in some of its details, the book is a monument of tireless industry. Besides being a biographer, Mr. Wilson is also an interpreter, and he has a philosophy and a faith of his own—strongly Red in tint—that it is most doubtful whether he would have got Carlyle to endorse.

Mr. Wilson emphasizes, what is already well known, that Carlyle did not feel at home in Edinburgh society—it is doubtful whether there was any society on earth he would have found wholly congenial; the Scotish capital left on him "a sad impression of hollowness and dullness." Yet during the years in the 'twenties when he was a resident, Walter Scott was alive; and, besides Jeffrey, Carlyle had Wilson, De Quincey, and other bright spirits as intimates. Looking back on the place a few years later he wrote, "I love and shall always love that old stone town. It is hard, but clear and strong, in spirit as in outward form; built on rocks, looking out upon the everlasting sea. May it flourish, and evil never gain dominion over it." Carlyle's adverse opinions are of course often to be set down to "a bad secretion of bile."

Jane Carlyle's "Weak Points."

On the personal side, while, considering their respective temperaments, Carlyle and his wife were—during this period of their history at least—a most loving and devoted pair, it is curious that those who write about them seem to feel constrained to take up a position of partisanship towards the one or the other. Mr. Wilson is certainly not a partisan of Mrs. Carlyle. He is not, as he says her husband was, "blind to her weak points;" she was not easy to live with, was "never in the wrong," and "had a nasty tongue." Many details are given of the life at Craigenputtock, as sample of which this account of Mrs. Carlyle's activities, as seen through the eyes of the wife of her brother-in-law living in the adjoining farmhouse, may be quoted—"She used to do no work at all but read and write for many days. Then she would suddenly wake up to the fact that the household work was in arrears, and have it all done in a spurt in three or four days, half-killing herself with overwork. Then she would spend two or three days writing about it. She seldom did any hard work, and never needed to do any. Anyone who saw her white soft hands would have laughed at the suggestion of her having used them much."

Freemasons from the East.

At the quarterly communication of the Grand Lodge of Scotland, the Earl of Elgin gave a cordial welcome to a number of brethren from overseas. Among the visitors were Harry Parker Gibbs, Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India, and six colleagues from India; Sir Malcolm Watson, District Grand Master of Middle East; Mr. John Watson, District Senior Grand Warden, and Mr. J. E. Watson, District Grand Secretary, North China.

Clanship in Scotland.

The presence among us to-day of the American representatives of the Scottish Clans is a welcome and affecting proof of the durability of the ties which bind the Scottish American to the land of his remote, or immediate, ancestors. Clanship, as a political institution, however, has passed away. We may safely take it that the downfall of the Lordship of the Isles, towards the end of the fifteenth century, signified the final disruption of the Celtic Clan system.

It is true that the Clan survived in many parts of the Highlands and Isles for some considerable time after the title of "Lord of the Isles" had been annexed to the Scottish Throne. But, even before that event took place, it was manifest that Clanship, as it originally obtained in our country, was doomed.

The elective principle, on which true Clanship ever rested, had in many cases gone by the board long before the Lordship of the Isles was abolished. Feudal forms and formularies were everywhere at work, corrupting and destroying the system of aristocratic democracy on which Celtic rule and governance were built up. The wholesale sequestration of the Clan lands, and the accession to power of Chiefs who owed their appointments, not to elections, but to the fact that they were in possession of extensive landed estates, meant, and brought about, the complete ruin of the Clan system.

There was little true Clanship existing in Scotland by the time the Rising of 1745 was set on foot. Nevertheless the old Clan sentiment survived and Clanship, stripped of political power, developed, or rather degenerated, into a purely social institution, retaining, indeed, many of the externals of the original from which it was derived, but meaningless and not a little absurd and trivial so far as the actualities of modern existence are concerned. But, fortunately, that phase of Clanship is tending to pass away; the true social meaning and purpose of this ancient but by no means essentially Celtic institution are slowly but surely gaining recognition on the part of those who are able to penetrate below the surface of things, and to distinguish between the trivialities and theatricalities of modern Clanship and its potential, if not its positive, uses and virtues. For there can be no doubt whatever that Clanship, rightly understood and properly practised, would be of considerable social service to modern society. It was politically insufficient, but socially it is rich in the social appetite and sense, in love of family and home, in regard for service done in behalf of kith and kin. The survival of Clanship in Scotland and its appearance in so vigorous a form in America, prove that there is something in this venerable institution which is congenial to people of Scottish blood; and that widespread sentiment should be availed of in order to draw Scotland and America yet closer to gether.

"As Ithers See Us."

Mr. Wallace Nesbitt, K.C., who has just returned to the Dominion after a visit to London, has been recording his impressions of our House of Commons. Apparently, he says, they were all Scotsmen when he visited the House, "For all the speakers spoke in quite broad Scotch." It is not quite clear whether he refers to these speakers when he says that the majority of members "would strike one as not having so much education or general knowledge, and are not as good a type of men as the members of the township council in the most outlying parts of Canada."

Vogue of International Sport.

In every sport internationalism would seem to be developing a dominating influence. In golf, cricket, athletics, football, and so on, this is the case; organization has as its motive power the desire for success in the international field. It may appear to be old-fashioned to suggest that this is being overdone. In golf and tennis youth is to have special coaching and facilities for competition in order that we may make a show for the Walker and the Davis Cups. In regard to cricket, every consideration is to be subordinated to the rehabilitation of the Mother Country in opposition to Australia. The Olympic Games of 1928 are to be the goal of all athletic effort during the next four years. It may savour of perversity or iconoclasm to suggest that this concentration may have the effect of reducing the number of active participants. Quality may be encouraged at the expense of quantity, and it is difficult to escape from the feeling that this is an inversion of real requirements. Sport is only a means to an end, and not an end in itself. Its purpose should be the spread of physical fitness and a proper outlook over as wide an area as possible, and it is doubtful if this is attained by specialisation. It may be argued that supreme capacity is a stimulus, but it can also act as a deterrent. Let talent be developed, but let it not be forgotten that international success is after all a secondary affair.

"Perfect Style" In Running.

Style in running is being cracked up by the experts; but surely too much should not be made of this, for our own Olympic Champion, Eric Liddell, seems to defy all the canons, and yet has made history. Possibly his success may upset the theorists and cause them further to examine their position. It may be that abstract raasoning will again be found inadequate, as it was when the late Freddy Tait disproved his father's somewhat abstruse computation as to the length to which a golf ball could be driven by going out next morning and exceeding the Professor's "scientific" distance. Liddell's greatness is unquestionable, and in his case the usual phrase may be reversed—his defects seem to have qualities.

At the moment he is the most popular runner in Great Britain and with admiration is combined a sort of affection, for, as a personality, he appeals to all. If, as is stated, he intends to retire from the track at the end of the season, there will be universal regret, but a general recognition that a man must put first those things which to him are primary. Liddell, unlike many of less repute, sees athletics in their proper perspective to the more serious affairs of life and in this respect his influence has been fine. It is stated with some authority, also, that Liddell will not play Rugby in the ensuing season, and that Edinburgh University and the Scottish Fifteen will lose his services.

ELECTRICITY FROM SEA POWER

Harnessing the Tides on the Essex Coast

The scheme just launched for the continuous generation of cheap electricity for Essex towns by the use of the tidal power in the Mersea waters is the romance of an idea doggedly pursued for 15 years.

The originator, Mr. Leonard Weaver, though not an engineer, was inspired by what he saw of hydro-electric enterprise in America to see the possibilities of the marshlands opposite the northern side of the island of Mersea, where he has lived for the last 20 years.

The Weaver Tidal Power Syndicate, Ld., was formed, and the engineering levels are now being taken for the first portion of the project, which is to generate 4,000,000 units per annum at the low cost of 1½d. per unit. Fingrinhoe and Langenhoe Marshes and Geeton Saltings, near the Byfleet Channel, are the tracts to be exploited for the whole scheme, which it is expected will supply eventually more than 15,000,000 units.

The miles of sea walls protecting these marshes have made the scheme practicable. Sluices let into the walls will at high tide automatically flood one area, and the water will pass through turbines into a dammed creek serving as an empty basin. When the tide is at the ebb the water is to run out of the empty basin through flood-gates so that there will never be less than a 10-foot head of water for the working of the turbines.

The application of this principle to about 5,000 acres of marshland assures a ceaseless supply of electricity at an actual cost to the producers of one-eighth of 1d. per unit. The lowest figure at which a steam plant could generate would be 2d.

The advantage of such cheap power to Colchester and Southend is obvious and should help to develop Mersea.

Once the methods are a working proposition it will doubtless not be long before similar works are in operation on such promising sites as Walton-on-the-Naze, the Medway, Romney Marshes, and other spots round the English coast.

THE British Government has acquired pieces of ground in several parts of Germany in order that the bodies of British soldiers who died and were buried in Germany during the war may be collected into special cemeteries.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—With a view to diminishing the cost of living, the Cabinet has decided to reduce the existing import duties on certain essential foodstuffs, including condensed milk by 66 per cent., butter by 60 per cent., and cheese, barley, rice and preserved vegetables by 50 per cent.—Reuter.

OUR PARIS LETTER

The Emptyness of Paris and Deauville's Hour of Vast Expenditure

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

Paris, Aug. 8.

In theory, Paris is empty. Everybody who is anybody is away at the seaside, which of course implies Deauville when one has a social reputation to maintain. Shops that sell articles *de luxe* have put up their shutters, or rolled them down as the case may be, and patron and employees are off to the seaside or inland watering place in which their branch premises are established; for, in France, the superior retail trade is a matter of seasons, and the shops follows the clientele. Some jewellers and hotel proprietors invariably carry on their business at Nice in the winter and at Vichy in the summer. Paris houses do most of the trade at the Normandy and Picardy resorts in the summer, and so we find an announcement, usually hand-written on a simple half-sheet of note-paper, stuck on the shutters, to the effect that the premises will reopen in September. The law-courts are deserted, except by tourists. The Bourse, in a technical sense, is inactive, though no one would think so who heard the howls of its professionals between noon and 3 p.m. In the aristocratic districts of Passy and the Plaine Monceau, nearly all the windows are shuttered, and the concierges lead lives of dignified ease. On the doctor's door is a card intimating that his practice has been temporarily taken over by a confrere, who is no doubt impatiently awaiting his return to vanish likewise. The dentist also is away, it being an understood thing that people are not entitled to have toothache in August. It is really not done by the best people.

Yet Still Quite a Crowd.

And yet the tide of wheel traffic seems almost as noisy and rampant as usual, and it is quite easy to come to grief if vigilance be relaxed for a few brief moments when crossing the boulevards. Thousands of British and American tourists have taken the places of the absent Parisians, and Montmartre has not been heard to complain. The cafés and restaurants look as full as usual, and the theatres and music-halls remaining open are doing well. While there is plenty of life in places open to the multitude, the clubs and resorts in favour with the inhabitants are distinctly quieter, and it is largely for this reason that a certain number of hardened Parisians—mostly old bachelors, or men whose wives and families are away—deliberately elect to remain in Paris in August. They say that they get better attention at their familiar haunts, escape bores and social obligations, and, in general, find it possible to live their own lives.

Deauville's Brief Hour.

In the meantime, Deauville is enjoying its brief hour of triumph. Its vogue appears to be as great as ever. M. Cornuché, the clever organizer who raised this little seaside town from obscurity and persuaded the smart world that this was the only possible place to be seen at in August, is said to have lost all real interest in it, though his hand is still on the helm. What pleases him most is the successful overcoming of obstacles. When victory is an established fact, he sighs for new worlds to conquer, and perhaps one of these days we shall hear of some new place to which the leaders are transferring their affections, just as Trouville was deserted for the sake of Deauville across the river. For the time being, however, Deauville's supremacy is unchallenged. It continues to have its own standard of money values: about five times higher than anywhere else in France. In Paris a franc is still accepted as a trip for some small service. In Deauville no one has any use for small change except perhaps to buy a newspaper. No self-respecting servitor designs to look at anything less than a five-franc note, and the hotel and restaurant bills are in proportion. The gaming at the Casino is on the usual colossal scale. A minute suffices for Fortune to make a man or a woman richer or poorer by 50,000 francs or so. No one is really interested by coups of less than a million. Dresses are more gorgeous than ever, and the fancies of fashion run riot. The very latest is pink hair, so called. It is a new weapon in the armoury of the blonde woman. It is a miracle of dyeing in a soft pinkish shade which perhaps started as a golden chestnut. This new shade is much admired and sets off to advantage some graceful heads and handsome profiles. By daylight it is equally effective as seen in wisps of curls beneath the attractive small felt hats which are almost the only wear at Deauville.

Law Case Over Bobbed Hair.

Apropos of hair, a curious legal point has been raised by a prominent French member of Parliament. His daughter, a girl of eighteen, wanted to have her hair bobbed, and asked her father's permission, which he emphatically refused. She decided, with truly feminine astuteness, to confront him with a *fait accompli*, and, while he was engaged on his Parliamentary duties she went to the family hairdresser's and had the operation performed. When her father returned home and discovered what had happened, his wrath knew no bounds, and after exhausting his vocabulary, with very little effect, on his daughter, he marched off, in a state of fury, to the hairdresser and reproached him bitterly, winding up with the intimation that he would be prosecuted. The angry deputy even proceeded to carry out his threat, and lodged a complaint against the hairdresser, arguing that the latter ought not to cut off a girl's hair without the consent of her parents or guardians. This is certainly a new aspect of the paternal right of control. The irate parent will no doubt realise on reflection that even a member of Parliament cannot hope to override the dictates of fashion, and that it is better to be disobeyed than to be ridiculous.

"Every man his own landlord" might be the motto for a private Bill which is backed by numerous members of the Chamber and has been laid on the table of that assembly. The preamble puts forward the startling proposition that it would be quite practicable, by means of a system of loans, to provide every French family with 200 square metres of ground. The idea is to extend the scope of the Ribot Act, which enables responsible persons to obtain money advances at low rates of interest, so as to invest in real estate for purposes of habitation. The authors of the new Bill propose that the State should set aside every year a sum which would begin at Frs. 500,000,000 and would be slightly larger in subsequent years. This, they say, would enable 100,000 families a year to borrow money from the State and become the owners of the houses in which they dwell. It is calculated that in the course of thirty years there would scarcely be a family paying rent. Such a state of affairs would react very strongly against Communism and Bolshevism and other dangerous "isms" and would have consequences of a far-reaching nature. It would certainly tend to make France the most stable and least politically adventurous country in the world; but whether the project is financially sound is another matter.

FACTION fights still continue in France. Last month is was reported that such fights between the youths of Moulins, Lille and Wazemmes, rival quarters of the city of Lille, which were frequent before the war, have been revived. The immediate cause of the latest fight was a young woman of considerable personal charm. To settle the quarrel, battle was joined on the fortifications near the Porte d'Arras. One-hundred and fifty youths were engaged on each side, armed only with nature's weapons. The Moulins Lille party, led by a powerful iron-worker, occupied the summit of the fortifications, from which the youths of Wazemmes, led by a mason, tried to dislodge them. In the course of the battle, 23 pairs of eyes were blackened and as many noses were made copiously to bleed. Before the issue could be decided, however, a party of police cyclists put the belligerents to flight, without giving them the opportunity of recovering their coats and waistcoats, which were lying on the ground.

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THE INTRICACIES OF PEACE TREATIES

Summary of Terms of Pact of London: How Germany Is to Make Reparations

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 19.

Last Saturday night all the parties concerned, including Germany, reached an understanding with regard to working the Dawes Report, which is the approved method of obtaining reparations from Germany. The document signed is called the Pact of London. There are about 8,000 words of it, and hardly anybody understands it, at all events, in minute detail. The broad lines, however, are fairly well understood, and perhaps they are worth restating for the benefit of those who have never, from the cables, got a very clear grasp of what is proposed. They may be accordingly set out as follows:—

The Franco-Belgian Forces are to evacuate all German Territory not held under the Versailles Treaty within a year from Saturday last, *viz.*, on August 15, 1924. As a sign of goodwill certain towns are to be evacuated at once, and this has already been done. Others are not to be occupied any longer than the Ruhr itself. In the Ruhr the French have promised to make the occupation as "invisible" as possible.

On its part, Germany agrees to take the necessary measures to carry out the Dawes plan, especially in relation to the Bank, Railways and Industrial Debentures, and to make special provision for control of revenues which are named as security for the annual payments.

To do this Germay has to meet her obligations by taxes, railways and industrial bonds. The German taxation must not be less than that of the Allied countries. A sum increasing yearly, which in 1928-29 will reach 1,250,000 gold marks, must be set down in the German budget. The German railways are to be handed over to a limited company, which will create and supply for reparations eleven milliards of first-class mortgage bonds bearing an annual interest of 5 per cent. The whole working of the business will be controlled by a railway commissioner, who will, in all probability, be a Frenchman.

Germany is to enjoy a partial moratorium during the first four years of the operation of the Dawes plan, and to be assisted in the initial stage by an international loan of £40,000,000 (this loan is to be negotiated in October).

After the fourth year Germany is to pay a standard annuity of £125,000,000, which may be modified within certain limits by the working of a prosperity index. This annuity is to be covered by:—

(1) The gross receipts from the Germany railways, transformed into an international company;

(2) The issue of German Industrial Debentures; and

(3) The yield of certain taxes and monopolies on drink, tobacco and sugar.

Under this scheme, the British share of the reparation sums from 1924-5 to 1928-9 would be

1924—5	£11,000,000
1925—6	13,000,000
1926—7	13,200,000
1927—8	19,250,000
1928—9	27,500,000

In all, 5 milliards of gold mark bonds are to be found for Reparations. France, on its part, has also made sure of a supply of coal and coke for a number of years.

The German board of directors of the Reichsbank, which is to receive reparations payments on deposit, is to be supervised by a general council, half of whom will be foreigners who have extended powers for safeguarding the interests of the creditor nations.

The loan of £40,000,000 is not to be guaranteed by any Government, British, American. French, or other. The money is to be raised on the open market, a half, it is suggested, in the United States, a third in this country, and the rest on the Continent. It is believed that the interest will be 7 per cent.

In the case of default by Germany, an American citizen is to sit on the Reparation Commission when the Commission considers anything arising out of the Dawes plan. Sanctions will not be applied unless flagrant default has been established. In case of sanctions the Allies undertake to safeguard specific securities for the service of the loan. The service of the loan is to have absolute priority as regards any German payments affected to it.

Finally, any dispute arising out of the question of sanctions can be submitted to the World Court.

Security is thus guaranteed by the occupation of the left bank of the Rhine only. The Cologne zone can only be evacuated if Germany has satisfied the obligations of the treaty at the beginning of 1925 and particularly the obligation to disarm.

Matters in Abeyance.

These are the main outlines of the Agreement, which will have to be submitted to the different Parliaments, though there is only some doubt as to what the German Parliament may do. It will be accepted both here and in France. It really takes us back to the Treaty of Versailles, with rather a better guarantee for the payment of reparations by Germany. Consequently, the Agreement has had a good press here, although, even assuming this arrangement works well, there still remain unsettled the following subjects which will call for further conferences:—Inter-Allied debts. Disarmament, Security. The establishment of the League of Nations.

The closing scenes of the Conference were quite dramatic, but it was clear that all parties wanted a settlement, and there was no apparent ill will or animosity. Accordingly, everyone is well-pleased and Mr. MacDonald deserves credit for giving effect to the Dawes Report which was initiated by the Conservative Ministry. We now have to see how the whole scheme works, though it ought to work well, if worked honestly. I am not sure, however, that there is any great keenness here on lending money to Germany, who can if she wants, I think, get all that is necessary in the United States.

The Cabinet in Recess.

The Prime Minister has now retired to Lossiemouth, and the rest of the Cabinet are having a holiday. They may not find it so easy to deal with the Irish Boundary Treaty on which both parties seem rather uncompromising, and which will thus necessitate special legislation. Mr. Baldwin has been in Ulster, attempting to make Sir James Craig a little more reasonable, but so far as we can gather, the results have been negative. For the moment, Mr. Cosgrave has pacified the Irish Legislature by promising action in the British Parliament, but De Valera is again very active publicly, and it is idle to disguise the fact that the Republican movement is making headway, mainly, owing to the weakness of the Free State Government. Sooner or later there may be serious developments.

HOUSE OF COMMONS TREASURE QUEST

Historical Statuettes

The House of Commons is engaged in a treasure quest. It is believed that somewhere there are to be found, perhaps on the Continent or in America, if not in this country, three ivory statuettes of the 17th century, which open and display beautifully carved scenes of stirring incidents in our history.

There have already been discovered two of Charles the First and one of Oliver Cromwell, which are now in the possession of the House; but the original set, it is thought, consisted of six. A fourth, in fact, has already been traced. It is a Mary Queen of Scots, the skirt opening back to reveal a carved scene of the death of Rizzio. Though it has been stated that it was bought for £30 in Meran by an American some time ago, there is reason to believe, we are informed, that it is in this country, and that there is a prospect of the House having an opportunity of acquiring it.

Of the subjects of the others of the set there is no very definite information, but so novel is the idea in the carving—the historic scene within the body of the figure—that members of the House who are devoting in their holidays a little time to the quest cannot fail to identify the charming little treasures if by some lucky chance they should come across them.

The first was found some six years ago by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell in a shop at Geneva. It was a Charles the First, standing in full Cavalier costume, with the left hand resting on the belt which holds the sword. The whole of the body of the figure opens in the centre and reveals in three parts what is described on the tablet that rests on the thighs, "Dissolution du Parlament par Oliver Cromwell." The central scene, with its 10 or dozen little figures, depicts the moment when Cromwell is thundering "Take away that Bauble." In the left-hand panel are soldiers entering the House, and in the right hand members being expelled. The head of Charles, like a rock above the climber, overhangs the opened scene.

Another Charles and an Oliver Cromwell with a scene of the battle of Naseby have been presented more recently by Sir William Bull and Mr. W. R. Rea. They have not yet been shown, but will shortly be placed in glass cases with the first Charles in the Library. A curious thing is that the Mary Queen of Scots that is now being traced was actually seen by Sir Clive Morrison-Bell in the same shop at Geneva where he purchased the Charles the First. It did not, however, give him at the time the impression that it was by the same artist; nor did it seem to him then so obviously marked out for the House of Commons as the only possible resting-place as the Charles, "and so," he says to-day, "the opportunity passed and the statuette is apparently now in America"—or, as we have suggested, more probably in this country.—"The Observer."

HOW TO ENJOY AN OYSTER

BY AN OYSTER DEALER.

What annoys an oyster is nothing compared with what annoys an epicure when he pays for first-class oysters and then spoils their flavour in handing.

Although there are upwards of 20 ways of cooking oysters, to the palate of the epicure they are seldom so acceptable as when fresh from their native shell.

To enjoy an oyster, eat it the moment it is opened, with its own liquor in the undershell. Unless actually "alive," its flavour and spirit is lost.

Many people spoil their oysters in opening. This is not very difficult if you hold them with the deep shell downward, and then insert a thin knife at the back and cut through the muscle joining the two shells.

Should you suspect an oyster, open it and remove the fish. In the genuine "native" the interior of the shell will either be a pearly-white or tinged with a bluish or purple colour.

In the foreign-bred oyster, a curious dark crescent-shaped mark —resembling a dark eyebrow—will be seen where the oyster attached itself to the shell.

One may rest assured that a "native" oyster is nearly always to be relied on to be a native. This is because imported oysters relaid on our shores do not cast any "spat," and consequently do not breed here.

To judge the age of an oyster examine the surface *lamellæ* or growth rings on the shell. Oysters are mostly of a size, but their ages differ widely as do the number of their rings.

Oysters of 18 months or two years possess at least two rings, and as many as five. One of three summers has at least two rings, but may have as many as six. A four-year-old oyster has from three to seven and even eight rings.

To keep oysters lay them, bent shell downwards, in a rough basket or earthenware colander. Then twice a day sprinkle with rain or river water from a watering-can.

Above all, keep your oysters cool and yet out of reach of frost. While most of the water runs off, enough will remain for feeding them. In this way oysters can be kept fresh for eight or ten days.

The method of feeding oysters on salt or oatmeal and water is not recommended. The chief drawback to this is that the oatmeal finds its way inside the shell. The fish then tastes "gritty," and the original flavour is destroyed.

"ENGLISH AS SHE IS SPOKE."

Trade Jargon that Is Mutilating the Language

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

London, Aug. 20.

It is August just now, so we are having an animated discussion on "English 'as she is spoke.'" Needless to say it was Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who first ventilated what, with him, is evidently a grievance, as he considers that no public man is able correctly to speak the English language. He must have been listening to some of the Labour Members of Parliament who, in this respect, are not very particular. He has been followed by the Drapers' Conference at Oxford, which has devoted its attention to the slang phraseology of shop assistants. One of the staff experts, who went down to address this Conference, complained of the jargon employed by female assistants, who are apparently addicted to such phrases as "I can do you in green," or "Can I fix you up in stripes?" or, "this comes cheaper." A lady critic of these things suggested that she could not understand why anyone employed the word "come" in these circumstances, and she contended that to ask a potential customer if she would like to be fitted out as if she were a zebra was not particularly flattering.

Apparently, however, shop assistants have their defenders, and an authority, a director of one of the big drapery establishments stated: that it was not slang, but trade language. The girl who comes into the house as a novice shows a new hat to madam and says "I think it's just right for you." After a year or two she thinks in different terms; she then says, "Madam, it is one of the plums of the whole show." Women who attend sales are as expert in the slang or tribal languages of bargain hunters as the girls themselves, and are guilty or saying "What bits and pieces have you?" "Some hot stuff here," says the girl, and she doesn't realize for a moment that it is a special language, like Esperanto or Russian.

"Odds" is supposed to have something to do with betting, but in the shops "odds" may be any little pieces from curtains to fenders.

"Plums" are not fruit, but the special bargains are put on every counter and on every shelf to entice the sharp-eyed shopper to become a Sherlock. It is true that women assistants and customers have a sort of verbal shorthand, and an assistant on hats will suggest "What your face needs is a mitre," as if the customer were a bishop, whereas what she meant was that the customer would look well in a hat the shape of a bishops. Every department has its slang—including the one that invents the names of fruits like "strawberry crush" and "ground tomato" to describe colours.

That Devastating "the Same."

It is not easy to see how you can avoid the debasement of the English language, which there are schools which exist for no other purpose than to teach trade and commercial phraseology. Everybody knows that the worst English is spoken by commercial men, not because it helps their business, but because, as a rule, they do not know any better. Their one favourite word is "same," and they employ it on every possible occasion, I wonder how many times you read a commercial letter with some sort of phrase like this: "I have to acknowledge receipt of your communication and will pay very careful attention to same." Why they cannot say "it" no one knows, but it is most improper to do so, and no self-respecting business man would lower himself so far as to commit such a trade solecism. Trade loves to omit all small words, which really make a sentence read as if it were in good English. A well-known phrase is, of course, "acknowledge receipt of." It would be perfectly easy to "acknowledge the receipt of;" but I suppose people think that if they put in an extra word or two like that it will take up time and compel them to cut the typist's lunch hour down to a half. Of course, the pace at which people carry on is also responsible for the mutilation of the language.

Everybody tells stories of the phraseology and the accent of public servants of the type of omnibus conductors and railway officials; they are not exaggerated. I have myself frequently heard "Picc. Circ." instead of "Piccadilly Circus," and every self-respecting conductor alludes to "—Obun." The newspapers love to tell these Tams, so lots of people will begin to think it is quite the right thing to copy diction of this nature. In America, as you doubtless know, there are men of supposed culture, who are proposing to re-write the Bible and other books on lines of modern slang. Nobody takes much trouble nowadays to employ very accurate English; few newspapers will shed tears over the use of the split infinitive. We do, though enjoy discussions on topics of this nature, since they show our sense of high education.

The Legacy of Cheap Fiction.

One of the briskest controversies we have had for a long time in the papers has been over the point as to whether in certain circumstances you were not compelled to use the split infinitive. One correspondent maintained that you were, and he brought forward instances in support of his point of view, much to the annoyance of literary purists. The truth of the decay in literary expression is mainly due to the mass of pot-boiling fiction which people read. How can you expect to have a high standard of literature in work of this nature? And unconsciously people model their language on what they read. I know this because I once met a Provincial Mayor who modelled all his sayings on Emerson. He was rather a terror in the process, but on the whole, looking back, I am inclined to think that I would prefer listening to him, rather than reading, shall we say, Ethel M. Dell.

EVE AS ADVOCATE

Why She Has Failed at the Bar

Every Law Term when dining in Hall I become more and more conscious of the increasing numbers of women students, writes a London barrister. They sit together at a central table in the old Hall, and draw about them the black sleeveless gowns of which they are so proud. But they do not look particularly happy, at ease, self confident or at home.

And every Law Term, as "call" night comes round, one or more of these women students changes her student's gown for the full sleeve gown and horse-hair wig of a full blown barrister-at-law and becomes in due course a "practising lawyer."

Then she disappears. What becomes of her? She has brains, a fluent tongue, and self-confidence, yet she seldom appears in Court.

Few solicitors will brief the woman barrister. Perhaps they are prejudiced by her sex. Perhaps they regard the briefing of any untried barrister as a risk. English women barristers contend that when they have broken down the barriers of prejudice they will succeed as well as men. But it so happens that they lack certain qualities necessary for success.

First, perhaps, come physical endurance. The successful barrister works some 15 to 18 hours a day. Next comes a large and deep knowledge of life, of human nature, of the wiles of men and of women. These are things the male barrister picks up in his progress about the world.

I have heard one or two women barristers in court. They all struck me in the same way. First they are immensely conscientious, trust to technical argument and are, perhaps, a little impervious to the "feel" of the court.

They have not a flair—so far as I have been able to judge—for brushing aside unimportant technicalities for broad issues. They are technicians.

Yet women have succeeded in America I am answered. Very true. There are women in large practice in the States, eminent and successful lawyers. But—it practice in the States, emminent as solicitors, and not as advocates.

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SPECIAL ARTICLES

GIVING A REASON

Notes of a Sermon Preached by the Rev. C. E. Darwent in Union Church, Tientsin, Sunday evening, June 22.

Text; "But sanctify in your heart Christ as Lord; being ready always to give answer to every man that asketh you concerning the hope that is in you, yet with meekness and fear."

The great Henry Ward Beecher liked what he called a "fat text." meant one full of matter for teaching, as his texts always were. And this is surely one that we may well spend a half-hour over this warm evening. It is a great word to come from the ex-fisherman, the impetuous, warm-hearted Peter. He was not at all a scholastic person, as we are often told to-day that every preacher of Christ ought to be. I expect that our Lord would be quite willing to-day to exchange all the scholastic preachers that he has serving him for a dozen men with the living catching faith that was in this erstwhile fisherman. China, as well as our own countries, would be the better of a few.

We will begin with the first paragraph of the text, Peter's definition of the people he is addressing. It is intended to be a description of Christian people. It is also intended to indicate our first business. He says, "Sanctify in your hearts Christ as Lord." Dr. Moffatt's rendering of the whole text is, "But reverence Christ as Lord in your own hearts. Always be ready with a reply for anyone who calls you to account for the hope you cherish, but answer gently and with a sense of reverence." To "sanctify Christ as Lord," Dr. Moffatt explains as reverencing Christ as Lord. That is the meaning of all words ending in *fy*. It means to make things or persons all that the word implies. It is explained in the Oxford Dictionary as making, producing. To *pacify* is to take such action as will produce peace; to frenchify is to create a French atmosphere, to introduce French manners, to make French ways of doing things and of thinking predominant; to magnify is to make anything great, to give it the greatest importance, as when Paul says, he "magnifies his office." His apostleship came first. It was a greater thing to be an apostle of Christ than to be Emperor. Any minister who lets men depreciate his office is not fit to hold it. So then to "sanctify Christ in the heart" is to make Him Lord and Master—Him first, the rest nowhere. That is Christianity. You cannot make too much of Jesus Christ. It is sometimes said that Christians talk too much of Christ, and that it would be well to say less about Him. No; even Dr. Glover, of Cambridge, who cannot be accused of Fundamentalism, says "the fault of the modern Church is that it doesn't make enough of Jesus Christ." The very name of our religion implies this. We are Christians. Christ is first in the Church; he is first to every one of us. If we know that anything is against His will and mind, there ought, to be no question as to what we ought to do with it. His authority is supreme, in our social relations, in our private conduct, in our relation to God. Christ is the meridian of Greenwich to every man who sets out to sail the sea of life and hopes to enter the harbour of eternal life. We measure everything by Him—politics, economics, family life, national and personal life—if we can only find what exactly the will of Christ is, which is not always easy. Still, that is the Gospel. He is central. God has summer up all saying, redeeming influences in Him. Whatever influence towards the divine life in the soul you find in anyone else you can find with vaster fulness in Him, in whom is "the fulness of the Godhead bodily." Nothing less than this is Christianity. He is power, ideal, in fact everything we need. And what a blessing and mercy this is to man! There is a book by Professor Perry called "The Conflict of Ideals." Surely that has been and is the misery of man, that his ideals conflict, that one nation has one ideal and another. That led to the late awful war. Hence the one thing mankind has always been in the most pressing need of has been one ideal for the whole race Then peace and happiness will reign, and not till then. Now this is what the text means. Jesus Christ is the one ideal for man. All things are "summed up" in Him. To put Him in that place is to "sanctify Him in the heart," obeying, loving Him. All other lords and masters step down and take a second place. That was the way with Peter. He had confessed, "Thou art the Christ, the Son of the Living God." And now that he is old, he sees the wisdom of it more than ever, as wise and faithful people do. If humanity is ever to fulfil the creative ideal of it, it must have one supreme authority, standard, Saviour. And the Christian claim is that Christ is that. He is supreme over all.

The One Ideal for Man.

Now that was one of the greatest objections that the world in Paul's time had to the Gospel. It objected to this sweeping claim. You will find that again and again in the first antagonists of the Gospel. Why this exclusive claim? They would have been quite willing to acknowledge that Jesus deserved a place *along with* other wise teachers of mankind, such as Plato. But, that a Jewish peasant, who had died a shameful death, should claim to be the Truth itself was past bearing. And I believe that this is the main objection to Christian missions yet. I have heard it repeatedly on this coast: "Why cannot people leave the Chinese alone with their religion.?" Peter saw what a tremendous claim it is and he had found out what a rage it threw men into to be told that "there is no other name under heaven given among men whereby we may be saved." It is called overwhelming pretension, and bigotry. And Peter is telling these people that they will have to meet this difficulty.

Reasons, or Excuses.

And that brings us to the next thing he has to say; they have to "be ready always to give answer to every man that asketh you a reason concerning the hope that is in you." He says: You people going out into the world with such a tremendous claim must be prepared to back it with reasons. You have always to be ready. It will bring ridicule on your Lord, if you cannot say why you look up to Him as your Lord and Master. It will be no use saying that the Christian life is a life of faith. It is, but you must show reasons for your faith. It is very likely that these people urged the same difficulty as is still urged, that Peter asks too much, especially too much of ordinary folk. They say, "we are not all learned professors, up in all the ins and outs of the critics." Peter's readers were very ordinary people indeed, yet he sticks to his point, "Be ready to give answer."

Now to show how fair and reasonable the apostle is, I will show how a philosopher of to-day—Professor Perry of Harvard—backs Peter. Professor Perry says in his "Conflict of Ideals" that we always give reasons for everything we do. He says, "In answering the contention which would relegate all philosophies of life to the shadow world, where they would play no real part in the drama of history, I wish to call attention to the fact that human beings do, apparently, *feel the need of offering good reasons for their actions.*" Yes. We do not, as he says, act for any length of time on passion, prejudice, folly or fear. We always manage to give a reason of some kind. It may not be a very satisfactory one, but we produce one. If we are known to be fond of fish, we say it makes brain; if we smoke or drink, there are a hundred reasons given, one or the other "soothes us or stimulates us;" if we vote for Smith and not for Brown at an election, it is because Smith is the best man; if people go to the pantomime at Christmas, it is because the "children do like it, and cannot go alone." Every election is a conflict of reasons, socialism, individualism and so on. We do nothing without a reason. We choose a suit because we like the pattern, or a lady chooses a dress because it suits her complexion. No one can deny this. Nay, so universally do we give reasons, that if we cannot hit on a good and genuine one, we create a bogus one. That is called an excuse. If reproached for not having written a letter we say, We "had'nt time," which is usually untrue. The late war is a clear proof, that Peter is right in requiring all Christian people to be able to give answer to anyone wanting to know why they put Jesus so high. We can all remember how both sides at once began to give reasons for their fighting one another. We had lots of reasons, the "sacredness of treaties," the "defence of a weaker nation." The war "was to end war," and we wound up with the reason that the war was to "make the world safe for democracy." So the Germans fought because they "were attacked." or "going to be attacked," and to "spread the blessings of German culture over the world." The spirit of all the warring nations had to be kept up, and that could only be by giving sounder reasons; and ministers of propaganda were set apart, and the leaflet fell like snow over Europe from aeroplanes, each one crammed full of "reasons." Peter has us all here. As Professor Perry further says, we give reasons for "personal support" in the first place. We are ashamed to admit to ourselves, if we do anything and cannot give a reason. Further we "need social support." We "lose face" with others if we act without reason. Peter is right, and here is the question for all of us. *Can* we all give "a reason for the faith that is in us?" Professor Perry says, further, that we not only find reasons for everthing we do, but we always also try to find *moral* reasons. That is most true. It was the basis of the enormous propaganda of the war. So then, all this must be more abundantly true for Christian people. Peter must be right.

What Is Required.

Now this sounds alarming. It sounds as if every Christian man or woman had to be very learned in all the difficulties raised by unbelievers, as if we had all to be learned theologians. Not at all. That is quite a mistake. Let me try and explain what is required and what not. I do not think I have ever seen it explained, but it is vital to know it. The mistake Christians make is to think Peter means that we have to be able to give such conclusive reasons for our faith as to utterly annihilate the unbeliever, and leave him without a leg to stand on. Oh! No. That is impossible. The thing we have to do is to give our reasons for our faith, modestly and firmly, and leave the inquirer to digest or reject them as he likes. He may not think much of them. Very well. We can do no more. It is said that when Lord Morley and Mr. Gladstone met for almost the last time, Mr. Gladstone asked Lord Morley whether he still remained in his old religious position, that is, of unbelief. Lord Morley said, he did. No more was said. They had had it out countless times, and Mr. Gladstone had done all he could to win Lord Morley to faith. And it is no reproach to Mr. Gladstone's faith that he was unable to win his friend for Christ. Some unbelief is deep set. Mr. Huxley once said to Mr. Gladstone when they were talking of religion, "Perhaps men like me are colour-blind to religion." That was candid. It is often true. There are men who are to spiritual things as couour-blind men are to colour "seeing they see not, till the Holy Spirit opens the eyes of their soul to God and eternal things looked at in this way, we can all" give answer to every man that asketh us. We may have one reason or a hundred. If asked give them. Peter doesn't say, "You must give a reason that knocks your inquirer down." No. Give one that satisfies you yourself. That is all, that is required. It may prove "good seed in good ground" or seed "among thistles" or on "rocky ground." You cannot help that.

Give Your Reason.

There is no time to go into all the possible reasons. If you have found that Christ has savel you, given you a new attitude to God, given you a sense that your sins are forgiven, say so; if you believe because Christ is so tremendous a figure in the world's history, and that He verifies Himself to your conscience as the eternal Truth of God, that somehow, He always approves Himself right, and that you feel that you are nearer God, the nearer you are to Him, explain it as they may, say so; if you are Christian because you want your fathers and mother's God and Saviour to be your's, or that with all its saints your church and its great faith are good enough for you, say so. It is not a bad reason, if you know that your father and mother, and better people than you, have found in Christ eternal life itself.

Give your reasons, but as Peter says, so beautifully, "with meekness and fear" or, as Dr. Moffatt has it, "answer gently with a sense of reverence." That is one of the most beautiful touches in the whole Bible. You are not told to be hard and bitter and dogmatic and overbearing as the huge mistake of some Christians is, but, "with meekness and fear." At the present day, as well as in the past, Christians have thrown their reasons at questioners like throwing half a brick at a man. That does no good. You have to state your case and leave your testimony to God and the inquirer's conscience. The Lord Himself when He was here among men, was quite unable, do what even He might, to convince everybody. We cannot hope to be more successful than He but, whether we are learned or not we can all give the reasons which are satisfactory to our own conscience, and that is all Peter asks us to do.

AMAH TALKS

Scene.—A Peak bedroom brightly lighted with electric light. A gentle breeze is fluttering the white curtains. The little cheerful sounds of a thousand insects in the trees come through the wide open windows mingled with the 'sh-sh-' of water flowing down the nullah among the trees.

An Englishwoman is seated before the mirror and a Chinese amah is brushing her hair. As she brushes she talks. The mistress has just announced that she doesn't understand one quarter of what her new amah has been saying:—

"Missis no savee my talkee? My talkee plentee English words. My come Hongkong side long time! What? (with a sudden lapse into Cantonese) You talk *my language?* Then I can talk to you and say all I want and you will understand. I've never had a Missis to work for who understood Chinese words before!

Missis, you've got very nice hair, the kind we Chinese like best, soft and fine, all same silk. And you don't mind it being white. My other Missis like to put powder and mix with water and make their hair yellow colour or brown colour. You are like Chinese, you don't mind grey hair!

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Yes, the new cook-boy is my cousin. I think he can't have understood what you said to him this evening. He told me you said he was to buy Sunday's food on Saturday and not to go to market on Sunday. I said he hadn't understood what you meant. . . You don't wish him to buy things on Sunday? . . . That is the custom of the Christians. . . That's very strange! I've been in Hongkong 11 years and I never heard that before! Is that the Jesus-way? Yes, I've heard of Him, but I don't know who He is. But if he taught people to do like that and give their cooks a rest on Sunday morning, He must be a very kind Man! . . No, my other Missis didn't go to church on Sunday: she goes to play ball. I don't know what God she worships. Master used to stay in the house and go to sleep. He was a good master. He understands the heart of a Chinese. . . .

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There was another thing my cousin told me to ask you about. You see he is rather shy, he has never been Number One Boy before, always Number Two. He is very good boy, very careful, and he says the Little Brother in the kitchen is too lazy. You don't know what the Little Brother is? He's what the Red Hairs call the *Makee-Learn.* . . . What? You don't like me to call your country people the Red Hairs? Then I wont say it again, Missis: but all the Chinese in Hongkong say it all the time. . . No, I see what you mean. I shouldn't like it if you talked of us Chinese as the Black Hairs. . . Yes, the *Makee Learn* is too cheeky. He says the cook is stingy and the new Missis is stingy, because the cook won't let him help himself to bananas and persimmons out of the market basket as he is coming back up the Peak Road. And the house coolie says the same. The old cook always made more than was needed in the dining room, so he got plenty of ice cream and cakes when he had finished washing up. . . . Yes, there is no doubt my cousin is an excellent and valuable cook and will save you much money. When you've got a good boy like that, it's all right to "eat yourself" (do your own housekeeping) but otherwise it's cheaper as the foreign men do when they share a house, three or four together, to "eat the cook" (let the cook feed you by contract). Of course (thoughtfully) you don't get such nice food then, for the cook is afraid to buy too many of the things you like best, or you eat too much and there isn't enough profit for him. . Oh (with a start) I am talking to you as if you were a Chinese! It's so strange to be talking to a Red Ha—an English lady in my own language that I quite forgot!

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Yes, Missis, Sunday is the day all the amahs go out for a while. The boys laugh at us. They say there is an Amahs Union like the Boys Union. . . Only we haven't got a Club. Haven't you seen us squatting by the road side under the trees, talk talk, talking? What do we talk about? Oh, mostly money, and how we like our work, and what we can make on the soap and starch, er-er-I mean how much soap and starch we need for our washing every week. Some of the amahs are very particular. They say we must protect ourselves. When I worked at King's Place Hotel, I had a young Missis who used to have her breakfast in bed on Sundays and she would ring her bell for me to go up and talk to her, when she felt lonely. And the other amahs were angry with me. They said it wasn't the custom to work on Sunday if you were a wash-amah and I shouldn't go up. . . . Yes, I like talking, so I didn't see why I shouldn't go up when my Missis rang her bell even though it was Sunday! . . . Sometimes when we squat by the roadside talking an amah from Canton comes and talks to us about Shameen and Dr. Sun and tells us all the latest news. All the amahs and boys in Hongkong love Dr. Sun. He always promises to protect our rights and he says he will take care of us. He is the only official who doesn't want any money for himself. He says, "Let my country house fall to ruins. I won't spend a penny on repairing it until the country has peace." He says "Let me be buried in a pauper's coffin when I die. I want nothing for myself." . . . Oh, yes it's quite true. The amah from Canton told us all this the other day. . . But I think Hongkong is the best place to live in. Canton (with a sudden lapse into Pidgin) too bobbery! (Then back into Cantonese.) There are so many things to see in Hongkong. I go to the pictures sometimes, but that is one of the things that puzzles me about the foreigners. Once at the pictures I saw a woman, who had a husband of her own, creep out into the garden to speak to a man, who was not her husband. Then I saw men trying to kill other men, and boys stealing; and once I saw one man push a woman over a precipice—all very bad sins. *Missi, why do the foreigners make pictures of their sins for other nations to look at?*

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There now I've finished at last (lapses again into Pidgin) Ai Ya, plentee talkee! Missis savee my Chinese talkee, my likee talkee too much! B'long velly good Missis. My good amah! All-o missis talkee me-'Amah, you velly good, my likee you'-so fashion. Missis, you wantchee me, makee ring bell two times—I come!"

(She tucks the mosquito net carefully around her mistress and leaves the room closing the door softly behind her. A grateful silence begins, broken only by the chirrup, chirrup of the insects outside in the trees, and the thin sharp note of mosquitoes in the darkened room.)

THE Ministry of Education has announced a new schedule of school holidays. Hereafter the summer vacation will last 40 days, the New Year holidays 15 days and the winter vacation seven days. One day each for the four seasons' holidays, one day for the worshipping of Heaven, the birthday of Confucius and for the National Day, will complete the free days allowed students.

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PITY FOR THE POOR CHINESE SOLDIER

Dog Eat Dog, Soldier and Civilian

BY T. E. GRAFTON.

Many expressions of indignation are appearing these days at the conscription of coolies for war service. We read harrowing tales of poor richsa men and even shopkeepers and their clerks being caught and handcuffed or tied together with ropes: being guarded by soldiers with bayonets that are too frequently used as goads for the laggards, and finally, after days of toil being sent back with little or no remuneration. To those who witness these things for the first time they seem to be the essence of barbarism and cruelty but I for one am frankly glad that this sort of thing has been brought right to the gates of Shanghai for exhibition. It will show the foreigner who has rarely left the benign rule of Shanghai, something of what life in the interior always is, for we witness the same thing on a smaller scale a score of times in a single year. Better still it will show the Chinese inhabitants of Shanghai what their own country, which they so soon forget after a stay in Shanghai, is really like.

The soldier has been pretty thoroughly bowled out. But as one whose work for 20 years has brought him into daily contact with, and observation of, both soldier and, coolie, I am glad to present the other side of the picture. It may not be soothing to Chinese, but after long observation of the perpetual struggle between the soldier and every member of the labouring classes of China, fairness compels me to state that it is a case of dog eat dog.

At the outset let it be said that after all cases are taken into account the demands of the Chinese government upon its labouring classes in time of war are really insignificant. By the Chinese Government I mean not only the Central (?) government but provincial or county, or the will of any military official. The army gets a few thousand coolies, who are compelled to push wheelbarrows or carry loads for a few days: a few hundred junks, sampans and houseboats are rounded up and kept to use for a week or two: but the vast body of the population is absolutely untouched and apart from the actual zone of hostilities is not only uninterested in but ignorant of the conflict. Just compare this with our memories of the late war, where every man was subject to the call of the state and for which we are still paying and bid fair to be paying for another generation.

The first need of any war is transportation. In foreign lands we simply take the railroads away from their owners and use them as we please. The army actually stops motorcars on the road and takes possession, giving a receipt which is poor enough comfort. The coolie is China's transport system and it is a wild dreamer who would expect to see him escape.

Let us suppose for a moment that General Ho or Bei Pao-san was in need of immediate transport for 3,000 men. Let us suppose that they called a mass meeting of the citizens of the community and called for volunteers: or let them insert an advertisement in the daily press urging patriots to flock to the aid of their brethren in arms—how many would answer the call? I do not venture to say what would happen in the highly patriotic port of Shanghai, but I know perfectly well that such an appeal would not bring forward a single man of any description in Haichow. Not only would his call be negatived, but every man possessed of a wheelbarrow or boat would scuttle away as fast and as far as he could travel. From a pacifist standpoint the result would be fine, as the army would be left high and dry, but for the generals in charge of a healthy war it would not be so pleasing.

Hated and Detested.

Every Chinese official knows what the port patriot seems not to know—that no Chinese not connected with the army or any civil department for that matter will give any aid whatsoever of his own volition. The people hate the soldiers and the soldiers are forced to prey on the people. Let a company of soldiers approach a village and by the time they appear in sight every stealable (or saleable) article is hidden carefully away. If the soldier offers money for eggs he is told that there is not an egg in the village. Only a short while ago I stopped for a few days in a market town where a company of soldiers was stationed. Not being well supplied with food I sent out my cook to buy some eggs, but he brought back the word that there was not an egg in the whole village. Local friends confirmed the report but I was sceptical, refusing to believe that all the hens in that large district had gone on a strike. I called in one of my acquaintances and assured him that these eggs were for foreign consumption and that if the hens could be persuaded to lay a few for the sake of hospitality I was sure they would be rewarded. He disappeared for a short while but soon smuggled in the desired articles and I was the only man in town that night who had eggs for supper.

Let us consider a hungry soldier: he has had a long tramp all day, and likely as not been in a fight. He has missed one of his precious meals. When he finds a village that he knows to be prosperous, suddenly barren, he naturally make a diligent search and if he finds a handful of eggs after all the members of a shop or household have sworn to their non-existence, will he be expected to thank all the people present with a bow and proffer the full market value of the eggs? Or will he walk off with them and neglect to pay? If in addition he is wet to the skin and no person will lend him a quilt or a mat is he to sit out a wet cold night or take the first shelter he can find? Remember that the soldier is as much an enemy in the ordinary Chinese village as the French soldier in the Ruhr: to be cheated, overcharged, and, if a dark corner makes it feasible, knifed.

The same is true not only for transportation and foodstuffs but for everything that makes up the life of the soldier. Shanghai knows nothing of what the humble coolie can do when he has a chance to wield the whip hand, as competition there is so great and the labour market so inexhaustible. But if one lands at a little station where there are only a half dozen barrowmen, all working in full accord, he is due to learn something right off the bat. No one rushes to receive his baggage but before they move a hand they calmly begin to talk prices and lucky is the traveller who has to pay only double what the job is worth. And after everything is loaded up ways will be found to bedevil the victim and squeeze him for all he is worth. Some days ago a colleague and I were walking through town and met a crowd of disgruntled barrowmen herded along at the point of several very determined bayonets. I confessed to him my great joy at seeing these ruffian coolies getting their merits at the hands of some who were so much rougher, and he likewise rejoiced. We had both suffered much from this same coolie gang and been forced time and again to apply for official protection against their rapacity and actual violence and it was a grim pleasure to see them forced into service. Having been gouged outrageously by them and again I cannot work up a sob at the thought of their getting nothing but their food for a day's work. I repeat that for soldier and coolie it is a case of dog eat dog.

"Student Soldiers."

There is another matter upon which I am glad to give a warm appreciation and testimony. There has been in the last two years a very strong effort made to elevate the tone of the enlisted man. I do not know what is being in other provinces but Marshal Chi and those subordinate to him have made a most commendable effort. Careful examination has been made of all the material in their camps and every man who already has a smattering of education or shows himself intelligent enough or ambitious enough to assimmilate more has been set aside, relieved from most of the onerous camp duties and given a chance to improve himself. They are known as "student soldiers" and from personal association I am glad to say that they are a new species. But how little aid the civilan community gives them! The present-day soldier is a product, a logical product of Chinese life, and I greatly fear that the enlisted man to-day who makes a real effort to be decent and serve his country will receive from that same country only the seven dollars a month that is doled out to him at irregular intervals as a reward for his virtue.

A SAVING GRACE

[The treaty with Russia is the first in the history of this country in which the King is not mentioned.]

There are few decent things
In this treaty we know,
But there's certainly one compensation:
The promoters have been
Very careful to show
Some little respect to the nation.
We most certainly owe them
Our cordial thanks,
For (surely there isn't a doubt of it)
They all saw the wisdom
When playing these pranks
Of leaving his Majesty out of it!

W. H. B. ("Morning Post").

"THE RECORDER" ON WAR, FORCE AND THE POLICEMAN

BY THE REV. T. B. GRAFTON

When a pacifist sets out to decry the use of Force as having no place in a civilized life he is bound sooner or later to make some distinction between military and civil force, between soldier and police. But whatever distinctions he may draw he cannot get rid of the basic idea of Force. Dwellers in the interior of China to-day will have unusual difficulty in appreciating these fine-spun definitions. My friend General Bei Bao-san hears of a band of robbers 500 strong that have crossed over into his territory from Shantung. He meets them in a fight, kills some dozens and loses some of his own men and officers. A week later at the Tuchun's order he marches to the border in another direction and has the same gains and losses. According to the "Recorder" the general was a policeman last week and a soldier to-day. Last week he was exercising his police powers in time of peace. To-day he is a redhanded warrior. Yet he is using the same men, the same weapons and against men of the same stamp. My Chêkiang friends may take offence at classing the heroes of that provincial army with bandits that come across from the north, and if they can assure me that there are no enlisted bandits in the Chêkiang armies I will humbly apologize. And if in the course of the war the Chêkiang soldiers get into Kiangsu territory and fail to carry off everything portable I will make my apology a full-fledged kotow.

Peace and War.

In the July "Recorder's" editorial columns we find the following gem, quoted from another pacifist, making clear the fundamental difference between peace and war:

"Here is child menaced by a brute with a club. Surely as a last resort a policeman would be justified in using force to protect the child. Yes, but that would not be war. To have an illustration that would be parallel to war, it would be necessary to assume something like this: This policeman in seeking to protect the child would not only kill the big brute, but would also kill his wife and children and a dozen of his friends and their children, setting the village on fire and laying waste their fields: and in addition would start a process which would end in the killing of the child's family and a dozen friends and the destruction of their homes. To parallel war it is necessary to assume that in protecting a single child weapons would be used which would destroy a hundred lives, enemies and friends. That is exactly what war does: for every family that it protects it destroys a hundred others."

The "Recorder's" picture might be changed a little if drawn from actual occurrences during the past two weeks in this very province: a score of brutes (instead of the "Recorder's" one) menace a farm village of several tens of families, and a great many children (instead of the "Recorder's" one)—Not getting their demands at once they kill all the adults, loot and burn the village, and divide the plunder among their wives and children. Here is a job for the police but it evidently does not fit in with the "Recorder's" little picture, so we will let it pass and deal with the picture as he himself draws it.

Let us be thankful that the "Recorder" has recognized one cold hard fact—that there are brutes in the world. We are not given a picture of a benevolent old gentleman wearing a false face and armed with a paper club filled with candy that he is going to give the child after a momentary joke, but of a cruel brute bent on braining a helpless child. And the problem before us is how to deal with brutes.

The Policeman.

The "Recorder," rather reluctantly it seems, admits that "as a last resort the policeman would be justified in using force" and we are obliged to ask what the policeman's first resort would be. Would he take the brute over to the Y.M.C.A. and set him up to a cold drink? Or would he advise the brute to have his glands examined in the hope of changing his disposition? Or would we have the policeman duck in and receive the blow himself as so many seem to think is the policeman's duty? The officer of the law might lose some of his teeth or have his skull cracked, but a few weeks in the hospital would bring him round and he would be able to appear in court and see the brute get a five-dollar fine.

For my part, if my child were in danger, I would be glad to have a policeman of good Irish stock, one who would use his last resort first, and if the immediate result were one less brute, so much the better. It is hard to be patient with some very excellent people who select a single passage of Scripture and distort it out of all reason. The same Teacher who said "Love your enemies" said also, "It were better for him that a millstone were hanged about his neck and he be cast into the midst of the sea." In speaking of those whose sins towards little ones were only sins of omission. He said "Depart ye into everlasting fire prepared for the devil and his angles." How easily the pacifist forgets that God's justice is no less a thing than His love and in each are men His agents.

Vox Humana.

Another argument the "Recorder" brings forward is the sad detail about the brute's dear wife and little children. We have a picture of a sweet, gentle woman waiting with an anxious heart for the return of her precious brute: several little children in their white nightgowns are praying for dear daddy"s safe return, little dreaming that some cruel policeman may have run him in. We wonder if these pacifist writers have over known of a marriage between a brute and a woman worthy of the gentlest care. Does the dove mate with the vulture or the lamb with the wolf? But grant for the sake of argument that the brute has such a heavenly household: Shall consideration for his child compel me to sit still and let him murder my own? The "Recorder's" logic (or lack of it) makes such incumbent upon me, for he goes to say that we may "start a process" that will result in the killing of all my other children. Hence I must sit still. Perhaps the brute's appetite for murder will be sated after braining one. But is it not a fundamental law of nature that a brute's appetite for blood is forever on the increase?

It is a fundamental fact of civilization and Christian manhood that every effort, even to the risking of our own lives, must be put forward in defence of the helpless and any father who would calmly see his child murdered rather than "start a process" by which he and all the rest of his family might lose their lives would certainly not deserve to be preserved. It never works out that way anyhow, for the only way brutes can be restrained is by the courage of men who are willing to risk all for the sake of one of their little ones.

Man and Brute.

As long as the "Recorder" and other pacifists preach the doctrine of love and peace between man and man they will have the support and sympathy of all forward looking men, but when they try to unite man and brute in a bond of brotherhood they are weakening the cause of real peace.

As a parting word the "Recorder" is reminded what an excellent chance it has to-day to preach that grand old doctrine of the abolition of extraterritoriality. Shanghai is said to be full of refugees with nothing very much to do except to listen to war rumours. If these can be persuaded to return to those "sovereign rights" from which they have departed so precipitately, doubtless a few of those foreigners whose motto seems to be "My country always wrong" will be glad to throw in their lot with them. And if these refugees could be persuaded at the same time to withdraw all their funds from the Shanghai banks and deposit the same in the Chinese banks of Nanking and Shanghai the war would be over in a twinkling and we would see Marhsals Chi and Lu vieing with each other to be first to fall on the "Recorder's" bosom and exclaim "My long lost brother!"

*** A reply to this will be found in to-day's Correspondence.

UNCOUTH behaviour and rowdyism in the House of Representatives in Peking is to be stamped out by an organization of M.P.'s known as the Order Maintaining Committee. This group has laid down a set of rules which it is hoped the members can be induced to follow. Hereafter, during formal meetings, the members are to respect the chairman and abide by his decisions.

A link with the reign of George III. was severed last month when the death took place of Mrs. Edward Stopford, of Falconers Hill, Daventry, at the age of 105 years and 11 months. She was Julia Maria, daughter of Capt. William Wilbraham, R.N., and was born on September 2, 1818, more than a year before the death of George III. on January 29, 1820. She married, on August 6, 1840, Capt. Edward Stopford, R.N., who was the sixth son of Canon the Hon. R. B. Stopford, a grandson of the second Earl of Courtown, and the brother of Admiral R. T. Stopford and of Mr. W. B. Stopford Sackville. Captain Stopford died on October 14, 1895. Mrs. Stopford leaves one daughter, Edith Louisa, who is the widow of Admiral Sir W. R. Kennedy, G.C.B. Her elder son, Lieutenant-Colonel H. E. Stopford, late 36th Regiment, died in December, 1895, and her younger son, Commander Grosvenor Stopford, R.N., died in 1875.

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THE BOOK PAGE

NOTES BY THE WAY

Col. T. E. Lawrence has written an introduction to a new edition of the late Dr. Richard Garnett's book, "The Twilight of the Gods," which will be issued by John Lane during the autumn. The book will contain numerous illustrations and will be published at one guinea. Col. Lawrence worked under Dr. Garnett at the time when the latter was Chief Librarian at the British Museum.

Few living writers can have enjoyed a series of such varied and exciting experiences as Colonel Lawrence. The story of his Eastern adventures would fill a volume; but that volume, unfortunately, still remains to be written. After leaving Oxford, where he had a brilliant academic career, he travelled all over Arabia in Arab garb—unrecognized and unsuspected. His services to the British Government were invaluable. He succeeded in uniting the nomadic tribes of Arabia into an effective fighting force, and helped to free Palestine from the Turks. In revenge, the Turks set a price upon his head. They offered a reward of £17,000 if dead. During this period Col. Lawrence blew up 17 enemy trains. Two years ago he again enlisted in the Army as a private under another name.

Mr. R. L. Mégroz's biographical and critical study of Walter de la Mare, published in Britain by Hodder and Stoughton, is now being published in America by Doran. Mr. Mégroz is at work on a study of sex psychology in poetry which will appear with A. M. Philpot towards the close of the year. The aim of the author in this book will be to present an exhaustive survey of European love poetry and at the same time to offer some impartial criticism of the new science of psycho-analysis.

Messrs. Duckworth make the interesting announcement that just before his death Mr. Conrad wrote a preface to "The Nature of a Crime," a short novel he wrote in collaboration with Mr. Ford Madox Hueffer, and also a note on the joint composition of "Romance," an earlier work by the two novelists. Both preface and note will appear in "The Nature of a Crime," which will be ready next month. The final correction of the proofs, state Messrs. Duckworth, must have been one of Mr. Conrad's last literary activities.

The sketches of the Rodeo, which were made by Mr. Charles Simpson during the recent Wembley contests and exhibited in London, will be published in book-form by the Bodley Head, the artist supplying letterpress and Mr. R. B. Cunningham Graham an introductory essay.

Flight now boasts a voluminous history, and for the non-expert the pictorial side of it is far from the least interesting. Its early stages are admirably represented in a collection of "Aeronautical Prints and Drawings" (63s.), published by Messrs. Halton and Truscott Smith, to which the text is contributed by Lieut.-Col. W. Lockwood Marsh, while Sir Frederick Sykes supplies a foreword. The 87 plates show how the chief early ascents, beginning in the last quarter of the 18th century, were treated by contemporary artists. The detail of some of these representations, as Colonel Marsh warns us, is not to be relied upon in a historical sense, but they are often very spirited in their conception, and it is interesting to note that the original balloon-builders themselves were often much alive to æsthetic considerations in their architecture. In some cases the car emulates the form of a ship very much as the early motor-car inclined to the traditional pattern of the horse-carriage. The whole collection is most attractive, and will show how the efforts of men like Montgolfier and Lumardi struck the imagination of their own times.

Mrs. Stella Burke May undertook her twelvemonth tour through Latin America with a definite purpose. She set out to study social life and especially the mentality of the women in the countries south of the United States frontier, and "Men, Maidens, and Mantillas" (John Long, 21s.) has been written primarily by way of helping her own countrywomen to appreciate the life and manners of their Southern sisters. The book is well done. Mrs. May commands an easy, pleasant style, and is a shrewd observer, not very profound, perhaps, but thoroughly wideawake. Latin methods of courtships attracted her, and are elaborately explained. We learn, for instance, that in Mexico a young man and his young lady converse by means of a telephone let down from the balcony. Thus the conversation can be kept private, yet the proper distances are preserved. Mrs. May learnt a good deal while she was travelling, and duly hands on her lessons. No one who has read her book will again believe that Latin Americans do not wash. Moreover, Mrs. May's observations are not merely those of a traveller. At Santiago she and her husband took a house, and the story of her housekeeping and her servant and her servant's husband makes what is perhaps the jolliest chapter in the book.

CHINA'S NATIVE CRAFT

CHINESE JUNKS AND OTHER NATIVE CRAFT. By Ivon A. Donnelly. Kelly & Walsh, Ld. $6 net.

In his Prefatory Note to this delightful book Mr. Donnelly says:

". . . . To the average Westerner the term 'junk' conjures up visions of a strange, unseaworthy vessel with big eyes, totally unfit to carry man and his commerce across the high seas, but I hope that the introduction and the brief descriptions of the various types, together with the illustrations given, will dispel this idea which is entirely erroneous."

The volume not only dispels this idea, but affords us a view and a knowledge of Chinese shipping of enthralling interest. This is a "larger and improved edition" of a "small book of sketches of Chinese Junks published some four years ago." Would it were larger still. That ungrateful remark will probably be the sigh of most readers. For there is such a fascination in these 142 pages that one must long for more. In his "Conclusion" the author says:

"We have travelled up the far reaches of the Hoang-ho; we have tapped the upper tributaries of the Yangtze, and traversed the entire coast of China, but have only seen a very small fraction of the millions of craft that ply on the coast, rivers and lakes of China. We have, however, seen a variety of vessels that for beauty of line, decoration and general utility, have no counterpart in the world."

There are 25 black and white illustrations and six in colour in which the author has brought out these beauties in charming fashion. The illustrations are excellently reproduced and, in fact, the whole book is so extraordinarily well done and finished that it is a matter of amazement that it can be sold for the modest sum of six dollars.

One thing that immediately strikes the reader is the extraordinary fact that this feature of Chinese life and civilization has received so little attention heretofore. Mr. Donnelly opens his "Introductory" by saying:

"Although much has been written on China and her people, very little has been said about one of her most important industries—shipping. And this, notwithstanding the fact that China has been from the earliest times one of the foremost among seafaring nations. This omission is surprising when one remembers that there are more vessels in China than in all the rest of the world put together."

"Surprising" seems a mild word to use in the connexion. And it is surprising not only on account of the numbers and variety of her ships but also on account of the designs and inventions which were in use in China long before they were re-discovered (or copied?) by Western navigators. This author points out, among many examples, the system of watertight compartments as being in use in Chinese vessels *many centuries before 1687* when it was written of by Father le Comte.

One would like to go on quoting extracts from this "Introductory" and also from the descriptions of the various craft for two or three columns. But enough has probably been said to give an indication of the importance and charm of the work.

J.L.

COURTS OF LOVE

"A KNIGHT'S LIFE IN THE DAYS OF CHIVALRY." By Walter Clifford Meller, M.A., S.C.L. Illustrated. Werner, Lawrie. 30s. net.

REVIEWED BY E. B. OSBORN

As the future grows more dark and menacing, while the civilized world awaits the final offensive of the barbarians from below, the thoughts of kindly and cultured folk seek a sanctuary in the bygone ages, which were sufficient to themselves—when for certain immortal moments the secret of human life seemed to have been read aright, and society was as strongly established in human eyes as a castle on a hill-top in the Southern sunlight. One such "Golden Age" existed in Provence before the bright and happy land, where the poorest peasant had his chicken in the pot and his cup of wine ("the water blushed to see her Lord"), was ravaged and ruined for centuries by the so-called Crusade against the Albigenses. "Kill and let God find out His own" was the slogan of the Papal Legate in that horrible war, which was really the kind of thing we call "big business" in these latter days—for the cash which enabled the brutal warriors of Northern France to undertake the adventure was provided by merchant moneylenders on the understanding that they were repaid (with interest) from the looting of the richest countryside in Europe. *Ecrasez l'Infâme*, cried Voltaire in a later age, but there was no appeal against the triple-crowned Tyrant in the far-off days when a beautiful edifice of civilization was thus wantonly destroyed.

New books on this and that aspect of the Middle Ages are now appearing in which the results of recent researches are presented. The other day we reviewed Professor J. Huizinga's "Waning of the Middle Ages," in which the modern view of the *interim aetas* as a period with its own glorious culmination is enforced, and now comes a sumptuous work, "A Knight's Life in the Days of Chivalry," a long labour of love on the part of its author, in which the social life of the age of "chevalerie," when the feudal fetters were a little loosened, is minutely portrayed. In particular it contains an excellent account of the Courts or Parliaments of Love, of which the pious and pitiful foundress was Eleanor of Guienne, the wife of our Henry II. and a most valiant and beautiful lady—did not Bernard de Ventadour, her favourite troubadour-knight, find the remembrance of her sweeter than sleep after a hard day in the lists, and more thrilling than the song of the nightingale? The Courts set up by this granddaughter of the royal troubadour, William IX., Count of Poitou and Duke of Aquitaine (he loved her so well that he gave her his domains before his death), served a goodly purpose; for the first time, and for the last time, in the history of the Western world they established a system of jurisprudence in affairs of the affections and executed its enactments. While maintaining that ideal of romantic love which is perhaps the one real achievement of mankind since Athens flamed like a meteor and vanished, they sternly put down its excesses. Love has been cynically defined as a mutual illusion, and the chief object of modern writers seems to be the destruction of its immemorial mirage—of that strange and bewildering *aura* which has inspired all the greatest art in the world. There can be no true art, least of all an art of living, if the pivotal illusion of life ceased to glorify our folly by teaching us how to be two fools together. And why, since we are willing to make laws and obey in order to mitigate the horrors of War, should we not follow the example of the romantic Eleanor and set up tribunals to soften the rigours of Love? To-day it is said, and with a good deal of truth, that Honour and Love are incompatible—at any rate, for the average woman. But the Mediæval Courts of Love insisted that women should be chivalrous even in affairs of the heart, and those who would not deal honourably with their lovers were branded as mere courtesans and ruthlessly cast out of the fellowship of gentle souls. Perhaps the bright, young people who have been annoying Puritanical persons by organizing nocturnal treasure hunts in London will turn their attention to the possibility of instituting modern Courts of Love.

Many of the rulings of the fair jurisconsults of Provence (they were almost all married ladies or widows; Jugonne de Sabrar was the only spinster in the Court of Rohanin) have been preserved, and a large number of the more celebrated trials. Here are some of the rulings from André's "Livre de l'Art d'Aimer":

(1) No one can really love two persons at the same time.
(2) Love never stands still; it always increases—or diminishes.
(3) Love is always an exile where avarice holds his dwelling.
(4) A new love affair banishes the old one completely.
(5) The affection of love invariably increase under the influence of jealousy.
(6) A lover can never be surfeited with the consolations which his beloved may offer him.
(7) Nothing prevents one lady being loved by two knights, or one knight by two ladies.

These will perhaps be classed as platitudes—a name we are in the habit of giving to the truths that are overlooked because of their obviousness. A modern Court, no doubt, would present us with a series of more subtle and detailed rulings—for the aphorism *De minimis non curat Lex* is never applicable in affairs of the honourable heart. Yet I believe that the cases which came up before, say, a tribunal would often closely resemble some of the *causes celébres* decided by Queen Eleanor, or Ermengarde of Narbonne, or the lady who rewarded Jaufre Rudel of Blaia for his far-off devotion in the manner described by Swinburne:

Oh, brothers, the gods were good to you,
Sleep, and be glad while the world endures,
Be well content as the years wear through,
Give thanks for life, O brother, and death:
For the last sweet sound of her feet, her breath,
For gifts she gave you gracious and fair,
Tears and kisses—that, lady of yours.

Here, in conclusion, are examples of leading decisions. [Queen Eleanor, C.J.] A lover, having vainly entreated a lady for her love and being unable to overcome her reluctance, sent her many presents which were accepted with joy and graciousness. Nevertheless, she still refused him the least sustenance. Judgment was to the effect that a lady determined to be inflexible must not accept gifts, and defendant was ordered to compensate her lover or be classed and cast out as a mere courtesan.

[Before the Court of Ladies of Gascony.] A knight, having been proved guilty of revealing the secrets of his sweet intimacy, was condemned to be disowned in every assemblage of knights and ladies, and it was furthermore decided that any lady who in future accepted his love was to be refused the friendship of all honourable women.

[Before the Countess of Champagne, J.] A lover sued a lady for damages (intellectual, moral, and physical) for pricking him with a pin while she was kissing him. The wound having been proved to exist by a leech called in by the Court, and the defendant's rebutting evidence having been disproved, the sentence was that the lady should kiss the place, when required, until it was well.

Whether or not the modern Court of Love, which will be established as a result of this dissertation, should sit in public, is a matter for careful discussion. If it does not sit *in camerâ*, I should think the proceedings would be fully reported in the Press and that there would be no standing room left at any of its sessions.

THE WEIGHTED WORD

DON QUIXOTE, AND OTHER SONNETS. By the Hon. Grace Tollemache. J. M. Ouseley and Son. 5s. net.

One fears that Wordsworth's influence has been responsible for the sonorous sonnet which, with its overweight of words, is a little frightening. With him it touched perfection, a melody of thoughtfulness, but with lesser stars how easily it droops and slackens. "Don Quixote," with which this volume opens, is an instance. The writer is moved by delight in Cervantes, but her enthusiasm is hardly conveyed to the reader. The sonnet is an exercise of the mind rather than of the heart. Moreover, it is somewhat halting with the unequal line,

What boon companions as soon could we spare.

Happier is the thought, contrasted with the creations of Cervantes' genius,

men of flesh and blood
Are but as shadows and as shadows pass.

The classic example of this type of sonnet, of which Miss Tollemache has many, is the Chapman sonnet. Conceived in the brain of Keats, it yet comes from the heart, full of emotion, musically expressed, something which may be enjoyed apart from any knowledge of Chapman's achievement.

Better are the poems in less difficult forms: "In Kensington Gardens," with its opening verse,

The sun sets through the old Elm-trees,
The Round Pound's opal mirror pales,
And gallantly before the breeze
The mimmic ships spread out their sails.

or "A Moment," with its philosophic sadness,

A moment's bliss, and life has little more
For King or bard or lover!

The sad truth is that a long volume, such as this, reveals how hard a mistress poetry is. Like the moment's bliss, she must be caught in the moment and imprisoned while her loveliness is still fresh. Hard thinking is no substitute for emotion.

Miss Tollemache needs more freedom, more abandon. Her verse lacks the spontaneity that comes with choosing subjects which really mean something to her. It is not sufficient to say, "I will make a poem of this pretty child." There must be some point or aspect which moves the poet to expression, not necessarily irresistible, but with a fire that has a kindling glow.

We may cite "To my God-daughter, aged five months." The poem lacks the concentration derived from a single thought, and does the poet really wish that

So dark your eyes, your lashes long and sweeping,
Oh, may they never once have cause for weeping.

ABOUT IT AND ABOUT....

"THE MARRIAGE CRAFT." By D. H. S. Nicholson. (Cobden-Sanderson. 6s.)

It is unfortunate that the publication of Mr. Nicholson's disquisition as fiction should have coincided with the revival of Mr. Bernard Shaw's disquisition as drama on the same subject. For Mr. Nicholson has nothing to add to the wisdom, wit, and folly of Mr. Shaw's "Getting Married," except a few private stupidities of his own which are as unhelpful as Mr. Shaw's, and are, alas! unamusing. His party of strange beings on a barge who agree to devote a week to discussing sex and marriage is a dull party, and the whole argument suffers from the absence of the grocer and the absence of Mrs. George, the two persons in whom Mr. Shaw recognizes the existence and the power of common sense and of ecstasy. Mr. Nicholson, like so many moderns, allows his personages to use the most scientific language, which confuses all issues. For instance, the first day's agenda are as follows:—

The purpose of sex. Physical reproduction? Mental creation? Spiritual development? Or all three?

The choragus of the party discourages metaphysics, wishing to keep discussion on a practical, scientific, and emotional plane. Yet no one points out to him how large a philosophical question is begged in the first four words. You cannot speak of "purpose" without being metaphysical. Why, in the strict plane of physical science, should sex, or indeed anything else, have any "purpose"?

Mr. Nicholson shows a little skill in his characterisation—Pearce, the commonplace, hearty husband; Ronald, the silly, shocking young modern; Henry, the mystic, celibate priest; and Peter, the buffle-headed sentimentalist, are well drawn in a simple way; but their conversation is too devastatingly like what it actually might be to make an entertaining book.

CHINA Journal of Science & Arts, edited by Mr. A. de C. Sowerby and Dr. J. C. Ferguson, is a bi-monthly, profusely illustrated magazine. It contains authentic articles written by experts on the Arts, Literature and Science of China. The annual subscription is $10.00 Shanghai currency, or $6.00 gold U.S.A. and Canada. Office:—Room 102, the Ben Building, Shanghai. Central 3247.

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THE WOMAN'S PAGE

OUTSTANDING FASHIONS IN STATIONERY

If this season the summer vacationist flings away an old resolution to confine her correspondence to the addressing of a few post cards, and finds a new delight in note writing, it won't be a surprise to the stationers.

They have laid a tempting snare for the feet—no, not the feet, but the ink tracks—of the epistolary enthusiast. That purse-wrecking curiosity which makes a woman wonder just how a letter in her handwriting will look on a certain attractive sheet of paper and on its distinctive envelope is a motive power of which stationery designers have availed themselves, and because of their new offerings letter writing is expected to rise to a high crest.

If the postman is burdened with added baggage that lengthens his long summer days, at least one of his former petty worries is eliminated. The tiny note, that was wont continually to slip out of his pack, but had to be, because it was essential to the personality of any truly "dainty woman," is something which he can afford to smile at now as a memory. The three-by-two pink note of yesterday has slipped out of his pack for good and all Instead there is an eight-by-four gray one that refuses to be lost.

"There," said a saleswoman, holding it up, as she stopped at one of the stationery counters of a large department store, before which she moved as respectfully as if treading the paths of her neighbour's flower garden, "is an envelope of character. It's like the woman of to-day. It means something—and people are bound to notice it."

She was exhibiting one of the most popular envelopes of this season. In size it is long enough to encase a wide sheet of deckle edge paper, which folds tablet wise into three sections; in colour it charms with a dove-tone gray; in quality it shows a smooth and peninviting texture, and in price it is moderate enough to interest almost everyone.

To many shoppers, the large-sized stationery for women is not a new thing. It may, nevertheless, be surprising to some how it has become. This year has shown such a decided turn of general taste in this direction that those who sell writing-paper are no longer describing this style as a fad, but as "something that belongs to the modern woman."

"Letterette" Paper

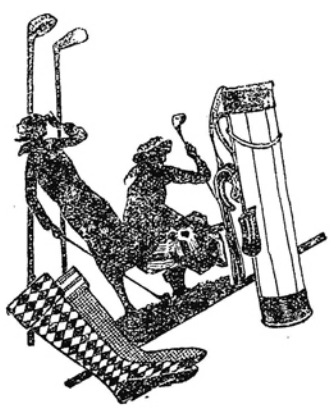
The long gray envelope is conservation compared to some of the papers now being sold for social use. One of the shops includes in its most exclusive stock, an envelope of formidable dimensions almost undreamed of heretofore, except perhaps for valentines. The envelope is equal in size, approximately, to the cover of the average book of modern fiction, measuring in some instances, 5½ inches in width and 7½ inches in length. The corresponding paper fits into the envelope without folding.

This is a style belonging distinctively to the new season. Known in some shops as the "Letterette" paper, it originated as a substitute for the usual note paper which folds once to fit into a small envelope. It is still used in the note size, but the advantage of writing on paper that one does not have to fold is proving so great in appeal that the style, as we have seen, is carried out in the larger sheets for letters as well as in the note size. While this non-folding style is a specialty chiefly of the shops catering to those who buy expensive papers, it is available at one or two of the department stores, where it is democratically priced.

A rather indefinitely-drawn colour line in stationery is perceptible in the various shops. One of the oldest and most luxurious of the Fifth Avenue establishments, designed as a gallery of beauty for the great majority and the shopping place of the few, discerns among its clientele a falling away of late from colour in writing paper and a conspicuous preference for white. A few of the most delicate tints, the lavender-line paper or the gray-line paper, serve to satisfy this season a waning preference for colour. But white paper, especially that with a dull kid finish, is reported to be the season's fad. This comes in three weights, of which the heaviest is the most fashionable. Here there is no one prevailing size. According to the dimensions of your handwriting, so should your letter paper be, says the expert at this bureau, where there are no ready-made assortments of stationery but instead a system is followed of studying and suiting individual tastes.

Novelty Papers

Colours, however, are holding their own in stationery, as in clothes, in some of the more generally-frequented shops. This is true more of the linings than of the paper itself, however. The French importations have envelope linings of brilliant blue tissue paper, deep violet, and combinations in striped or cross-bar effect that certainly do not suggest an uncompromising swing to the conservative. A new Parisian paper, which during its brief experience in New York shops has given promise of winning favour, is delicate blue with the edges "bleeded" in a much darker shade of blue. This is an effective variation of the coloured border idea, sponsored by all dealers now. It is a style of printing that gives the impression of the borders being roughly washed on, by brush and is attracting attention from those who like novelties.



READY FOR THE WORLD OUTSIDE

Blue and gray are the predominating colour-motifs in monograms. Many shades of blue are combined with silver, none of these being more beautiful, perhaps, than the deep blue, bordering on violet, which is used as a background for silver letters. "Cut-out" monograms, in which the spaces within letters are opened, leaving revealed the paper underneath, are popular with many, because of their rather lacy effect. Square and octagonal monogram plates are much in vogue. The less definite outline of the plate providing for long, thread-like letters are seen, too, and are charming to many women, although not the outstanding choice.

The uniformity so conspicuously lacking in women's stationery is readily noticeable in the new boxes of writing paper for men. Heretofore, dealers say, not much attention has been paid to the tastes of men. Now there are available gift boxes, providing for extensive use, containing six packages of envelopes and a drawer of paper, arranged in the most convenient manner possible, in contrast with the more involved system in gift boxes of women's stationery, with their usual variety of letter size, note size and correspondence card, and the packages of graded envelopes, to draw from.

Interest in distinctive writing paper seems to be gaining ground insistently. Not among the selected few alone, but in the case of almost everybody the fashion is in favour of choosing something that is individual. In conformity with this trend, the shops are showing unprecedented varieties and are striving to introduce into even their plainest lines an outstanding note of "character."—"Christian Science Monitor."

THE "TONY" DESIGN

Materials:—1 lb. 1 oz. Beehive Feather Wool. 1 oz. Beehive Ice Wool. Two No. 2 Knitting Needles. Three Pearl Buttons. Three Pearl Rings.

Work with a loose tension, but otherwise just as with an ordinary Wool only taking care not to put the needle points through any of the loops.

Back.—Cast on 50 stitches with the Feather Wool.

Work in plain knitting for 13 inches (knitting the first stitch

"TONY" AND HIS KNITTED COAT

throughout the garment). Cast on 20 stitches at each end of the needle for the sleeves. Work on these 90 stitches for 4 inches. Proceed as follows:—K. 41, cast off 8 stitches, K. 41. Work on the last 41 stitches for 1½ inches. Cast on 10 stitches at the neck-edge and work 4 inches on these 51 stitches. Cast off 20 stitches at the sleeve-edge. Work on the remaining stitches for 13 inches. Cast off.

Work the other side to correspond.

Collar.—Cast on 35 stitches.

Work 3½ inches in plain knitting. Cast off.

Cord.—With the Ice Wool make a twisted cord, and finish each end with a large tassel, also made from Ice Wool.

To Make Up the Coat.—With the Ice Wool sew up the side and sleeve seams. Sew the collar to the neck of the Coat. Sew three buttons on the left side and make button-hole loops to correspond on the right side. Sew on one ring at each side seam and one at the centre-back, thread with the cord.

Critical Father

"Is not my bathing-dress becoming, Dad?"

"Well, it may be coming, but is not some of it rather late?"

In Reverse

"How well does Miss Nisbett sing?"

"Well, if you've never heard her, you have got something to look backward to."

"Nor Wants That Little Long"

"Yes, madam, it's an excellent material for a dance dress."

"Well, then, I'll take half a yard of it."

Thoroughly Chaperoned.

Mr. Spoonabit (apprehensively): "When I am in the library with your sister, Donald, do you peep through the keyhole?"

Donald: "Don't get a chance—you see, mother's generally there."

STOLEN FRUIT

From lack of use, delicate things will get so covered with dust that you can never tell what they really look like. In the same way you can seldom tell what are the innermost desires of a maiden lady of 45. Madeline Maxton lived in a tiny cottage in Surrey, where she kept cats and chickens, and looked under the bed every night for a man. Outwardly she was as austere as a pickled onion; she subscribed for flannel knickers for the heathen, and was a pillar of all the church activities. But inwardly this virago, whose flinty face had been known to make a horse bolt, hated flannel, and actually loved "undies"—those soft, pink, alluring things which have gone a long way towards making England what she is to-day.

She seldom gratified her desires—not because she was poor, for she had half a cubic foot of War Loan stuffed into the teapot on the mantelpiece, but she was so mean that even her favourite cat was afraid to stand in a draught, because it was so thin it might have blown away.

One day there knocked at her door a smartly dressed girl who carried a suitcase. Madeline noted that she herself was about a foot taller and much bonier than the visitor, so she was not afraid of being robbed. The girl explained that she was selling material for lingerie, and could she see Madeline's mother? Madeline smiled at this Machiavellian shaft, and demanded to see the material. It proved to be *crêpe de Chine*, of the very heaviest quality, but at a price which astounded her. It was half a crown a yard.

"What's the matter with it?" said Madeline suspiciously. "Did you come by it honestly?"

"If you ask no questions," said the girl, "you won't hear anything that will shock you."

By this time Madeline's mouth was watering so much that she mentally determined to go without her afternoon cup of tea. She could imagine what that *crêpe de Chine* would look like made up. She fingered it lovingly, and at the same time said, "I couldn't dream of it."

"Look here," said the girl. "I'll tell you what I'll do. It's a gift at the money, but I want to get rid of it. If you'll buy the lot, I know a dressmaker in Halbury who owes me a turn. I'll send her out here to you, and she'll make the stuff up into whatever you like, at half the usual prices."

It was too utterly wicked for words. Madeline thrilled like Robin Hood when he picked the steel pocket of his first Norman victim. She hesitated, and was lost. Ten minutes later the smartly dressed girl went away with five one-pound notes and left Madeline in possession of about 15 pounds' worth of sinful frill.

The same night a respectable motherly woman called and said she was the dressmaker in question. Madeline spent a sensual hour debating the designs in the pattern books, and the respectable woman took the stuff away to cut it out and make it up.

Madeline is still waiting for her return. She is going to wait some time. The smartly dressed girl is still hawking that same *crêpe de Chine* in a different part of England, and her mother, the respectable dressmaker, still goes and retrieves it the same night so that they can sell it to somebody else.

Stolen fruit is the sweetest—if you can hold on to it.—Milton Bures in "Suarks Annual."

A SORRY TALE

He was a knight in armor,
She was a beggar chit;
He loved her to distraction—
She didn't care a bit.

He passed her little hovel,
She didn't raise her head,
Though he shone in shining armor
And she had to beg her bread.

Now maids who live in hovels
Seldom refuse their charms
To glorious knights in armor—
They usually leap to their arms.

Then why was *she* so distant,
If such maids seldom are?
Well—he was a movie extra,
And *she* was a movie star.

—B. B. in "Life."

WOMEN OUT-OF-DOORS

Natural Philosophy of Clothes for Feminine Nature Lovers

She stood on the mountain-top, golden curls flying, silk blouse fluttering in the breeze, her sheer stockings scratched by brambles, her tiny slippers cutting sharp heel-prints in the earth." It is true that she wore knicker-bockers, a mannish hat, a gay handkerchief tied about her throat. But, doubtless, a camera clicked steadily from the bushes recording every one of her sportsmanlike gestures.

This, it is to be hoped, is only a screen version. Knickerbockers and a Stetson do not make the outdoor woman. There was a time, not very long ago, when women seemed to think they did—or perhaps, when they thought too little about the whole matter. They wore sports clothes unbecomingly and inappropriately—costumes of a wrong cut, at the wrong time. For, severe coats and knicker-bockers, unless well made, can be very trying, and, unless worn with the correct accessories and when the occasion demands them, can be very ludicrous.

"Sports Specialists"

Now, conditions are changing. Manufacturers, patterning their models on the excellent lines of English sports clothes, are making attractive outdoor costumes that are correct for every occasion. And the woman of fashion is learning the true uses of sports wear. She no the golf course or in fancy sweaters on horseback. She is aided in her selection by salespeople in the smart shops who are specialists in this line—who have first-hand knowledge of sports in which women engage and their requirements.

The Englishwoman is a helpful example because, for centuries, she has known how to dress for encounters with field and stream. She enters sports in a workmanlike manner. She considers weather-and-comfort first and appearance afterward. And, in following her lead, it is pleasant to discover that an appropriate costumes—is almost always attractive.

Just as golf clothes would be ridiculous at dinner, so furbelows and pseudo sports costumes are ridiculous in the mountains. There is a time for every costume, and every costume should be worn in its time—and only in its time. Though the moving-picture heroine may totter through craggy valleys on high heels, and the inexperienced sportwoman may appear in knicker-bockers when knickerbockers are unnecessary, still the true sportswomen and and the women of fashion have learned what to wear in the outdoor world and when to wear it.—"Vanity Fair."

FIRES

The little fires that Nature lights—
The scilla's lamp, the daffodil—
She quenches, when of stormy nights
Her anger whips the hill.

The fires she lifts against the cloud—
The irised bow, the bearing tree—
She batters down with curses loud,
Nor cares that death should be.

The fires she kindles in the soul—
The poet's mood, the rebel's thought—
She cannot master, for their coal
In other mines is wrought.

—JOSEPH CAMPBELL in The Nation and the Athenæum.

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MAIL NOTICES

INWARD

DUE SHANGHAI:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia Sept. 28
Per M.M.S. Chantilly .....Oct. 1
Per P.M.S. Pres. Wilson.... „ 2
Per L.T.S. Persia..... „ 4
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson.. „ 4

OUTWARD

FOR MARSEILLES, LONDON, ETC.—

Per P. & O. S. Kashmir ....Sept. 30
Per B.F.S. Autolycus ..... „ 30
Per L.T.S. Fiume L. .....Oct. 1
Per N.Y.K.S. Katori Maru .... „ 4

FOR JAPAN, CANADA, U.S.A. & EUROPE:—

Per P.M.S. Pres. Cleveland ..Sept. 27
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Russia .. „ 27
Per O.S.K.S. Arabia Maru .. „ 29
Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru .... „ 30
Per P.M.S. Pres. Pierce .....Oct. 11
Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia „ 13
Per A.O.L.S. Pres. Jefferson.. „ 21

FOR MANILA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND VIA HONGKONG:—

Per R.M.S. Emp. of Australia Sept. 29
Per P. & O. S. Kashmir ..... „ 30
Per N.Y.K.S. Kaga Maru .... „ 30
Per B.F.S. Autolycus ..... „ 30

PASSENGERS

INWARD.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 19. From Ningpo. Mr. Niles, Mr. Appleton.

Per str. Kiangteen, September 19. From River Ports. Mr. L. Hoyt, Mr. G. R. Thompson, Mr. Gannon.

Per str. Woosung, September 19. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Batzbach, Mr. and Mrs. J. Trevor-Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Lasell and children, Mrs. Kearton and child, Mrs. S. Morris, Miss C. Gray, Mr. Foster, Mr. Cristee, Mrs. Barraud and child.

Per str. Hsin Kiangteen, September 20. From Ningpo. Mr. E. A. Boost, Mr. A. G. Hill.

Per str. Shengking, September 20. From River Ports.—Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Hayman, Miss Fidler, Mr. and Mrs. Day and two children, Mr. Pearce, Two French Naval Ratings.

Per str. G.L.S. Gleniffer, September 20. From Vladivostok. Mr. Reumkovitch, Mrs V. K. and Miss V. E. Petrenke, Mrs. S. I. Pemous, Miss I. Ivaneva, Mrs. S. D. and Miss Nina Fremberg.

Per str. Kutwo, September 20. From River Ports. Mr. H. Bentten, Mr. B. A. P. Eenployic, Mr. Eenployie, Mr. and Mrs. Walker, Mr. R. Damhold, Miss W. Hourihan, Captain and Mrs. Bowell, Mr. and Mrs. Jisher, Master Jisher, Dr. and Mrs. P. B. Cousland, Mr. and Mrs. Hrensperger, Mr. W. T. Manley, Mr. G. D. Romsey, Mr. W. Begg, Mr. Conrady, Miss Sayler.

Per B.F.S. Patroclus, September 20. From Europe. Mr. T. Black, Mrs. Black, Miss E. C. Brotherhood, Miss A. Collier, Major and Mrs. S. M. Cox, Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark, Miss A. M. Dudgeon, Miss E. M. Eastes, Mr. R. Eckford, Mr. and Mrs. L. G. Eagles, Mrs. Fullbrook, Mr. H. J. Gwyther, Mr. J. C. Gill, Mr. A. R. Harris, Mr. and Mrs. H. W. Hunt, Mr. A. Howe, Mr. W. O. Law, Mr. A. C. Love, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Mauchan, Mr. J. A. B. Menzies, Mr. W.R.M.D. Parr, Mr. and Mrs. H. Richardson, Miss Richardson, Rev. and Mrs. W. Robbins, Mr. P. D. Raeburn, Mr. G. Raeburn, Mr. and Mrs. D. J. Stewart, Mr. F. M. Stokes, Mr. A. L. Struthers, Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Turner, Mrs. E. Turner, Miss E. Towner, Mrs. E. Wiesinger, Mr. F. R. Wells-Whenl, Mr. D. A. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Williams, Miss K. M. Williams, Master C. B. Williams, Miss M. Wright.

Per str. Kingsing, September 20. From Tientsin. Mr. and Mrs. Bandinel and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Howell and child, Madame Bendier, Mrs. Jones, Mrs. Papim, Misses Cantorovitch, E. Pearce, Mr. C. C. Langhome. From Chefoo. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Webster and two children, Mrs. Bunkley and child, Mrs. Millard. From Weihaiwei. Mr. and Mrs. Denny, Miss Crowford.

Per T.K.K.S. Taiyo Maru, September 20. From San Francisco. Mr. L. S. P. Cantorovich, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Dawson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Danenberg, Miss E. Danenberg, Master E. C. Danenberg, Mr. O. Fukase, Mr. A. J. Emery, Mr. F. M. Gonsales, Mr. H. B. Gallop, Mrs. K. Irimajiri, Mrs. M. Irimajiri, Mr. T. Irimajiri, Mr. J. Isherwood, Miss A. M. Ieke, Mr. and Mrs. J. Kleas, Mr. H. Ludt, Mrs. E. Le Mountain, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Meade, Mr. L. A. Maillard, Mr. K. Mikijiri, Mr. N. P. Neilsen, Mr. F. G. Penfold, Mr. P. R. Rosoman, Mr. H. Sanematsu, Dr. and Mrs. J. C. Stucki, Mrs. O. Senna, Miss H. Saint Pol, Mr. T. T. Tan, Rev. and Mrs. P. V. Taylor, Master E. Taylor, Miss J. Taylor, Mr. R. M. Tisinger, Mr. A. Wood, Mr. K. Watanabe, Mr. K. Yamamoto and Mr. E. F. Yenson.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, September 21. From Kobe. Mr. C. H. Blake. **From Nagasaki.** Mr. C. Timmis, Mr. A. McEvan, Mrs. M. Nimmo and child, Mr. and Mrs. E. Strehler, Miss Strehler, Mrs. L. M. Grundy, Mr. A. Welhaven, Mrs. Welhaven, Misses L. and B. Welhaven, Miss L. Honig, Mr. T. Nimmo.

Per str. Tuckwo, September 21. From River Ports... Mr. and Mrs. P. Hings and three children, Mrs. Sem and three children, Mrs. E. A. Prince and three children, Mrs. Stromwall and two children, Mrs. K. Campbell and three children, Misses Cates, M. S. Perry, P. Elias, Peeker, B. R. Appleby, C. P. Anderson, Messrs. A. Van Lurwen, P. Keelan, Perry, H. L. Johnson, W. H. Lyeeh, J. Depardon, A. U. Heeth, Lt.-Comdr. C. M. Hall.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 21. From Ningpo. Mr. Ham.

Per str. Szechuen, September 21. From Amoy. Mr. and Mrs. W. Buchanan, Mr. V. Sheensief, Mr. E. Anthony.

Per str. Wuchang, September 21. From River Ports. Mr. Mackenzie.

Per str. Ningshao, September 22. From River Ports. Mrs. Genceke. Miss E. Genceke, Miss L. M. White, Mrs. L. R. Taylor, Mrs. Trefenhacher.

Per str. Hsinning, September 22. From Tientsin and Chefoo. Mrs. Blum and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duff and children, Mrs. Redington, Mrs. H. Burroughs, Mr. and Mrs. Feahartone, Miss Feahartone, Mrs. V. A. Rossalabur and children, Miss Bates, Messrs. Lee and E. Fowall.

Per str. Poyang, September 22. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. Renner, Mr. and Mrs. Bowden, Dr. and Mrs. Stuckey, Messrs. May, Bishop, Sas, Bendorf, H. Bushby, T. Chisholm, Lee, W. Kreig, Craddock, G. Trecoy, Chase, Mrs. Fisher, Mrs. Trobusca, Mrs. Valpy, Mrs. Wildie, Miss Hunt, Miss Ricskers, Dr. Monroe, Dr. Wood.

Per P. & O. S. Morea, September 22. From London. Mr. H. C. Macnaughton, Mr. F. W. Martin, Mr. T. Robinson, Miss E. O'Meara, Mr. and Mrs. F. Ambrose and two children, Miss C. Eason, Miss Byrom, Miss Gliddon, Mr. and Mrs. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. Dearn, Mr. D. Bowen, Miss B. Macfarlane, Mrs. G. Goolden and child, Mr. F. E. L. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. E. Beckley and child, Mr. Barton, Mrs. Anderson and child, Miss Anderson, Mrs. J. Walne, Miss E. Walne, Mr. J. J. McCann, Mr. E. Bartholomew, Mr. H. P. McKay, Mr. S. M. Young, Mr. G. Roberts, Mr. J. H. Perry, Mr. H. Me. L. Buchanan, Mr. C. P. Kershaw. **From Marseilles.** Mr. L. C. Penna, Rev. and Mrs. W. Tyng and five children, Mrs. C. M. Stewart, Mr. L. Adler, Mr. and Mrs. Hawkins, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kok and four children, Dr. A. G. Melvin, Lt. R. R. Lyle, Eng. Lt. Com. Lambert, Mr. E. A. Wilkinson, Miss N. Ring, Mr. and Mrs. T. Freeman. **From Singapore,** Mr. F. A. Seidler, Mr. J. C. Bright, Mr. J. F. Macgregor, Mrs. H. M. Hodges, Mr. R. L. Thornton, Mr. H. Harkins, Mr. and Mrs. Z. Menchinsky. **From Hongkong.** Mr. F. W. Wakefield, Mr. J. Ramsey, Mr. O. C. Johnston, Mr. E. Cock, Dr. J. M. Ramsay, Miss M. E. Rudd, Mr. Y. F. Ming, Rev. R. F. Edwards, Miss H. M. Moninger.

Per str. Kiangwah, September 22. From River Ports. Mr. and Mrs. Bessel, Miss Bessel, Mr. and Mrs. Reed.

Per str. Soochow, September 23. From Hongkong and Swatow. Messrs. A. V. T. Dean, C. H. Louers.

Per R. D. S. President Van Buren, September 23. From San Francisco, etc., Miss F. Culley, Mrs. F. Gardener, Mr. and Mrs. M. Migeahr, Mr. and Mrs. W. Overholt, Master Overholt, Miss F. Reiman, Miss R. Sewall, Mr. O. G. Steen, Dr. H. Watters, Miss L. M. Wilkinson.

Per str. Hsin Ningshao, September 24. From Ningpo. Mr. H. B. Duff.

Per str. Wenchow, September 24, From River Ports. Mr. Barker.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 24. From Ningpo. Mr. Appleton, Mr. Miller, Miss Bares, Rev. Goddard, Mr. Omohundrer, Mr. Testes, Mr. K. Van Guesa.

Per str. Hsinchi, September 24. From Foochow. Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Le May and three children, Miss Y. Siemssen, Miss M. Siemssen, Master A. Siemssen, Mr. H. N. Phrochke.

Per str. Luen Ho, September 24. From River Ports. Dr. and Mrs. Pruitt and four children, Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson, Misses Alderman, Marlowe, Cox, Taylor, Preel, H. MacCurley, Mrs. Bowker and child, Mrs. C. Sim, Mrs. Stockley, Messrs. W. S. King, H. Danniels, Fryer, H. J. Doolittle, W. J. Drummond, Gerthern, Smith.

Per str. Fengtien, September 24. From Tientsin. Mr. Gerngross and children. **From Chefoo.** Mrs. J. E. Lemiere, Mrs. and Miss Reeves, Mrs. Milton, Mrs. Stevens, Mrs. Balton. **From Weihaiwei.** Mr. and Mrs. Pearce, Mrs. R. Brown and children, Mr. A. Cannon, Mr. R. E. S. Gregson, Mrs. R. M. J. Morton and child, Mrs. E. Heyim and children, Miss Bergstiven, Mrs. Gorder, Mr. J. K. Elias, Mr. E. F. Elias, Paymaster Commdr. W. J. S. Brown.

Per str. Luchow, September 25. From Tsingtau. Mr. Fenton, Mr. Graham, Mr. Southerton, Mrs. Evan Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Bird, Mr. and Mrs. Enticknap, Mr. and Mrs. Maclachlan.

Per str. Lucnyi, September 25. From River Ports. Mrs. V. Ginter and child, Mr. Durmlon, Mr. Yerkis, Mr. Lester, Mr. R. C. Wells, Mr. Johnston, Mr. Williams, Mr. Fenn, Mr. and Mrs. Tappan and child, Mrs. Nelson, Miss McDonald, Mr. Johnstone.

Per str. Kungwo, September 25. From River Ports. Miss Bonfield, Mr. U. Steenberg, Miss C. Scribner, Dr. J. Lowry, Mrs. W. J. Hawkings, Mr. F. D. Potts, Mr. Westwood, Mr. and Mrs. K. Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. R. J. Tomlinson, Miss Rea, Miss Serrlett, Mr. and Mrs. Van Zenan, Mr. and Mrs. Styfberger, Mr. T. R. Bonister, Mrs. Ostweckber, Master Tewsgaler, Miss M. Jones, Mr. Ross, Miss Clark, Mr. D. S. Rogh, Mr. D. A. Pearson.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 26. From Ningpo. Mr. Niles, Mr. Oliver, Mr. MacGowan.

Per str. Whangpu, September 26. From River Ports. Madame Tilburn, Miss A. Lawry, Mr. J. H. Ford.

Per str. Kaiping, September 26. From Chinwangtao. Mr. and Mrs. Budgen and child, Mrs. West, Mrs. Nazer, Miss Tottenham, Mrs. Drouen, Master Middleton, Misses Tuxford (2), Mr. Tuxford, Mr. Barham and family, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Little and two children.

Per A.O.L.S. President McKinley, September 26. From Hongkong. Mrs. M. Machado, Miss L. Machado, Mr. T. W. Mok, Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Ozorio, Master G. Ozorio, Master A. Ozorio, Miss E. Ozorio, Miss B. Ozorio, Mr. A. E. Patterson, Mr. B. Rein, Miss L. Remedios.

Per str. Fausang, September 26. From Tientsin. Mrs. Stellingwerff, Mrs. Miller, Master Stellingwerff. **From Chefoo.** Mr. Houry, Mrs. McMahon, Mrs. Carlson and child. **From Weihaiwei.** Mrs. J. T. Ford and two children and Governess.

OUTWARD.

Per str. Ngankin, September 19.—For River Ports.—Mr. Easley, Mr. and Mrs. T. Young and child.

Per N.Y.K.S. Kamo Maru, September 20.—For Hongkong.—Miss M. Thomas, Mr. J. L. Hunter, Mr. and Mrs. P. Pocklam.—**For Singapore.**—Father Smet, Mr. C. R. Tichenor, Mrs. N. Kuwabata and two children.—**For London.**—Mr. J. M. Roberton, Mrs. M. Gumsbley, Mr. and Mrs. Y. Hulings and two children.

Per str. Liangchow, September 20.—For Swatow.—Mrs. P. C. Worley, Mrs. Portway and child.

Per str. Chinkiang, September 20.—For Antung.—Rev. Father Cleary, Rev. Father J. A. Sweeney.

Per str. Luchow. September 20.—For Tsingtag.—Mr. and Mrs. Smith and child, Mr. and Mrs. MacLachlan, Miss D. Lyons, Mr. H. Kingman.

Per str. Linan, September 20.—For River Ports.—Mr. A. Clements, Dr. Bolton, Mr. Wiley, Master Skuse, Mr. and Mrs. Kinloch, Mr. and Mrs. Kraemer, Mr. and Mrs. Noore, Miss Castle.

Per str. Nanchang. September 22.—For Tientsin.— Mr. and Mrs. H. Clark.

Per str. Shuntien. September 22.—For Tientsin.—Mr. and Mrs. A. Harrison, Mr. and Mrs. Stoddart, Mrs. Lazarides, Miss A. Lazarides, Miss D. Pellet, Miss E. Lazarides, Mr. C. S. Coulton, Captain Connway, Mr. Cordes, Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Bruce, Miss C. Goldmaher, Miss P. Goldmaher, Mr. A. R. Shuman, Mr. L. Kahn, Mrs. Yura and child, Brig-Couzens, Brig. Thomas, Sergt. Figaro, Sergt. Ott. **For Chefoo.**—Mr. E. Mortimer Reid.—**For Chefoo and Tientsin.**—Comm. Gudger.

Per str. Hsin Peking, September 22.—For Ningpo. Mr. G. Miller, Mr. J. B. Omohunders.

Per str. Shengking, September 22.—For River Ports. Miss Eastes, Mr. J. S. Emens, Miss Castle, Comm. J. F. Barrett.

Per str. Sunning, September 23.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. G. Gerrard, Mr. Carlin, Mr. May, Mr. A. E. dos Santos. For Swatow. Mr. Saydah.

Per N.Y.K.S. Nagasaki Maru, September 23.—For Nagasaki.—Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Grimp, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hanop and three children. **For Kobe,** Mr. H. Mitnizki, Mr. Cuirlier, Miss G. Adams, Miss G. Macloy, Mr. E. R. Duckitt.

Per str. Tungchow, September 23.—For Tientsin.—Mr. J. A. B. Menzies, Miss Eason, Mr. F. E. L. Dobbs, Mr. and Mrs. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. K. A. Williams, Mr. Chandanyun, Mrs. Williams' Nurse and two children. Mr. Dean. **For Weihaiwei.**—Eng. Lt. C. W. Lambert, Lt. R. Lyle, Lt. G. Roberts, Lt. A. H. Harkin, One Naval Rating.—**For Chefoo.**—Mr. and Mrs. F. Matson and child.

Per str. Hsin Peking. September 24.—For Ningpo.—Mr. Jestard, Mr. Dunod, Mr. A. W. L. Oliver, Mr. H. E. McGowan, Mr. J. B. Omahundro, Mr. Day.

Per str. Poyang, September 24.—For River Ports.—Dr. J. Verbrugge, Mr. A. Boerter, Mr. Bisson, Mr. and Mrs. Butler and child, Miss F. Sayles, Miss Culley, Miss Barnes, Mrs. Donaldson, Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Pearce, Mrs. G. E. Stewart, Mrs. Cheetham, Miss Cheetham, Mrs. Goodfellow, Mr. Theoprilc. **For str. Szechuen, September 25.—For Amoy.**—Mrs. Woltemade. Dr. Brucher.

Per str. Nanning, September 25.—For Hongkong.—Major and Mrs. Penny.

Per str. Chekiang, September 25.—For Newchwang.—Mr. R. H. Chapman, Mr. A. L. Struthers.

Per P.M.S. President Pierce. September 25.—For Manila and Hongkong.—Captain S. Bookwalter, Mr. B. F. Jinks, Captain and Mrs. W. M. Chapin, Master Chapin, Mr. and Mrs. G. B. Mitchell, Mr. H. Luat, Mrs. N. R. Goldberg, Miss J. Goldberg, Mrs. L. W. Redington, Miss M. Fox, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hee, Mr. J. Cooley, Mr. W. J. Israel, Mrs. H. Bleecker, Mr. B. W. Jackson, Mr. A. F. Rosemond, Mr. W. O. Hageman, Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Moorman and child, Dr. P. Monroe, Col. A. C. Gillem, Mr. M. J. Herbschleb, Mrs. V. K. Bayless, Miss H. Lyons, Mr. Sutro, Mr. W. H. Burtt, Mr. C. G. Osborne, Mrs. N. G. Beale, Mr. S. N. Lee, Miss A. Harding, Miss V. Williams, Miss L. Gomes, Miss A. Law, Mrs. C. H. Jernigan, Mrs. W. A. LaMontain, Miss H. Eckart, Mrs. A. S. Fay, Master Fay, Major and Mrs. A. W. Bloor, Miss G. Eagle, Mr. W. A. Muller, Mr. M. S. Lawton, Mr. A. G. H. Masseurs, Mr. A. Woodruff, Mr. A. Erdman, Dr. and Mrs. J. A. Dubinsky, Master Dubinsky, Paymaster Commander W. J. A. Brown, Mr. G. A. Repho, Captain R. J. Mackay, Captain A. J. H. Bourke, Mr. D. E. Evans, Mr. and Mrs. A. Welhaven, Miss B. Welhaven, Miss L. Welhaven, Miss L. Honig, Mr. E. C. Holbrook, Mr. H. E. Goode, Miss M. Hand, Mr. K. Haijjo, Mrs. A. S. Brown, Mr. R. R. McDermid, Mr. H. Ellis.

Per M.M.S. Andre Lebon, September 25.—For Marseilles.—Mr. and Mrs. Resillet, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Barnet, Mr. and Mrs. Duffard and two children, Mr. and Mrs. F. Kolin and two children, Mr. and Mrs. J. Zowdyki and child, Mr. and Mrs. T. Miszcak and two children, Mr. and Mrs. Duchemin, Mrs. R. Bandinel and two children, Mrs. Bandinel, Mrs. Wilden, Mrs. K. Maculewicz, Misses Holden, E. R. Moron, Messrs. J. Got, F. C. McGinty, E. Samsonovich, M. F. Merrant, N. Raikhel, L. Renoult, E. Gallo, Potiron, P. Bigat, E. Palmacq, R. Cochois, H. Loridon, B. Setti, I. Plumcoq, M. Thuillier, E. Thuems, Rutih, C. Duchenet, A. Debard, H. Boyarski, L. Lerévérénd, E. Audureau, P. Mangue, C. Garette, M. Gruson, C. Hoil, M. Pilette, G. Veletz, G. Lacroise, A. Minant, Disreus, A. Lascallée, D. Everard, P. Monnet, E. Besson, R. Richereau, A. Chalroly, L. Bertrand, A. Maxime, L. Caillelet, L. Herbert, P. Mercier, R. Péllisson, M. Fabre, A. Carlier, R. Mamel, G. Carre, A. Deppoitté, P. Bonzoms, D. Caillegue, D. Frency, H. Rouse, G. Reversat. **For Colombo.** Miss E. Angus. **For Saigon.**—Mr. B. T. Trien. **For Port Said.**—Mr. and Mrs. J. Georgis and two children. **For Hongkong.**—Mrs. A. G. Stephen, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Fischer, Misses Addis, C. P. Anderson, B. R. Appleby, E. Anderson, Kern, Messrs. C. S. Gubbay, Krön.

SICCAWEI METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month	Barometer 9 A.M.	Barometer Att'ed Therm	Wind Direction 9 a.m.	Wind Force (1-12)	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Dry	Hygrometer 9 a.m. Wet	Thermometer in Shade Max.	Thermometer in Shade Min.	Weather conditions
Sept. 19	30.17	74.7	E	1	76.1	64.9	84.6	63.8	O.
„ 20	29.96	75.7	S	2	77.4	72.3	82.4	67.5	O.
„ 21	30.06	73.8	W N W	2	70.4	66.4	82.4	63.1	G.
„ 22	30.14	73.6	N W	1	71.8	66.2	81.4	62.6	O.
„ 23	30.18	73.4	N N W	1	73.4	66.2	82.4	61.5	B. C.
„ 24	30.24	72.6	E S E	0	74.1	66.2	85.5	58.8	B.
„ 25	30.26	72.5	E	1	73.4	66.4	84.2	59.0	O.

Explanation

B—blue sky D—drizzle H—hail M—misty (hazy) R—rain T—thunder
C—clouds F—fog L—lightning O—overcast (dull) S—snow Z—calm

SHANGHAI THERMOMETER READINGS FOR THE WEEK

In the open air in a shaded situation in the Foreign Settlement

Date	Thermometer (Fahr.) Minimum 1924	Minimum 1923	Maximum 1924	Maximum 1923	Rainfall Inches 1924	Rainfall Inches 1923
Sept. 19	69.8	71.4	82.4	86.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 20	69.8	73.2	82.0	78.0	0.10	0.11
„ 21	65.5	62.8	82.4	78.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 22	67.0	64.8	80.0	78.2	Nil.	Nil.
„ 23	66.2	68.8	81.8	82.0	Nil.	Nil.
„ 24	64.2	71.0	83.0	76.0	Nil.	0.06
„ 25	65.0	70.0	81.0	79.0	Nil.	Nil.

Per R.D.S. President Van Buren, September 26.—For Southern Ports, Europe and New York.—Miss E. C. Pease, Miss E. Young, Mr. and Mrs. R. D. Arnold, Miss E. Arnold, Master P. Arnold, Master J. Arnold, Miss E. Cornell, Mr. G. F. Gardner, Mr. H. B. Van Brunt, Mrs. E. Teall, Mr. G. S. Forman, Mr. E. Hilton, Mr. R. T. Boffa, Miss F. Steale, Miss F. Blanchefield, Miss A. Claypole, Captain and Mrs. B. Bowering, Mrs. A. G. Henderson, Master Henderson, Rev. F. B. Fisher, Miss L. D. Gates, Mr. B. B. Wilcox, Mr. H. Bushy, Mr. T. Chisholm, Mr. and Mrs. Hvalkoff, Mrs. M. K. Gruengut and three children, Mrs. G. Betrucci and five children, Mr. D. G. Brown, Mr. C. Marmont, Mr. and Mrs. W. Irons, Miss I. Holden, Mrs. R. R. Roxburgh.

Per N.Y.K.S. Shanghai Maru, September 26.—For Japan.—Mr. H. M. Reah, Mr. C. Stanbleford.

Per P. & O. S. Soudan, September 26.—For Hongkong.—Mr. and Mrs. Bessell, Miss Bessell, Mr. J. E. Bingham, Mrs. R. Fenton, Miss P. Fenton, Mrs. A. M. Morgan, Dr. and Mrs. Stuckey, Miss Stuckey, Mrs. Truscott.

Per A.O.L.S. President McKinley, September 27.—For Seattle.—Miss K. Brasher, Mr. C. Craddock, Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Hopson, Miss P. Hopson, Miss J. Hopson, Mrs. G. Chalaire, Mr. J. R. Garner, Captain J. Horr, Mr. F. E. Chamberlain, Mr. C. E. Sparke.

Per N.Y.K.S. Yamashiro Maru, September 27.—For Japan.—Mr. H. J. Eddo.

BIRTHS

BLOOMFIELD.—On September 14, 1924, at Harbin, to Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bloomfield, a daughter.

CARR.—On September 23, 1924, at 11 Ferry Road, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. Percy Carr, a son.

HAY.—On September 20, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. William Hay, a son

JACOBS.—On September 19, 1924, at the Victoria Nursing Home, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. E. Jacobs, a daughter.

JAMES.—On September 26, 1924, at Dr. Fearn's Sanatorium, Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. P. E. R. James, a son.

NEPRUD.—On September 4, 1924, at Suifenho, to Mr. and Mrs. Carl Neprud, a daughter, Anne Caroline.

MARRIAGES

DRUMMOND — HOUGHTON.—On September 20, 1924, at St. Joseph's Church, Shanghai, John Sydney, only son of Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Drummond, of Edinburgh, to Beatrice, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Houghton, of Vancouver. Straits papers please copy.

HUTCHINSON — PARKER. — On September 20, 1924, at the Church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, Shanghai, by the Rev. Father Jacquinot, S.J., William, Jr., son of William and Elizabeth Hutchinson, to Mabel Lilian Parker, daughter of the late W. L. Parker and Mrs. Aline Parker.

DEATHS

MORGAN.—At Kuling, Frances, beloved wife of Claude Morgan and daughter of Mrs. Duncan and the late Dr. Moir Duncan.

PERKINS.—On September 26, 1924, at 99 Rue Massenet, Shanghai, Maude, the dearly beloved wife of C. B. Perkins, aged 40 years.

WATTS.—On September 23, 1924, at Tientsin, Nora, the beloved wife of T. E. Watts, of Tientsin, and daughter of Osborne Middleton, formerly of Shanghai. Aged 34. (By telegram).

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